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ILLUSTRATIONS

OF

BRITISH ENTOMOLOGY;

OR, A

Synopsis of Indigenous Insects:

CONTAINING

THEIR GENERIC AND SPECIFIC DISTINCTIONS;

WITH

AN ACCOUNT OF THEIR METAMORPHOSES, TIMES OF APPEARANCE, LOCALITIES, FOOD, AND ECONOMY, AS FAR AS PRACTICABLE.

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EMBELLISHED WITH COLOURED FIGURES OF THE RARER AND MORE INTERESTING SPECIES.

HAUSTELLATA. VOL. IV.

"In his tam parvis tamque ferè nullis quæ ratio! quanta vis! quam inextricabilis perfectio!"—Plin.

"Finis Creationis Telluris est gloria DEI, ex opera Naturæ, per Hominem solum."—Linné.

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ILLUSTRATIONS

OF

BRITISH ENTOMOLOGY.

LEPIDOPTERA.

LE.-SEMIDIURNA.

FAMILY II.—PLATYPTERICIDÆ mihi.

Antennæ setaceous, short, pectinated in the males, slightly ciliated or subpectinated in the females; rarely subserrated. Palpi two, very short, not visible from above, triarticulate, conical: maxillæ very short, almost obsolete, submembranaceous: head small: thorax simple, not crested nor tufted: wings ample, broad, mostly disposed in a nearly horizontal position during repose, the anterior lying very little over the posterior; sometimes compressed; the former with the apex of the hinder margin in most species falcate; the hinder margin itself entire or dentate: abdomen rather stout, short, obtuse at the apex in the females, and slightly tufted: legs short; anterior tibiæ with a spine within; intermediate with a pair of spurs at the apex; posterior also with a pair at the apex, and sometimes a second pair near the middle.

Larvæ with fourteen legs, naked, gibbous on the back, attenuated behind, the tail simple, and without legs. Pupa slender, sprinkled with a whitish or ashy powder, folliculated; the folliculus inclosed in a convoluted leaf.

The larvæ of the insects of this family are remarkable for their singular structure, which resembles that of the typical Notodontidæ, to which group the Platyptericidæ are thus allied, but from the habit of the perfect insects, the breadth and tenuity of their wings, their short legs, &c., I conceive them to be as nearly allied to the terminating genera of the Geometridæ; the larva of one genus of which, Ennomos (Colposia, Hühner*), is not very dissimilar to those of the

^{*} I propose to give at the end of this volume a synopsis of the indigenous Lepidoptera, agreeably to the arrangement and nomenclature of Hübner in his Verzeichniss bekanter Schmetterlinge, 1816, whose arrangement, however,

present family, the back in those being gibbous, and the posterior legs slightly abbreviated.

The British genera (the names of which I have retained as in my Catalogue) may be thus characterized:—

Alis anticis falcatis,

margine postico,

haud falcatis:

GENUS CCXLIII.—PLATYPTERYX, Laspeyres.

Palpi very minute, scarcely projecting beyond the dense pile with which the head is clothed: maxillæ almost rudimentary. Antennæ short, bipectinated, the pectinations abbreviated towards the apex, where they are nearly obliterated; those of the females also bipectinated, the pectinations very short and scarcely lessened towards the apex: head with a tuft between the antennæ: eyes rather prominent: wings placed horizontally during repose, anterior with their hinder margin irregularly denticulate and falcated at the apex; the disc with two transverse lines, posterior slightly emarginate on the hinder margin: legs short; tibiæ pilose, intermediate and posterior with a single pair of spurs at the apex. Larva broad, attenuated in the middle and towards the tail, the back slightly gibbous. Pupa folliculated.

The irregularly dentate posterior margin of the insects of this genus,—which is synonymous with Prionia of Hübner,—sufficiently distinguish them from the other genera of this family, from which they also differ by having dark oblique slender lines on the anterior wings, the antennæ in both sexes bipectinated; the larva rather dissimilar in habit, &c.

Sp. 1. lacertula. Alis anticis ochraceo-griseis, lineolis obsoletis undatis, strigisque duabus punctoque interjecto saturatioribus. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc. 1—4 lin.)
Ge. lacertula. Wien. Verz.—Ph. lacertinaria. Don. vii. pl. 251. f. 2.—Pl. lacertula. Steph. Catal. pt. ii. p. 153. No. 6749.

appears to be less dependant upon structure than upon the variations of marking and colour: his groups are therefore in many instances very artificial: nevertheless as his work has hitherto only been occasionally, and not in all cases correctly, referred to, I conceive an abstract of its contents, so far as relates to the British species, as divided and named, nearly twenty years since, may be useful. I am indebted to my friend J. G. Children, Esq. for the loan of this valuable work.

Anterior wings ochry-griseous, thickly but irregularly marked with minute transverse obscure streaks, with two oblique dusky lines, having a dark spot between them near the costa, the basal line nearly straight, the posterior one more or less waved towards the costa; the wing from the latter to the hinder margin is rather darker than the base, and has in general a more or less distinct pale waved streak; the margin itself is brown, with darker cilia, intermixed with white: posterior wings paler, generally with an obscure streak towards the middle on the inner edge, and a faint central dusky dot; the hinder margin darker, with fuscous cilia.

The oblique strigæ on the anterior wings are sometimes nearly approximating, and at others widely apart.

Caterpillar brown with darker spots: it feeds on the birch during the autumn, changes to a pale ashy-brown pupa, and appears in the perfect state in the following May.

Not very uncommon in the woods in the vicinity of London, especially at Coombe and Darenth, where birch is abundant; it also occurs in other parts of the country. "Durdar."—T. C. Heysham, Esq. "York."—W. C. Hewitson, Esq. "Meldon Park."—G. Wailes, Esq.

Sp. 2. cultraria. Alis anticis ochraceis, strigis duabus parallellis fusco-ferrugineis, punctoque interjecto fusco: posticis albidis, immaculatis. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc. 2—5 lin.)

Pl. cultraria. Leach.-Pl. cultraria. Steph. Catal. pt. ii. p. 156. No. 6750.

Anterior wings pale ochre, sometimes with a griseous cast; with two rather distinct strong parallel rusty-brown oblique lines, having a brown spot between them near the costa; hinder margin umber-brown; fringe brown and white intermixed: posterior wings whitish, spotless.

This species has occurred occasionally within the metropolitan district, but it appears to be in plenty at Monk's Wood, Hunts, which induces me to consider it distinct: the hinder margin of the anterior wings appears to be less deeply notched than in Pl. Lacertula, and the general habit of the insect is different.

GENUS CCXLIV.—DREPANA, Laspeyres.

Palpi minute, conic, remote, scarcely projecting beyond the scales of the head: maxillæ very short. Antennæ in the males rather deeply bipectinated nearly to the apex, the pectinations ciliated; in the females simply ciliated or faintly bipectinated, the pectinations, as in the males, decreasing in length towards the apex: head rather broad, with compact pilose scales

between the antennæ, scarcely forming a crest: eyes moderate: wings placed horizontally during repose; anterior with the hinder margin entire, slightly repauded, and falcate towards the apex; posterior entire; the former varied with irregular dark lines, or marked with two simple paler streaks, the space between being generally darker than the rest of the wing: legs rather short, intermediate and posterior tibiæ with a pair of spurs at the apex, or the latter sometimes with a second pair towards the middle. Larva lacertiform, slightly attenuated in front, with the back gibbous, and considerably attenuated posteriorly: pupa folliculated.

The insects which I have associated in my Catalogue under the general name Drepana evidently belong to two separate groups: the first of which corresponds with Syssaura of Hübner, and the other with Drepania of the same author: they may all be known by their falcate anterior wings, combined with the integrity of the hinder margin: the more deeply pectinated antennæ of the males also serves to distinguish that sex:—in addition to the diversity of structure in the posterior legs between the two sections, it may be stated that in the first the antennæ of the females are slightly bipectinated, and in the second they are simple.

A. Posterior tibiæ with one pair of spurs only.—Syssaura, Hübner.

Sp. 1. falcataria. Alis ochraceis aut griseis, anticis saturatioribus undis numerosis strigâque posticâ ustulatis, maculâ punctisque duabus in medio fuscescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc. 3—7 lin.)

Ph. Ge. falcataria. Linné.—Dr. falcataria. Steph. Catal. pt. ii. p. 156. No. 6751.

Wings ochraceous or pale griseous, with numerous dark umber waves; anterior pair darker, with a deep umber streak towards the apex, a patch of brownish on the disc near the costa and two small dark spots nearly adjoining.

The wings are sometimes of a pale ochry-white, with the usual waved marks.

Caterpillar with the head brownish-yellow, the mouth, sides, and legs green, the back reddish-brown, with dusky spots and a pale reddish lateral line; it feeds on the birch, alder, aspen, oak, willow, &c. in September: the imago appears towards the end of May or beginning of June.

Occasionally found in the woods about London, as at Coombe, Darenth, and Birch-wood: it is also found at Hertford and Ripley, and in Yorkshire. "Epping."—Mr. H. Doubleday. "Alderley, Cheshire."—Rev. E. Stanley. "Baron Wood, Armathwaite, &c."—T. C. Heysham, Esq.

- B. Posterior tibiæ with a pair of spurs at the apex, and another pair near the middle.—Drepania, Hübner.
- Sp. 2. hamula. Alis brunneo-fulvis, anticis strigis duabus luteis, punctisque duabus fuscis interjectis. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc. 3-5 lin.)
- Bo. hamula. Wien. Verz.—Dr. hamula. Steph. Catal. pt. ii. p. 156. No. 6752. Albin. pl. lxv. f. a—d.
- Wings of a tawny-brown; anterior darkest, with two pale waved luteous streaks approximating on the inner margin; between these towards the costa are two distinct brown or black spots, placed a little obliquely, the anterior one largest, and more or less oblong: on the hinder margin towards the apex is a brown cloud: posterior wings with a faint brown dot in the middle, and two or three pale luteous streaks.
- Female generally paler, but variable in size; frequently smaller than the male.
- Caterpillar dull flesh-colour, with the head and anterior part of the back and the tail brownish: it feeds on the oak: the perfect insect appears at the end of May.

Much less abundant than the last, but found in similar localities, especially at Coombe-wood, and occasionally in Epping and the New Forests. "Epping."—Mr. H. Doubleday.

Sp. 3. uncula. Alis fulvo-lutescentibus, anticis strigis dualus pallidioribus, punctoque geminato interjecto, posticis dilutioribus. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc. 3 lin.)

Bo. uncula. Hübner?—Dr. uncula. Steph. Catal. pt. ii. p. 156. No. 6753.

Wings tawny-yellowish, anterior with two paler approximating streaks, between which are two small nearly united dusky points, of similar size; at the apex of the hinder margin is a dusky patch; posterior wings paler, in the male with three pale luteous streaks.

Female with all the wings paler and the markings very indistinct.

Found, but apparently rare, within the metropolitan district: I am indebted to my lamented friend, the late A. H. Haworth, Esq., for my specimens.

Sp. 4. unguicula. Alis brunneo-luteis, fascià saturatiore utrinque luteo adnatà. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc. 2—3 lin.)

Bo. unguicula. Hübner.—Dr. unguicula. Steph. Catal. pt. ii. p. 156. No. 6754.

Wings luteous-brown, anterior darkest, with two transverse curved pale luteous streaks, approaching each other on the inner margin, and the colour between them darker, forming a band, in which towards the costa is a dull-

brown spot; near the hinder margin is a pale waved streak, and the hinder margin itself is darkened: posterior wings paler, with a central band with pale luteous edges; and a pale waved streak near the hinder margin.

Female similar, but paler.

Caterpillar dusky-brown, with the back red; it feeds on the birch and beech in September: the perfect insect appears in the beginning of June.

Found in great abundance, about twenty years since, in Richmond Park, but I believe it has scarcely occurred subsequently, at least in that locality. "Epping."—Mr. H. Doubleday.

†Sp. 5. fasciata. "Alis fusco-lutescentibus (anticis) strigis duabus obliquis fuscis, ad marginem crassiorem incurvatis, posticis strigā unicā."— Haworth. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc. 5 lin.)

Dr. fasciata. Steph. Catal. pt. ii. p. 156. No. 6755. Fa. uncula.—Haworth, 153.

Wings brownish-yellow: anterior with two oblique brown strigæ, bent towards the costa; the posterior one with a brown cloud attached towards the outer margin; between these streaks is a small black dot towards the anterior edge of the wing: posterior wings with a single streak.

I have hitherto seen but one example of this very distinct species, which is in the collection of W. Swainson, Esq., who obtained it from that of his late father: its locality is unknown.

GENUS CCXLV.—CILIX, Leach.

Palpi short, remote, slender, distinct, acute: maxillæ very short. Antennæ stout, short, curved, rather approximating at the base, in the males slightly bipectinated, the pectinations very short, and scarcely decreasing towards the apex; in the females subserrate within: head small, densely clothed with compact scales: eyes globose: thoraæ slender, pilose: wings entire, compressed during repose; anterior rounded on the hinder margin, the apex not falcated; the disc with an irregular cloud, marked with elevated silvery nervures; posterior narrow, rounded, entire: abdomen somewhat cylindric, stoutest in the females: legs short, rather stout; intermediate and posterior tibiæ with a pair of spurs at the apex, and the latter with a second pair between the middle and the apex. Larva lacertiform, attenuated in front, with the back gibbous, the apex also attenuated: pupa inclosed in a cocoon.

Cilix of Leach, a name published some years anteriorly to Euclea of Hübner, as applied by him to this genus, differs from the other genera of this family by several remarkable characters; as the wings are not falcate, but their hinder margin is regularly rounded from the costal to the inner apex; during repose, instead of being expanded horizontally, they are compressed or placed vertically: the antennæ are curved and but slightly pectinated in the males and somewhat serrated in the females: the palpi are rather distinct and slender; but the structure of the larva is similar.

Sp. 1. compressa. Alis niveis, anticis macul i communi fuscâ, centrali cinereâ, charactere argenteo ramoso inscripto. (Exp. Alar. 10—14 lin.)

Bo. compressa. Fabricius.—Don. vii. pl. 239. f. 2.—Ci. compressa. Steph. Catal. pt. ii. p. 157. No. 6756.

Wings snow white; anterior in the middle with an ovate ashy or slightly ochraceous spot, in which a branched silvery elevation is inscribed, arising from the nervures being of that lustre; adjoining to this patch on the inner margin is a darker one, of an olive-brown hue, intermixed with a few silvery scales: behind the spots, near the hinder margin, is an irregular row of lead-coloured crescent-shaped spots, in fine specimens, succeeded by a second on the hinder margin itself, the cilia are brownish: posterior wings ashy-white, dusky towards the margin, with the cilia paler: head and thorax white, the latter dusky in the middle, abdomen ash-coloured, with the apex white.

Caterpillar reddish-brown, with the back gibbous, the tail acuminated: it feeds on the blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*) in the autumn, and appears towards the end of May to the beginning of August: the pupa is brown, bluish behind.

A very abundant insect in the neighbourhood of London; found also not uncommonly in other parts of the country. "Epping."—
Mr. H. Doubleday. "York."—W. C. Hewitson, Esq. "Orton Moss."—T. C. Heysham, Esq. "Bottisham Fen."—Rev. L. Jenyns.
"Meldon Park, Newcastle, &c."—G. Wailes, Esq.

FAMILY III.—PYRALIDÆ, Leach.

Antennw setaceous, in general slightly ciliated within in the males, rarely pectinated; simple in the females. Pulpi two, elongate, large, compressed, sometimes recurved; or four, the maxillary ones being shortest and occasionally almost obsolete; the labial in some cases rather long, compressed or very short, acute: maxillw moderate, sometimes only rudimentary: head small: eyes globose, prominent: occili frequently present: thorax rather slender, not crested: body slender, occasionally much clongated, and with a slight tuft at the apex: wings not divided, rarely convoluted, placed in a

- triangle during repose; anterior somewhat elongate and generally glossy; often repanded or a little falcate on the hinder margin: posterior ample, rounded, sometimes emarginate on the hinder edge: legs in general rather long, especially in the typical genera; the intermediate and posterior tibia with a pair of spurs at the apex, the posterior sometimes with a second pair in the middle.

Larvæ with fourteen or sixteen legs, the caudal ones never deficient; naked, or bearing a few short hairs; usually residing in a leaf twisted up by itself, and in which it changes to a pupa, the latter elongate, frequently placed in a strong cocoon.

There is considerable diversity of habit amongst the insects of this family, so much so, as to justify their separation into two groups, one of which has four distinct palpi, the other only two; some again have the maxillæ elongate, others almost obsolete: in a few the palpi are extremely large, compressed and densely squamous; and these insects have the wings generally opaque and destitute of lively colours; while the others have the wings mostly very glossy and adorned with lively margaritaceous tints: it is evident, therefore, that many genera exist amongst them, of which I shall endeavour to give concise characters in a tabular form at the end of the volume.

GENUS CCXLVI.—HYPENA, Schrank.

Palpi two, porrected obliquely, much longer than the head, thickly clothed with scales and compressed, triarticulate, the apical joint mostly ascending, slender, acute, intermediate elongate, thickened towards the base, attenuated to the apex, basal shorter than the apical, reniform: maxillæ rather long. Antennæ alike in both sexes, pilose beneath, especially in the males: head with a conical projecting tuft of hair between the antennæ: eyes globose: thorax rather stout: wings ample, anterior subtrigonate, with the hinder margin repanded, the apex sometimes subfalcate; posterior slightly emarginate: legs slender, simple; coxæ long; tibiæ rather short; posterior with two pair of spurs. Caterpillar slender, attenuated in front, with fourteen legs: pupa inclosed in a slight folliculus in a leaf convoluted by the larva.

The species of this genus may be generally known by the bulk of the palpi, which are very densely clothed with scales, compressed, and with the terminal joint in general placed perpendicularly and acute; the anterior wings are sometimes subfalcate and transversely faciated with dark streaks; or repanded on the hinder margin with clevated tufts in the centre of the disc: in other instances the palpi are rather more slender, the thorax rather ample, the anterior wings rounded behind, and the disc bearing a large dark blotch, in which are elevated tufts of scales.

- A. Palpi large, with the terminal joint ascending: anterior wings somewhat falcate, or slightly emarginate at the apex.
- a. Anterior wings with transverse dark streuks and destitute of elevated bundles of scales:—Macrochilo, p. Hüb.
- Sp. 1. proboscidalis. Alis grisescentibus, strigis duabus fusco-ferrugineis, serieque extern i punctorum albidorum. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc. 8 lin.—2 unc.)
- Ph. Py. proboscidalis. Linné.—Hy. proboscidalis. Steph. Catal. ii. 157.
 No. 6757.—Snout Eggar likeness. Harris, Aur. pl. 31. f. f.—h.
- Reddish-brown; anterior wings rusty-griscous, with two dark rusty-brown streaks, one incurved before the middle, followed by a second behind the middle, the intermediate space, especially adjoining the streaks, being darker than the rest of the wing; behind this, about midway between it and the posterior margin, is a rather indistinct repanded streak, not reaching the costa, towards which it is bounded with from six to ten whitish spots; near the apex of the hinder margin is a fuscous cloud, terminated by an oblique streak at the tip; posterior wings plain brown: cilia greyish-ash; those on the anterior wings sometimes clouded with a lighter and darker tint.

Caterpillar pale greenish, with a few whitish dots: it feeds on the nettle, plantain, &c.; in April and May, and from the end of June to the middle of August, the imago is abundant among nettles.

Very abundant in gardens, hedges, &c. in the neighbourhood of London, Hertford, Ripley, &c. "Epping."—Mr. H. Doubleday. "Monkswood."—C. C. Babington, Esq. "Ravelstone Wood, near Edinburgh."—Rev. W. Little. "Bottisham-common."—Rev. L. Jenyns. "Meldon Park, Newcastle, Keswick, &c."—G. Wailes, Esq.

- B. Anterior wings adorned with clevated bundles of scales: -- Hypena, Hüb.
- †Sp. 2. obesalis? "Alis (anticis) acutis subretusis grisco-cinercis maculâ magnă nigră costaliante strigam elevatam obsoletam transversam unidentatam pullam, medio." (Exp. Alar. 1 unc. 2 lin.)
- Py. obesalis. Treitschke?—Hy. obesalis? Steph. Catal. ii. 157. No. 6758.
- Greatly allied to the following; anterior wings griseous-ash, with a large black spot, in which are some elevated dark scales, on the costa, reaching from the base to the middle of the wing, but attenuated towards the former, and adjoining a dark obscure, elevated, transverse, unidentate streak: on

the hinder margin is a row of obscure pale dots, and at the apex an oblique short dark streak: posterior wings dusky.

The only example I have seen of this insect is in the collection of the late Mr. Haworth, who obtained it, with the following species, from the late Mr. Francillons' cabinet.

†Sp. 3. palpalis. "Alis (anticis) acutis subretusis pullis, strigis tribus obsoletissimis saturatioribus."—Haworth. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc. 2 lin.)

Cr. palpalis. Fabricius.—Hy. rostralis \(\beta \). Steph. Catal. ii. 157. No. 6759.

"Anterior wings dark, with a very flexuous streak before the middle, a second obscure elevated transverse one in the middle, near which are some elevated dark scales, with a large tooth exteriorly towards the costa, between which and the hinder margin is another more obscure one, composed of obsolete darker elevated spots; and on the hinder margin itself is an obsolete row of pale spots: posterior wings pitchy-brown and slightly shining."

Also obtained by Mr. Haworth from Mr. Francillons' collection, and the only specimen I have hitherto seen.

Sp. 4. rostralis. Alis anticis fusco flavoque marmoratis, maculà medià fasci ique externà dilutioribus, lineolà apicis atrà. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc. 1—2 lin.)

Ph. Py. rostralis. Linné.-Hy. rostralis. Steph. Catal. ii. 157. No. 6759.

Anterior wings griseous-brown, darkest from the base to a little beyond the middle, with, in fine specimens, a transverse zigzag blackish streak near the apex and some black elevated bundles of scales about the middle, the anterior of which is generally edged with a pale line; the hinder portion of the wings is palest and is irregularly marbled with dusky and yellowish, with a deep black oblique streak at the apex, and on the extreme hinder margin is an interrupted black line: cilia dusky, occasionally clouded with griseous: posterior wings brownish.

A variable species; the costal edge of the anterior wings is frequently of a pale griscous, or yellowish: the transverse streaks are sometimes wanting, or the entire wing is suffused with deep fuscous, leaving only the black elevated fascicles of scales visible, the usual markings being lost in the intensity of colouring.

Caterpillar pale green, with clearer spots and a whitish line on the sides and back: it feeds on various plants, as the nettle, hop, birch, &c.: the imago appears in June and July, frequenting banks and gardens.

Not very common; but in July 1827 I found this variable species in the utmost profusion in the neighbourhood of Ripley: it occurs in other parts from May to July, as at Chelsea, Camberwell, Battersea, Fulham, &c.

- B. Palpi rather slender, with the terminal joint placed almost horizontally; the hinder margin of the anterior wings rounded:—Bomolocua, Hüb.
- Sp. 5. crassalis. Alis anticis albidis, punctis ocellaribus fuscis maculáque maximá subdolabriformi a basi post medium piceo-nigrá. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc. 3—5 lin.)
- Cra. crassalis. Fabricius.—Hy. crassalis. Steph. Catal. ii. 158. No. 6760.— Curtis, vi. pl. 288.

Anterior wings with a large, somewhat hatchet-shaped pitchy-black blotch reaching beyond the middle of the costa and extending almost to the inner edge of the wing; beyond which is a whitish space, shaded off towards the hinder margin to brownish, and bearing a slightly curved row of ocellated spots, having a dusky pupil and whitish margin; on the hinder margin is an interrupted black line, and the apex of the wing has an oblique stout black streak: posterior wings brown, with an interrupted black line at the base of the cilia, the latter fuscous.

The caterpillar, which is green, with three lighter streaks and some pale dots; feeds on the nettle and common heath; the imago appears in June.

A very rare species within the metropolitan district, having only, as far as I am aware, been taken near Westerham in Kent by Mr. Plastead, and the late Mr. Haworth: but in 1827 Messrs. Chant and Bentley, to whom I am indebted for my specimens, found it in plenty between Spitchweek and Buckland in Devonshire.

GENUS CCXLVII.—MACROCHILA,* Hübner.

Palpi porrected, considerably longer than the head, slender, compressed, rather densely clothed with scales, with some long hairs on the upper side, triarticulate, the apical joint long, slender and acute, slightly ascending: basal joint minute, second joint as long again as the terminal, rather swollen towards the base, apical very slender aciculate: maxillæ short: antennæ, in the males, strongly bipectinated, the pectinations decreasing in length to the apex, where they become obsolete; simply ciliated beneath in the females: head with a conic tuft between the antennæ: eyes rather small: thorax slender: wings shortish, the anterior obscurely subfalcate on the hinder margin, marked with a few dots on a pale ground; posterior obsoletely notched: body elongate, acute at the apex in both sexes: legs very long and slender; posterior tibiæ with two pair of long slender spurs: in the males the anterior tibiæ are thickened, furnished at the base with a long

^{*} In adopting the names employed by Hübner in his "Verzeichniss," I have occasionally (as in this instance) changed the termination for the sake of euphony; his terminations being in many instances very harsh and disagreeable.

bundle of hairs, capable of being expanded, and at the apex a series of shorter ones, and the anterior tarsi wanting?

In general habit this genus differs considerably from the two following, notwithstanding the males are distinguished by having an expansive fascicle of elongate hairs on the anterior legs, the structure of the palpi is slightly dissimilar, and the wings are abbreviated, of almost uniform colour, and destitute of transverse streaks: my specimen of the male has no rudiments of anterior tarsi.

Sp. 1. cribralis. Alis albidis, anticis puncto medio nigro serieque duplici punctorum fuscorum. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc.—1 unc. 2 lin.)

Py. cribralis. Hübner.-Polypogon cribralis. Steph. Catal. ii. 158. No. 6761.

Wings dusky-whitish; anterior with a small central black dot, and an obscure double row of dusky ones towards the hinder margin; on the latter is a faint dusky line: cilia whitish: posterior wings ashy-white, with the cilia darker.

The only locality I am aware of for this species is in the vicinity of Whittlesea Mere, in the fenny district surrounding which it does not appear to be very uncommon towards the end of June or beginning of July, having taken it on the 4th of that month last year.

GENUS CCXLVIII.—PECHIPOGON,* Hübner.

Palpi porrected, very long, densely clothed to the apex with elongate scales, triarticulate, the terminal joint recurved, basal small, second thrice as long as the apical, attenuated at the base and apex, terminal one slender aciculate: maxillæ rather long. Antennæ, in the males, bipectinated nearly to the apex, in the females simply ciliated beneath: head with a conical tuft of hairs between the antennæ: thorax slender: wings entire, anterior rather elongate-triangular, with irregular dark streaks; posterior rounded, also transversely streaked: abdomen rather long, slightly tufted in the males, acute in the females: legs slender, simple in the females, with two pair of spurs on the posterior tibiæ; in the males the anterior tibiæ have a fascicle of hairs at the base, capable of expanding like a fan; tarsi slender. Larva with fourteen legs, slender: pupa also slender, folliculated.

From the following genus Pechipogon differs by having the palpi

^{*} The name Polypogon employed in my Catalogue for this and the following genera must be changed for two reasons; first, that it has long been pre-occupied in botany, and secondly from Hübner having otherwise named and characterized these genera.

porrected horizontally, with the terminal joint placed vertically as in the foregoing genera; but from them it may be known by their more elongate wings, which are transversely marked with dark waved or incurved lines; by the males having the anterior tibiæ adorned with a very long expansive bundle of hairs, and the proportions of the palpi are dissimilar.

Sp. 1. barbalis. Alis omnibus cinerascentibus, atomis strigisque tribus obsoletis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 11 lin.—1 unc. 4 lin.)

Ph. Py. barbalis. Linné.—Polypogon barbalis. Steph. Catal. ii. 158. No. 6762.

—The fanfooted. Harris. Exp. pl. ii. f. 2.

Wings ashy: anterior darkest, with three distinct fuscous streaks, one before the middle, slightly unangulated, the second beyond the middle, acutely angulated towards the costa, and approximating to the former one on the inner margin; the third between the second and the hinder margin nearly straight, with a lighter edge exteriorly; on the hinder margin itself is a faint dusky line: posterior wings palest from the costa to the middle, with two, more or less distinct, dusky streaks, bordered externally with whitish, on the extreme margin a fuscous line as on the anterior wings: cilia brownish-ash.

Caterpillar red-brown, with the head darkest, and a dark line on the back: it feeds on the oak and birch: the imago appears from the middle of May to the beginning of July, and is abundant in woods.

Extremely common in the woods in the vicinity of the metropolis, as at Oak of Honour, Peckam, Coombe, Darenth, Colney Hatch, Hertford, Ripley, &c. "Epping."—Mr. H. Doubleday.

GENUS CCXLIX.—PARACOLAX, Hübner.

Palpi curved, ascending, longer than the head, compressed, triarticulate, and densely clothed with scales and hairs, the terminal joint slender recurved; basal joint short, curved, second joint slender at the base and apex, incrassated towards the middle, apical about half as long as the second, slender, aciculate: maxillæ rather long. Antennæ slightly bipectinated in the males; ciliated within in the females: head with a dense tuft of hair between the antennæ: eyes rather small: thorax slender: wings slightly elongate; anterior subtriangular, with the hinder margin entire, the disc with transverse dark streaks; posterior rounded behind, with transverse streaks: abdomen rather long, tufted at the apex, acute in the females: legs slender; posterior tibiæ with two pair of spurs: the males with the anterior tibiæ mostly furnished with a longer or shorter fascicle of hairs, and much incrassated: anterior tarsi slender; sometimes wanting.

This genus, which, perhaps, ought to be still more restricted, might readily be divided into at least two, from the dissimilarity of structure in the legs of the male insects, exclusively of other points of distinction, may be recognised by the recurved palpi, which are at the same time very long, combined with the tufted head and transversely streaked wings, in addition to the fascicles of hairs, which adorn the anterior legs, but which are very short in one of the species.

- A. Wings pale with dark transverse streaks: anterior tibiæ of the males with a short fascicle of hairs.
- Sp. 1. derivalis. Plate 33. f. 2. Atis fusco-flavidis, litur î medi î in omnibus strigis duabus anticarum, un î posticarum, fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc. 2—3 lin.)
- Py. derivalis. Hübner.—Polypogou derivalis. Steph. Catal. ii. 158. No. 6763.
- Wings dusky-yellowish, sprinkled minutely with dusky; all with a short fuscous line in the middle, sometimes faintly curved externally; the anterior also with two distinct fuscous streaks, one towards the base slightly incurved, and the other beyond the middle very strongly incurved, and carried forward, as it were, to the inner margin of the posterior wings; on the extreme edge of all the wings is a delicate brownish line: cilia slightly darker than the rest of the wings.

A rare species; taken in the neighbourhood of Bexley and Darenth, also at Woolwich and Dover, but I believe never in plenty: it has occurred in Devonshire.

B. Wings dark coloured, with darker streaks, the anterior one straight: anterior legs of the males dilated, sometimes with a fascicle of hairs,

tarsi short or wanting.

a. Anterior tarsi wanting in the males.

- Sp. 2. nemoralis. Alis sordide rufescentibus, anticis lunulá strigisque tribus fuscis, intermediá flexuosá, posticá recurvá. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc.—1 unc. 1—2 lin.)
- Py. nemoralis. Fabricius.—Polypogon nemoralis. Steph. Catal. ii. 158. No. 6765.
- Wings dull reddish, sprinkled with minute dusky atoms; the anterior with a straight brown line before the middle, a short lunate streak in the middle, a slender flexuous one behind the middle, and a broader and darker recurved one towards the hinder margin, arising from the extreme tip of the costa; on the hinder margin is a faint dusky line: posterior wings dusky, with one or two faint, waved, dusky streaks, externally bordered with whitish, towards the inner edge: cilia dusky.

The caterpillar feeds on the golden saxifrage (chrysosplenium alternifolium): the imago appears in June.

Not uncommon in woods and bushy places throughout the metropolitan district: it is likewise found in other parts of the country. "Epping."—Mr. H. Doubleday. "Newcastle, Meldon Park, &c."—G. Wailes, Esq. "Alderley, Cheshire."—Rev. E. Stanley.

h. Anterior tarsi short, tibiæ incrassated, with dense fascicles of hair.

Sp. 3. tarsicrinalis. Alis einereo fuscescentibus, anticis lunulă strigisque tribus fuseis mediă flexuosă, postică rectă. (Exp. Alar. 1 une. 2—4 lin.)

Py. tarsicrinalis. *Hübner*.—Polypogon tarsicrinalis. *Steph. Catal.* ii. 158. No. 6764.

Wings ochry-brown: anterior with a rather faint incurved darker streak before the middle, a lunate spot in the middle, followed by a waved line, intermediate between which and the hinder margin is a broader one, placed rather obliquely and originating at some distance from the apex of the costa: posterior wings rather paler, with a darker line towards the margin, edged externally with whitish: cilia all deep fuscous: male with long pale fascicles of hair on the anterior legs, terminating in dense black tufts.

The caterpillar is said to feed on trefoil: the image appears about the middle of June.

Less abundant than the last, at least within the metropolitan district: I have taken it at Coombe and Darenth Woods, and likewise at Ripley. "Epping."—Mr. H. Doubleday.

GENUS CCL.—ÆTHIA, Hübner.

Palpi rather short, pilose, reflexed, the terminal joint acute. Antennæ slightly pectinated in the males, simple, or merely ciliated beneath, in the females: head small; forehead smooth; eyes globose: thorax rather slender: wings whitish, anterior with the hinder margin rounded, entire, the disc with pale transverse streaks and a central lunate spot; posterior with a single streak, rounded behind: body slender: legs also slender; intermediate and posterior tibiæ with a pair of long spurs at the apex; the latter with a second pair towards the middle also: caterpillars with fourteen legs.

The short, pilose, slightly reflexed palpi of the insects of this genus, united to the integrity of the hinder margin of the anterior wings, which are pale with still paler streaks, may serve to discriminate them from the other insects of this singular family.

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- Sp. 1. emortualis. Alis olivaceo-flavescentibus, anticis strigis duabus lunuláque medio, posticis strigá unicá, dilutioribus. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc.)
- Py. emortualis. Hübner.—Polypogon emortualis. Steph. Catal. ii. 158. No. 6766.
- Brown or olive, with a yellowish tinge; anterior wings with an incurved paler streak towards the middle, a short lunate one in the middle, and a waved one behind; posterior wings with a single pale streak nearly on the hinder margin: cilia yellowish immaculate.
- Caterpillar brownish-yellow, with an orange-brown dorsal line, and some black dots on the sides: it feeds on the ash, in the autumn: the imago appears towards the end of May.

This appears to be a very rare species; a specimen is in the cabinet of W. Swainson, Esq., and I possess one captured in Devonshire.

GENUS CCLI.—COLOBOCHYLA, Hübner.

Palpi short, porrected horizontally, not very slender, triarticulate, the terminal joint scarcely visible till denuded, basal joint small, second elongate, thickened towards the apex, terminal conic acute: maxillæ rather short. Antennæ short, faintly bipectinate in the males, slightly ciliated beneath in the females: head rather small, with a short tuft of scales between the anterior: eyes moderate; thorax stoutish: wings entire, anterior subtriangular, with the hinder margin dilated, the disc with oblique coloured streaks: posterior faintly emarginate on the hinder margin: abdomen moderate, stoutest and acute in the females: legs slender, simple; posterior tibiæ with two pair of spurs. Larva with fourteen legs, and with the pupa slender.

The brevity and slenderness of the horizontally porrected palpi of the insects of this genus, exclusively of the form, colouring and markings of the wings, and general habit, at once point out characters of dissimilarity to the allied genera of this family: there is only one British species.

- Sp. 1. Salicalis. Alis anticis cinereo-plumbeis, strigis tribus subæquidistantibus fulvescentibus tertiā recurvantim ipso apice ductā, postieis albido-cinereis. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc.—1 unc. 1 lin.)
- Ph. Salicalis. Fabricius.—Madopa Salicalis. Steph. Catal. ii. 159. No. 6767.
- Anterior wings of an ashy lead colour, with three somewhat fulvous oblique stripes, placed in general equidistant, the first before the middle, the second in the middle, the third arising at the extreme tip of the costa and slightly recurved; on the hinder margin is an interrupted brownish line, and a few black dots: cilia ashy: posterior wings whitish ash, with a short paler streak towards the hinder margin, near the anal angle: cilia paler.

The two basal strigæ on the anterior wings are sometimes slightly approximating.

The caterpillar feeds on willows; it is slender and green, with the legs paler: the pupa is black: the imago appears towards the end of June.

A very rare and local insect: I have specimens taken many years since in the neighbourhood of Bexley, in which vicinity I believe my friend Mr. Newman has captured it within these few years; it has also been found at Charlton.

GENUS CCLII.—SYNAPHE, Hübner.

Palpi four, conspicuous; maxillary short, very pilose, slightly ascending, biarticulate; labial very long, depending, triarticulate, densely clothed at the base with scales and long hairs, the apical joint above half the length of the second, slender, aciculate: maxillæ very short. Antennæ curved, in the males bipectinated, the pectinations rather densely ciliated; simple in the females: head small, smooth in front: cycs globose: thorax slender: wings entire; anterior very narrow, elongate triangular, of a deep tint, with a broader central band; posterior abbreviated, rounded, ovate-triangular: cilia rather ample: abdomen elongate, especially in the females; slender, with a tuft at the apex, or short and very acute in the females: legs slender, simple; posterior tibiæ with two pair of spurs.

From all the foregoing genera of this family the conspicuous maxillary palpi at once distinguish this; in addition to which the labial palpi are very long, hirsute, and slightly depending; the antennæ also elongate, densely ciliated and pectinated; the wings very narrow and lengthened; the body, especially in the females, also very long and slender.

Sp. 1. angustalis. Alis anticis fusco-ferrugineis, fasciá medio deorsum attenuatá saturatiore, costáque albo punctatis; posticis maris fuscis, fæminæ flavidis. (Exp. Alar. 3 1 unc.; 11 9 lin.)

Py. angustalis. Wien Verz.—Cledeobia angustalis. Steph. Catal. ii. 159. No. 6768.

Anterior wings rusty-brown, with a darker central fascia, narrowed towards the inner margin, and bordered by an incurved palish streak towards the base, and a somewhat flexuous paler one behind the middle; in the centre of the wing is a dark brownish spot; on the costa are numerous short white elongate dots, inclining outwardly, and frequently disposed in pairs: posterior wings fuscous; cilia of all reddish.

The female is smaller, with the body much elongated and slender, of a pale

reddish brown, with a darker central faseia, and yellowish-red posterior wings.

The caterpillar feeds on the Marsh Willow herb (*Epilobium palustre*); and the imago occurs about the middle of July.

Not common; found occasionally at Coombe and Darenth Woods; also in the New Forest and in Devonshire.

GENUS CCLIII .- CLEDEOBIA* mihi.

Palpi two, long, porrected longitudinally, compressed, broad, very densely clothed with compact scales, triarticulate, the terminal joint exposed; basal joint short, second broad, obtuse, third very small, acute: maxillæ rather long. Antennæ slender, rather long, densely ciliated beneath in the males, slightly so in the females: head small, furnished with a tult of hairs in front: eyes globose: thorax slender: abdomen elongate, compressed, with a tult at the apex in the males, somewhat obtuse in the females: wings rather narrow: anterior elongate triangular, obtuse at the apex, sombre, with transverse darker lines; posterior slightly emarginate, ovate triangular: cilia moderate; legs slender, simple; posterior tibiæ with two pair of spurs.

Under the genus Hypena Mr. Curtis remarks that the insects associated under the name Pyralidæ are so dissimilar, that if structure be of any importance, they should be divided into two families, some having four and others two palpi, some with and some without maxillæ, and proposes their division into two families in consequence: had he followed up this observation by an examination of specimens, instead of copying my genus Cledeobia from my Catalogue, he would have detected the great impropriety of associating the genus Synaphe therewith, the present genus not only differing in general habit, but being destitute of the maxillary palpi, which are so very conspicuous in the genus last mentioned.

Sp. 1. albistrigatus. Alis subfuscis, anticis fasciá latá medio saturatiore nigro terminatá, postice strigá undulatá albidá. (Exp. Alar. 9-10 lin.)

Cr. albistrigatus. Haworth.—Cl. albistrigatus. Steph. Catal. ii. 159. No. 6769.

Wings pale fuscous; anterior with a broad central darker band, terminated near the base by a slender zigzag black streak, and behind the middle by a broader slightly flexuous one; adjoining to which on the inner margin is a

^{*} Klyčog sepes, Bum vivo.

whitish space, gradually changing into a dark fuscous on the hinder margin, near which is a somewhat obscure waved whitish streak, and on the hinder margin itself is a row of black dots: a spot of the same colour is in the middle of the disc: posterior wings immaculate.

A scarce insect, found occasionally within the metropolitan district, in the vicinity of Darenth village, and also in Nerfolk and Devonshire.

Sp. 2. costæstrigalis. Alis fusco-eincreis, anticis maculá subtriangulari versus apicem costæ fuscâ, lincolâque obliquâ apicis albâ, posticis albidis. (Exp. Alar. 10 lin.)

Cr. costæstrigalis. Haworth? MSS.—Cl. costæstrigalis. Steph. Cutal. ii. 159. No. 6770.

Wings ashy-brown; anterior with a somewhat triangular fuscous patch towards the apex of the costa, bounded by an oblique white streak, which terminates in a pale whitish-ash blotch; the hinder margin is brownish, with a faint waved whitish streak; and on the external edge is a row of detached black lunular dots; posterior wings whitish, with the apex fuscescent: cilia of all fuscous.

Also a rare insect; the only locality I am aware of being in the vicinity of Whittlesea Merc, and near Swaffham in Norfolk, where it was taken by the late Mr. Haworth.

GENUS CCLIV.—CAMPTYLOCHILA* mihi.

Palpi two, divaricating, recurved from the base, slender, densely scaly, especially beneath, triarticulate, the terminal joint exposed, subovate; basal joint short, second thrice as long, slender, third rather more than half as long as the second and more slender, acute: maxillæ rather long. Antennæ moderate, slightly bipectinated in the males, simple? in the females: head broad, not tufted in front: eyes globose: thorax rather stout: wings entire; anterior rounded on the hinder margins, rather glossy, and with transverse waved streaks; posterior entire: body moderate, not very short, slightly tufted in the males; legs slender, simple; posterior tibiæ furnished with two pair of long slender spurs.

The long, slender, almost semicircularly recurved palpi of the insects of this genus sufficiently indicate their distinctness from all the former: in addition to which their entire wings, whose hinder

^{*} Καμπτυλος recurvus, χειλος labium.

margin is rounded, adorned with numerous waved lines, may be pointed out as secondary characters of distinction.

Sp. 1. undulalis. Alis fusco-cinereis, strigis quatuor valde undulatis saturatioribus, exteriore albo aduatis, margine postico lincá interruptá nigrá. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc. 2 lin.)

Py. undulalis. Haworth MSS.—N. G. undulalis. Steph. Catal. ii. 159. No. 6771.

Wings ashy-brown, with darker atoms, and four dusky transverse very much undulated lines, arising from rather large blackish spots on the costa, the first towards the base, the second medial less waved, with an obscure pale lutescent crescent in it towards the costa, the third very much waved and flexuous, the fourth also considerably waved, and as well as the third bordered exteriorly with whitish, as are also the two posterior costal spots: on the hinder margin is an interrupted black line; posterior wings similar but paler, and wanting the black costal spots; cilia of all ashy-brown.

Apparently a very rare species; of which I possess a single example, and another in the collection of the late Mr. Haworth.

Sp. 2. bistrigalis. Plate 33, f. 3. Alis nitidus, anticis fusco-purpureis, strigis tribus undulatis lineoláque medio flavescentibus, posticis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc. 3 lin.)

N. G. bistrigalis. Steph. Catal. ii. 159. No. 6772.

Wings glossy: anterior purple brown, with a coppery tint in certain lights, with three waved yellowish streaks, the first nearly at the base, the second behind the middle, much waved and flexuous, almost disappearing on the inner margin, the third near the hinder margin, arising near the apex of the costa and terminating on the anal angle: between the basal and second streaks is a short lumulated reddish mark: cilia dusky: posterior wings brown, with the hinder margin darker, and having an obscure palish waved streak towards the anal angle.

Of this insect I have likewise seen but two specimens, one in my own, and the other in Mr. Haworth's, collection: of their localities I am not aware.

GENUS CCLV.—AGLOSSA, Latreille.

Palpi four: maxillary small, slender, acuminated, triarticulate; labial porrected almost horizontally, also triarticulate, densely clothed with scales above and pilose beneath, the apical joint exposed, slender, a little clevated; maxillæ rudimentary. Antenuæ long, bipectinated in the males, the pecti-

nations decreasing to the apex; ciliated beneath in the females: head small; forehead smooth: eyes small: thorax moderate; wings entire, the hinder margin rounded, anterior somewhat elongate, posterior ovate triangular: body slender in the males, with a tuft at the apex; stouter in the females, and furnished with a retractile tube at the apex: legs moderate, slender; posterior tibiæ with two pair of spurs. Larva with sixteen legs, slender: pupa inclosed in a silken cocoon, covered with extraneous substances.

The long, porrected, palpi of the Aglossæ, the terminal joint of which is considerably exposed, taken in combination with the varied or tabied appearance of the wings, distinguish them from the preceding genera; their larvæ subsist upon butter, grease, and oleaginous substances, and the perfect insects frequent houses.

Sp. 1. pinguinalis. Alis anticis ex fusco cinereis splendentibus, strigis duabus interruptis maculáque nigricantibus. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc. 1—7 lin.)

Ph. Py. pinguinalis. Linné.—Ag. pinguinalis. Steph. Catal. ii. 159. No. 6773.

Wings cinereous: anterior glossy dusky-ash, with a short fuscous line at the base, two nearly contiguous very much flexuous ones before the middle, the space between which is pale ashy-ochre; and midway between this and the posterior margin is a third waved dusky streak, bordered exteriorly with ochreous-ash; the space between the two last streaks is rather darker and bears a dusky dot, edged outwardly with ochreous-ash; and the costa between is sometimes of the latter tint: on the hinder margins are some obscure ashy clouds: posterior wings fuscous, with some very obsolete darker markings: cilia fuscous.

In some examples the markings are much stronger, and the contrasts of colour more evident; the insect varies considerably in size.

Caterpillars dull brown, shining; it feeds on butter, lard, and other oleaginous substances: the image appears towards the end of July.

Abundant in London and the neighbourhood; also not uncommon in other parts of the country. "Epping."—Mr. H. Doubleday. "Monkswood and Bath."—C. C. Babington, Esq. "Newcastle and Keswick."—G. Wailes, Esq. "Alderley, Cheshire."—Rev. E. Stanley. "Bottisham and elsewhere, common."—Rev. L. Jenyns.

Sp. 2. cuprealis. Alis antieis fuscis, cupreo splendentibus, strigis obsoletis flexuosis albidis, posticis albicantibus. (Exp. Alar. 9—14 lin.)

Py. cuprealis. Hübner Verz —Ag. capreolatus. Steph. Catal. ii. 160. No. 6774.

Anterior wings fuscous, with a bright coppery or purplish gloss, with the posterior margin paler in certain positions, a flexuous pale streak before the

middle, a second behind the middle, very much bent and terminating on the anal angle in a small blotch; in the middle is a double circular pale line: posterior wings whitish, with a fuscous line on the margin: cilia whitish; of the anterior wings coppery-brown.

Much less abundant than the last; I have taken several specimens in my house at the Hermitage, and also at Hertford and Ripley; as well as one or two in London itself. "Epping."—Mr. H. Doubleday. "Near Ely."—Rev. L. Jenyns.

†Sp. 4. Streatfeildii. Lurido-och acea atomis fuscis, strigá basali fimbriáque submarginali punctoque interjecto fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc. 2 lin.)

Aglossa Streatfeildii. Curtis, Brit. Ent. x. pl. 455.

"Male lurid-ochre, speckled with fuscous and rather glossy: antennæ ciliated beneath: palpi with a dusky spot on the inside of the third joint at the base; edges blackish: superior (anterior) wings with an angulated brown bar at the base, a dot on the disc towards the costa, a fimbria of the same colour at the posterior margin, having the internal edge sinnated, with a row of black dots at the base of the cilia, where there is an ochreous line extending along the margin, nervures pale: inferior (posterior) wings rather palest at the base."—Curtis, l. c.

"Taken at Compton Bishop at the foot of the Mendip Hills, Somerset, by the Rev. J. Streatfeild."—Curtis, l. c.

GENUS CCLVI.—PYRALIS, Linné.

Palpi short: maxillary minute; labial ascending, squamous, apical joint exposed, or concealed in form of an acute depending joint; triarticulate, basal joint short; second clongate, slightly bent, and scarcely attenuated at the apex; apical short, ovate; maxillæ moderate. Antennæ thickened at the base, densely ciliated within in the males, but slightly so in the females: head with elongate scales between the antennæ, not projecting as a tuft: eyes

Sp. 3. dimidiatus. Alis, auticis purpurascente-cinereis nigro nebulosis, posticis pullide fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 10-14 lin.)

Cr. dimidiatus. Haworth (!)—Ag. dimidiatus. Steph. Catal. ii. 160. No. 6775, note.

Anterior wings rather narrower, purplish-ash, with about five scattered black lines, and on the costa some black spots and an obsolete pale one: posterior wings pale brown.

Taken not uncommonly in the East India tea-warchouses: I have bred specimens from tea: it is evidently not indigenous.

globose: thorax rather short: wings entire, anterior lanceolate-triangular, rounded at the apex, and mostly adorned with two slender transverse pale streaks; posterior also rounded on the hinder margin, ovate-triangular: body rather short and slender, with a small tuft at the apex: legs moderate; anterior coxæ stout; posterior tibiæ with two pair of long spurs. Larva with sixteen legs.

The insects of this genus may be known by having short ascending palpi, of which the terminal joint is visible and acute before denudation, the anterior wings are of lively colours, and bear pale transverse waved lines, as do also the posterior; the maxillæ are rather long; the body moderate; and the antennæ ciliated in the males.

I have retained the name Pyralis for this genus, as given in my Catalogue, notwithstanding the subsequently published remarks of Mr. Curtis, with the first sentence and part of the second of which I perfectly coincide: he says, "Linnæus's division Pyralis contains insects varying so much in structure, that it is undoubtedly necessary to divide it; and as it is a term which has been applied to various groups, it will be better to take the first species of Linnæus as the type, which will include the Herminiæ of Latreille with feathered feet and pectinated antennæ." In reference to the conclusion of this paragraph, and in justification of my own nomenclature of this genus, I wish to direct the reader's attention to p. 881 of the Systema Naturæ, in which it will be seen P. Farinalis stands at the head of the Linnean Pyrales; though in the last edition of the Fauna Suecica P. tentacularis occupies this position; referring, however, to the preceding edition, it will be found that this last insect is placed amongst the Geometræ and P. Farinalis with the Pyrales.

A. Palpi ascending, the terminal joint exposed.—Hypsopygia, p. Hübner.

Sp. 1. Farinalis. Alis nitidis, anticis hepatico-glaucis, fasciá medio latissimá sinuatá pallidiore, albo utrinque marginatá, posticis cinereo nebulosis lineis duabus ulbidis. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc.—1 unc. 3 lin.)

Ph. Py. farinalis. Linné.-Py. farinalis. Steph. Catal. ii. 160. No. 6776.

Wings shining; anterior of a glaucous liver-colour, with a very broad paler central fascia, bordered on each side with a white streak, the basal one incurved and the other considerably waved: on the costa are a few white dots: posterior wings ashy, with dusky clouds somewhat disposed in a row towards the hinder margin, and two waved whitish streaks on the disc: cilia pale glaucous-brown, paler on the posterior wings.

The caterpillar is found in meal, flour, &c.; the imago in houses towards the end of August.

Very abundant in houses and stables in and about the metropolis; also common in other parts of the country. "Cambridge and Ely, common."—Rev. L. Jenyns. "Raehills."—Rev. W. Little. "Epping."—Mr. H. Doubleday. "Newcastle."—G. Wailes, Esq.

‡Sp. 2. marginatus. Alis fuscescentibus, fasciis duabus fuscis albomarginatis, antica basi, postica marginali. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc. 3 lin.)

Cr. marginatus. Haworth .- Py. marginatus. Steph. Catal. ii. 160. No. 6777.

Wings brownish, minutely sprinkled with dusky; anterior with two broadish brown fasciæ edged with white, the anterior towards the base; the posterior on the hinder margin.

This insect greatly resembles Ag. Streatfeildii, but appears to differ in form, and in having the fascia on the anterior wings bordered with white.

I have seen only two specimens of this insect, one of them in Mr. Swainson's collection, the other taken "Near Barnstaple."—Mr. W. Raddon.

B. Palpi incurved and dependent at the apex, the terminal joint not exposed.

—Euclita, Hübner.

Sp. 3. glaucinalis. Alis cinereo-fuscis, anticis purpurascenti nitentibus, strigis duabus flavidis, posticis pallidioribus. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc.—1 unc. 3 lin.)

Ph. Py. glaueinalis. Linné.-Py. glaueinalis. Steph. Catal. ii. 160. No. 6778.

Wings ashy-brown; anterior with a purplish gloss, with two yellowish transverse streaks thickened towards the costa, the anterior one slightly incurved, the posterior a little waved; between these on the costa are several yellowish dots: posterior wings paler, with a faint incurved yellowish line before the middle, and a second slightly waved one behind: on the hinder margin of all the wings is a very delicate, almost obsolete, pale line: abdomen in the female elongated.

Not common; taken occasionally in gardens within the metropolitan district, having taken it formerly in those of the British Museum, and also at Hertford and the Hermitage. "Epping."—Mr. H. Doubleday.

GENUS CCLVII.—Hypsopygia, Hübner.

Pulpi short, ascending, triarticulate, densely clothed with scales, the apical joint rather distinct, and when denuded somewhat longer than the basal, which is a little curved; second stoutest and longest, terminal elongate acute: maxillæ short. Antennæ slender, ciliated nearly to the apex in the

males, simple in the females: head moderate: eyes large: thorax subovate: wings entire, glossy, disposed in a broad triangle during repose; anterior sublanceolate-triangular; posterior ovate triangular; all of very lively colours, and having long cilia: body slender in the males, and furnished with a small tuft, acute in the females: legs moderate; posterior tibiæ furnished with two pair of spurs.

Exclusively of differences in the structure and clothing of the palpi, &c., this pretty genus may be recognized by having the cilia very long and of a golden hue, concolorous with the hinder margin of the wings; the latter of a beautiful purplish-red with gold coloured costal spots and faint transverse streaks.

Sp. 1. costalis. Alis rufo-purpurascentibus, fasciis duabus anticarum abbreviatis margineque externo aureo-flavis. (Exp. Alar. 8—10 lin.)

Ph. costalis. Fabricius.—Agrotera? costalis. Steph. Catal. ii. 160. No. 6779.

Wings purplish-red and glossy; anterior with a rather large golden-yellow spot on the costa before the middle, carried on as a slender streak to the inner margin, a second larger and subquadrate spot of similar colour behind the middle, also carried on to the inner margin, as a slightly waved streak; near the hinder margin is a very faint yellowish waved line; and the hinder margin itself, with the cilia, is bright golden-yellow: posterior wings with two, more distinct, yellow streaks, with the posterior margin and cilia also bright golden-yellow.

The caterpillar feeds on the poplar; the imago appears from the middle of July to that of August, in gardens.

Not very uncommon within the metropolitan district in houses and gardens; I have taken it at the Hermitage and also in London itself, and at Hertford and Coombe Wood.

GENUS CCLVIII.—AGROTERA, Schrank.

Palpi short, recurved, approximating, and forming a kind of mask, densely clothed with scales, placed irregularly thereon, triarticulate, the apical joint slightly exposed; the basal and intermediate ones curved: maxilla rather long. Antenna long and slender, ciliated in the males, simple in the females: head globose: eyes small, ovate: thorax slender, pilose: wings entire, anterior clongate, very acute, the hinder margin slightly repanded and the costa rather suddenly incurved; posterior obscurely indented on the hinder margin: body long, slender towards the apex, and furnished with a large tuft; shorter and acute at the tip in the females: legs very long and slender; posterior tibia with two pair of spurs.

The short, recurved, approximating palpi of the insects of this genus, combined with the acuteness of the anterior wings, which have the appearance of being subfalcate, the elongated slender abdomen, long legs and lively pale colours of the insect, point out its dissimilarity to the allied genera.

Sp. 1. flammealis. Alis basi margineque externo ex flavo rufis, medio dilutioribus, strigis duabus albis; anticis maculá mediá fuscá, ciliis albo maculatis. (Exp. Alar. 8—10 lin.)

Py. flammealis. Hübner.—N. G. flammealis. Steph. Catal. ii. 160. No. 6780.

Wings purplish-red; anterior dark at the base, with an incurved white streak as a border, then a broad pale space bordered also externally with a white line, and bearing in the middle towards the costa a brown dot; the hinder margin beyond darker, with an extremely slender marginal black line: the costa is marked with small dusky and white dots: cilia white, with dusky spots: posterior wings very similar, the base and apex being dark, with a pale band in the centre, edged on each side with a white line; the extreme hinder margin with a fine black line, and the cilia white and blackish.

Variable in colour; the female smallest, with the wings more slender and paler in colour.

Caterpillar feeds on the privet (Ligustrum vulgare): the image frequents woods towards the end of June.

Not uncommon in woods in the vicinity of London, especially at Coombe, Darenth, and Birch Woods.

GENUS CCLIX.—SIMAËTHIS, Leach.

Palpi two, short, porrected obliquely, curved at the base, triarticulate, the articulations subequal, densely clothed with short scales or elongate hairs, like bundles of scales, leaving the terminal joint exposed; the latter, when denuded, rather shorter than the basal, and attenuated to the apex, intermediate joint rather longest and stoutest: maxillæ long. Antennæ moderate, slender, pilose beneath; ciliated in the males; head small, squamous: eyes moderate: thorax slender: wings ample, anterior forming a rhomboid figure during repose; colours dingy, anterior generally retuse, sometimes acute: body short, linear, obtuse, stoutest in the females: legs short; posterior tibiæ having two pair of long spurs.

The pretty insects constituting the present genus offer several points of resemblance to the Tortricidæ, and until their metamorphoses and the general structure of this portion of the Lepidoptera be better understood, it will be difficult to assign them to their proper

location; they appear, nevertheless, to be more allied to the Pyralidæ, and if so their present location is that most adapted to receive them: they may be known by the brevity and width of their wings, which appear, from the maculated cilia, to be dentate: they fly in a peculiar vacillating manner by day, revelling in the solar rays on umbelliferous plants, and upon nettles, &c.

A. Palpi slender, clothed with short compact scales: - Choreutis, Hilb.

Sp. 1. Fabriciana. Alis fuscis, anticis cinerco adspersis, margine externo inauratis, strigá albidá, posticis strigá abbreviatá albá. (Exp. Alar. 6 lin.)

Ph. To. Fabriciana. Linné.-Si. Fabriciana. Steph. Catal. ii. 161. No. 6781.

Wings brown; anterior clouded with ashy, with a golden tint towards the hinder margin; the disc with a whitish waved streak behind the middle; cilia black, with whitish clouds: posterior wings with an abbreviated white streak, near the anal angle, towards the hinder margin, the latter with a golden gloss; cilia dusky, with ashy clouds.

Not uncommon on various flowers, especially ragwort, during the summer, from April to October; found in several parts of the country, abundantly within the metropolitan district, and not unfrequently in Norfolk, Suffolk, Devonshire, Somerset, Dorset, Hants, &c. "Cambridge."—C. C. Babington, Esq. "Raehills."—Rev. W. Little.

Sp. 2. pariana. Alis fuscis, anticis fasciá mediá cinereá, strigis duabus nigricantibus, ciliis albo-moculatis. (Exp. Alar. 5-5½ lin.)

Ph. To. pariana. Linné.-Si. pariana. Steph. Catal. ii. 161, No. 6782.

Wings brown; anterior with an ashy fascia in the middle, bordered on each side with a slender black line, the exterior one waved; cilia black, spotted with white; posterior wings with a faint whitish streak near the hinder margin.

Less abundant than the last; found in June near Ripley, Hertford, Birch Wood, Darenth, and Dorsetshire, Somerset, &c.

Sp. 3. lutosa. Alis anticis testacco-fuscis obsoletè nebulosis strigisque dualus nigris, costa punctis albis nigrisque, posticis atris immaculatis. (Exp. Alar. 5 lin.)

An. lutosa. Haworth.—Si. lutosa. Steph. Catal. ii. 164. No. 6783.

Anterior wings testaceous-, or luteous-brown, with some obscure darker markings, a black, slightly incurved, streak near the base, and a waved one beyond the middle: on the costa are some short whitish and black spots;

and sometimes a dark angulated cloud across the middle of the wings: cilia black, with dusky clouds: posterior wings black or brown, immaculate.

It is supposed this may be a variety of the foregoing insect; but its immaculate posterior wings, differently coloured fringes, &c, appear to warrant its separation.

Rare; found in March and June in the vicinity of London, and also in Dorsetshire, Devonshire, and the New Forest.

- B. Palpi densely clothed with elongate fascicles of hair-like scales.
- Sp. 4. Myllerana. Alis anticis atro cinereoque variis cupreo punctatis, costa maculis quatuor albis, posticis fuscis strigá abbreviatá albá. (Exp. Alar. 5 lin.)
- Py. Myllerana. Fabricius.—Si. Myllerana. Steph. Catal. ii. 161. No. 6784. Curtis, vii. pl. 320.

Anterior wings black, with some ashy clouds; the costa with four linear white spots placed obliquely, and a dot of the same towards the apex; on the disc are two other white dots and a smaller one near the base; there are also several metallic spots on the disc, of a coppery or tarnished silvery hue, and a broken irregular streak of the same near the hinder margin; cilia brown at the base, white at the apex, with the apex and anal angle dusky: posterior wings fuscous, with a short white line near the hinder margin, and some dots of the same towards the apex; cilia ashy, with a brown streak at the base.

Not very abundant, but local; found in tolerable plenty in Dorsetshire and Devonshire, on nettles, fern, sweet gale, &c.; also taken at Birch Wood and near London.

- Sp. 5. punctosa. Alis anticis fuscescentibus subcuneatis, apice oblique truncatis, punctis minutissimis paucis cupreis, posticis strigá abbreviutá albá. (Exp. Alar. 5 lin.)
- An. punctosa. Haworth.-Si. punctosa. Steph. Catal. ii. 161. No. 6785.
- Anterior wings brownish, and somewhat wedge-shaped, with the hinder margin obliquely truncate, the costa with three whitish spots, and the disc with a few minute tarnished silvery dots; cilia white at the apex, with the extreme apex and anal angle dusky: posterior wings ashy-brown, with a faint whitish abbreviated streak.
- The wings in this insect are evidently narrower and more acute than in the foregoing, and the metallic markings are more obscure; otherwise it might be taken for a mere variety.

Less abundant than the foregoing insect; found by the late Mr. Haworth in Ashdown Forest; and also taken in Dorsetshire.

GENUS CCLX.—Anania, Hübner.

Palpi four, maxillary slender, small; labial approximating, porrected like a beak, elongate, densely clothed with scales, the apex concealed; triarticulate, the basal joint reniform, second elongate robust, third as long as the basal, ovate: maxillæ long and spiral. Antennæ long and slender, slightly pilose beneath: head small, clothed with compact scales: eyes small: thorax slender: wings entire, forming a triangle during repose; anterior acute, elongate-triangular; posterior small, ovate-triangular; all marked with simple blotches of contrasted colours, usually black and white: abdomen rather long and slender, annulated, slightly tufted in the males, acute in the females: legs long and slender; posterior tibiæ with two pair of spurs.

The species of this genus are usually of dark, almost jet black, colours, more or less prettily varied, spotted, or streaked with white; the only indigenous one is black, with large white regular blotches, and both surfaces of the wings are nearly similar; by this alone, exclusively of diversities in structure, the genus may be known from its allies.

Sp. 1. octomaculata. Alis atris, maculis punctisque niveis, thoracis lateribus flavis. (Exp. Alar. 9—10 lin.)

Ph. Ge. octomaculata. Linné.—Ennychia octomaculata. Steph. Catal. ii. 161. No. 6786.—Ph. atralis. Donovan, viii. p. 266. f. 4.

Wings deep black; anterior with two large rounded snow-white spots, one before the middle, the other, more ovate, placed transversely behind the middle: between these towards the costa is frequently a more or less distinct white dot: posterior also with two white spots of similar form and location, with sometimes a smaller one on the costa: cilia of all the wings black, with a small space at the tip, and a larger towards the anal angle white: sides of the thorax yellow; abdomen with the margin of the segments white.

The basal spot on the wings is sometimes very small, or almost obliterated: both surfaces of the wings nearly correspond.

Rather uncommon; found most frequently at Darenth and Birch Woods, near London, in June, and again in August.

GENUS CCLXI.—ENNYCHIA, Treitschke.

Palpi four, rather long, approximating in form of an acute beak; maxillary small, slender; labial triarticulate, very densely clothed with elongate scales, basal joint slightly curved and longer than the terminal, intermediate

stout, about twice the length of the basal; terminal ovate obtuse: maxillæ rather long. Antennæ simple in both sexes; slightly pilose beneath, more so in the males: head rather broad, densely scaly: eyes globose: thorax somewhat robust: wings entire, placed in a triangle during repose; all dark with transverse white streaks, and sometimes spotted; anterior slightly abbreviated; posterior ovate-triangular: body whitish, generally annulated: legs slender; posterior tibiæ with two pair of spurs at the apex.

The pretty insects of this genus are of small stature and have the anterior wings rather short, all the wings of dark colour, with pale transverse fasciæform streaks; the palpi are longish, approximating in form of a beak and slightly dissimilar to those of the foregoing and following genera: they fly by day in grassy places, and are usually double brooded.

Sp. 1. cingulata. Alis atris, strigá obliquá niveá. (Exp. Alar. 6-8 lin.)

Ph. Ge. cingulata. Linné.—Pyr. cingulalis. Curtis, iii. pl. 128.—Ennychia cingulata. Steph. Catal. ii. 162. No. 6788.

Black, abdomen with narrow white margins to each segment: wings deep black, anterior with an oblique slightly bent white streak a little beyond the middle, carried onwards through the posterior wings almost to the anal angle, forming a semicircular line: cilia brown at the base, white at the apex.

Very rare near London; found not very uncommonly in mountainous districts, being frequent in Devonshire and in the northern counties of England; and also in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh.

Sp. anguinalis. Alis atris, strigá validá communi sinuatá niveá paulo pone medium. (Exp. Alar. 6-7 lin.)

Py. anguinalis. Hübner.—Ennychia anguinalis. Steph. Catal. ii. 162. No. 6787.

Black; abdomen with a narrow white edge to each segment; anterior wings with a somewhat irregularly curved snow-white streak a little beyond the middle, carried on through the inner margin of the posterior wings; cilia black, with the tips white.

Variable: in some specimens the anterior wings have a small white spot on the inner edge towards the base, and a second rounded one in the middle: the posterior have also occasionally a more or less distinct waved white spot at the base.

Rather local and not very abundant near London: I have taken it at Darenth and Birch Woods, and occasionally near Colney Hatch: it has also occurred near Southgate.

+Sp. 4. rufofascialis. "Alis rufo-cinereis, fasciá obliquá basi alteráque postic?undulatá rufis."—Haworth. (Exp. Alar. 8 lin.)

Py. fascialis. Haworth.—Ennychia fascialis. Steph. Catal. ii. 162. No. 6789.

"Reddish-ash, anterior wings with a very oblique fascia towards the base inclining forwards; then a costal spot in the middle, followed near the hinder margin with another fascia, much waved, all red: posterior reddishwhite, with a dull reddish border."—Haworth.

Hübner's name fascialis having the priority, I have been compelled to alter Haworth's slightly.

It is somewhat doubtful whether this very distinct species be truly indigenous; Mr. Haworth having obtained it from a dealer (Mr. Knight) many years since, and it still remains unique: it may, however, be observed that I knew the dealer in question, and I am confident he never knowingly passed off any insect as British that he was not convinced was so; in fact his insects were all captured by himself; and it may be added that the other two unique insects of this family mentioned by Mr. Haworth as obtained from the same source, have been again taken, one (Diasemia literalis) in profusion, and I possess British specimens of each.

GENUS CCLXII.—PYRAUSTA, Schrank.

Palpi four; maxillary small, exserted; labial porrected like a beak, densely clothed with compact elongate scales, which conceal the apex, triarticulate, the basal joint short, reniform, the second long, robust, slightly attenuated, the terminal short, ovate-acute: maxillæ long. Antennæ very slender, similar in the sexes, pilose beneath, especially in the males: head small, squamous: wings moderate: thorax rather stout: wings entire, placed in a triangle during repose, anterior elongate-triangular, acute at the apex, more or less spotted and streaked with yellow, or gold colour, upon a purplish or dusky ground; posterior ovate-triangular, always with a central pale streak: body short, rather stout in the females, with pale rings: legs long and slender; posterior tibiæ with two pair of spurs at the apex.

[†]Sp 3. fascialis. Alis nigro-fuscis, atomis ferrugineis, fasciá mediá albá. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc.?)

Py. fascialis. Hübner? Curtis Guide, col. 175 (!)

Wings black-brown, with rusty atoms, and a white fascia in the middle.

This insect is given as British in the work above quoted, I know not upon what authority: Py. fascialis of *Haworth* is probably the insect intended.

HAUSTELLATA. Vol. IV. MARCH 31st, 1834.

All the species of this elegant genus are remarkable for the lively purple tinges which adorn their wings, which, added to the rich contrast of their golden yellow markings, renders them very conspicuous: they are of small size, frequent grassy hedges, and gambol (as so usual with gaily coloured insects) in the bright sunshine: they are mostly double brooded, the first brood appearing towards the end of May, and the second about the middle of August.

A. Wings of dull and sombre colours, sometimes enlivened with bright spots and fasciæ:—Leimonia, Hübner.

Sp. 1. cespitalis. Alis anticis nigricante-fuscis, flavo nebulosis et strigatis, posticis nigricantibus strigis duabus flavis. (Exp. Alar. 6—7 lin.)

Ph. cespitalis. Fabricius.—Pyr. cespitalis. Steph. Catal. ii. 162. No. 6795.

Anterior wings dusky-brown, with one or two small yellowish clouds or spots towards the costa, and a nearly continuous slightly waved streak of a lighter tint behind the middle, thickened towards the costa; on the hinder margin is a flavescent cloud, sometimes almost forming a streak; posterior wings darker, with two rather distinct streaks, one in the middle, the other on the hinder margin; the base sometimes with a yellowish cloud: cilia brown, with the tips whitish.

In some examples the yellowish clouds on the wings are rather obscure.

Not uncommon in chalky districts at the end of June and middle of August, especially in the neighbourhood of Dover and Darenth Wood: also taken at Hertford, Ripley, Coombe Wood, &c. "Arthur's Seat."—Rev. W. Little.

Sp. 2. sordidalis. Alis cinereo-fuscis, nebulis strigisque pallidioribus, posticis fasciá pone medium, strigáque tenuissimá marginis postici albo-flavescentibus.
 (Exp. Alar. 7—8 lin.)

Py. sordidalis. Hübner.—Pyr. sordidalis. Steph. Catal. ii. 163. No. 6796.

Wings ashy-brown, clouded with pale ashy-yellow, and an indistinct streak of the same towards the hinder margin of the anterior; posterior darker, with a whitish-yellow streak behind the middle and a very slender one of the same tint on the hinder margin itself, which last is sometimes edged by a slender dusky line; cilia ashy-brown.

In some cases the wings are nearly concolorous, the clouds and strigæ being nearly obliterated.

It is supposed that this insect is only the female of the foregoing; but I possess the sexes of both: it is, however, possible it may be a mere variety.

Found in similar places with the foregoing in June and August; less frequently.

- B. Wings generally of rich purplish tints, with yellow spots and streaks:—
 PORPHYRITES, Hübner.
- Sp. 3. purpuralis. Alis anticis purpurascentibus, fasciá maculari, punctis lineoláque posticá sulphureis, posticis fusco-cinerascentibus, fasciá integrá maculáque flavis. (Exp. Alar. 9½—10 lin.)
- Ph. Py. purpuralis. Linné.—Donovan, x. pl. 339. f. 2.—Pyr. purpuralis. Steph. Catal. ii. 162. No. 6791.
- Anterior wings purplish, in tint rather variable, with a faint triangular spot at the base, two small dots towards the costa, one behind the other, then rather beyond the middle an oblique band composed of somewhat confluent irregular spots, and an obscure streak composed of minute dots near the hinder margin, all golden-, or sulphurous-yellow, sometimes with a reddish tint: posterior wings of a darker hue, with a spot at the base and an entire curved fascia behind the middle, yellow; the hinder margin with a faint reddish-yellow streak, composed of small dots, as in the anterior wings: cilia brown, with the tips more or less white.
- The anterior wings have sometimes a dusky-purplish fascia in the middle; and the faint basal spot is occasionally obliterated.
- The caterpillar feeds on the whitethorn and mint: it is ashy, with black and white spots, and a yellow dorsal and lateral line: the imago appears in May, and a second time about the middle of August.
- This insect is the type of Latreille's genus Botys; respecting which see subsequent remarks; page 46.

Not uncommon in the neighbourhood of London, as at Coombe, Birch, and Darenth Woods, Hertford, Ripley, Wimbledon Common, &c. "Epping."—Mr. H. Doubleday. "Cramond."—Rev. W. Little. "York."—W. C. Hewitson, Esq.

- Sp. 4. punicealis. Alis anticis obscure purpureis, fasciá interruptá, maculisque baseos aurantiacis, posticis fusco-purpurascentibus fasciá integrá aurantiacá. (Exp. Alar. 8—10 lin.)
- Py. punicealis. Wien. Verz.—Pyr. punicealis. Steph. Catal. ii. 162. No. 6792.
- Anterior wings more or less obscure purple, with two or three orange-yellow spots towards the base, and an oblique interrupted streak of the same hue beyond the middle, composed of irregular spots, and sometimes with a faint streak on the hinder margin: posterior wings of a darker tint with an entire orange band behind the middle and occasionally a yellow spot at the base: cilia dusky, with the tips more or less whitish.
- Extremely variable in colour, and in the absence and presence of the different markings, the discoidal spots being sometimes completely obliterated, at others very large and distinct; the fascia narrow and interrupted, or broad

and nearly continuous; the wings occasionally of a blackish-purple, and the fascia whitish-orange, &c.

More abundant than the foregoing species, and like it frequenting grassy banks intermixed with flowers, throughout the metropolitan district, in the beginning of June and about the middle of August; found also in the New Forest and in Devonshire.

Sp. 5. ostrinalis. Alis anticis purpureis, fasciolá medio maculari rufo-aureá, posticis nigris, punctulo fasciáque albidis. (Exp. Alar. 7 lin.)

Py. ostrinalis. Hübner?-Steph. Catal. ii. 162. No. 6793.

Anterior wings ashy at the base, with a waved oblique fascia in the middle, composed of small irregular reddish-golden spots: posterior black at the base, with a minute whitish spot, and a little behind the middle a whitish fascia, beyond this, a purplish band which neither touches the hinder margin nor the costa; cilia brown, with the tips white.

I am not satisfied that this insect is the Py. ostrinalis of Hübner; but it is the ostrinalis of Haworth.

Much rarer than either of the foregoing species; taken near Reigate and Ripley; also in the New Forest.

Sp. 6. Porphyralis. Alis anticis fuscescentibus, maculá geminatá versus costam flavá, posticis nigricantibus, strigá flavá aut albidá. (Exp. Alar. 6—9 lin.)

Ph. Py. Porphyralis. Wien. Verz.—Py. Porphyralis. Steph. Catal. ii. 162. No. 6794.

Anterior wings purplish-brown, with a rather large yellow spot towards the apex, near the costa, and one or two smaller ones adjoining; on the disc are also two or three minute dots parallel with the costa, but they are sometimes wanting: posterior wings dusky, with a golden yellow or whitish streak, a little behind the middle, and in general vanishing before the hinder margin: cilia brown, with the tips pale.

Variable in having the spots more or less distinct, and in the general tint of colour: I suspect the specimens with the whitish spots and streaks to be old and faded.

Not very uncommon in several places within the metropolitan district; also taken in other parts of the country, in June and August. "Arthur's Seat, plentiful."—Rev. W. Little.

GENUS CCLXIII.—DIASEMIA, Hübner.

Palpi four; maxillary very short, labial elongate, in the form of a beak, depending, densely clothed with scales, and acute, triarticulate, the apical joint short, obtuse: maxillæ elongate. Antennæ simple in both sexes, incrassate at the base, and ciliated beneath in the males: head small, densely scaly between the antennæ: thorax slender: wings very narrow and acute, anterior subfalcate, marked with various irregular lines resembling oriental characters; posterior slightly emarginate on the hinder margin, also marked with literæform lines: abdomen slender, rather long, annulated, the apex with a small tuft in the males, slightly acute in the females: legs rather long and slender; posterior tibiæ with two pair of spurs.

The only indigenous species of this genus may be distinguished from those of the preceding one, in which the palpi also are connivent and resemble a beak, by having them dependent; the wings are also totally dissimilar, being marked with numerous transverse and longitudinal pale characters and darker blotches upon a dusky ground; the anterior wings are very acute and faintly subfalcate, and the posterior wings are strongly emarginate on their hinder edge towards the costal angle.

Sp. 1. literalis. Alis fuscis, nebulosis, anticis strigis tribus, posticis duabus argenteo-albis. (Exp. Alar. 8½—9½ lin.)

Py. literalis. Wien. Verz.-Hyd. literalis. Steph. Catal. ii. 163. No. 6797.

Wings brown, with darker clouds; anterior with two silvery white streaks resembling Arabic characters, the first oblique at the base, and the second behind the middle, then a more distinct slightly recurved streak towards the hinder margin, having a short whitish line within, towards the costa; on the hinder margin is a faint row of pale clouds: posterior wings at the base dark, then an oblique ashy-white streak, and then an angulated one towards the apex, not touching the inner margin, sometimes interrupted: cilia all brown, interrupted with white.

Variable, some examples having the ground very much clouded with brown, others nearly concolorous; some again are very dark, others pale; and the white marks are more or less distinct.

Occasionally taken in the beginning of June at Darenth, on the borders of a small pond, towards the middle of the wood; but found very abundantly in the New Forest, somewhere in the vicinity of Brockenhurst.

GENUS CCLXIV.—HYDROCAMPA, Latreille.

Palpi four, maxillary distinct; labial ascending, slender, divaricating, the basal joints densely clothed with elongate scales beneath; triarticulated, the terminal joint acute: maxillæ elongate. Antennæ moderate, simple in both sexes, curled and subserrated within at the apex, in the males slightly ciliated; head small, smooth between the antennæ: thorax moderate, densely pilose: wings ample, anterior elongate, somewhat acute, the hinder margin entire; posterior ovate-triangular, also with the hinder margin entire; the surfaces of all prettily reticulated, with dark duplex lines upon a pale ground: abdomen elongate, annulated, with a tuft at the apex in the males, very acute in the females: legs long and slender; posterior tibiæ with two pair of elongate spurs. Larvæ slender, with 16 legs; subsist upon aquatic plants; pupa inclosed in a cocoon cut out of their leaves.

The pretty insects of this genus differ from Diasemia by having the palpi slender and divaricating, the maxillary ones very distinct, maxillæ elongate, and the wings pale, reticulated with double brown streaks; the hinder margin is entire and faintly rounded, and the antennæ are subserrated at the apex.

- A. Labial palpi with the terminal joint short, scarcely exposed, the basal joints very sealy beneath:—Nymphula, Hübner.
- Sp. 1. Potamogata. Alis albis, fusco nebulosis, fasciis saturatioribus anastomosantibus; aut fuscis albo maculatis. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc. 1—4 lin.)
- Ph. Ge. Potamogata. Linné.—Donovan, xi. pl. 363. f. 1.—Hyd. Potamogata. Steph. Catal. ii. 163. No. 6799.
- Wings white, with fuscous clouds, and darker anastomosing (or reticulated) streaks, the spaces between paler; these streaks enclose three or four large patches of white, of which a conspicuous ovate triangular one is placed towards the apex of the inner margin, and a second large reniform one on the costa behind the middle; near the hinder margin is a simple but distinct repanded line; posterior wings with a duplex streak before the middle, and one behind, leaving an intermediate white band in which is a brown crescent, the outer portion of the hinder striga of irregular outline; the hinder margin itself with a simple line; cilia fuscous, sometimes clouded with white.
- Extremely variable, some examples are almost entirely suffused with brown, having a few conspicuous white patches; others are nearly white, and all the intermediate shades occur.
- The caterpillar feeds on the white and yellow water lily (Nymphae alba et lutea), and the broad-leaved pond-weed (Potamogeton natans): the imago

appears in June in marshy places, ditches, &c.: very abundantly in some places.

Very abundant in marshy places within the metropolitan district, especially on the borders of a large pond on Ockham Heath, near Ripley. "Monkswood."—C. C. Babington, Esq. "York and Newcastle."—W. C. Hewitson, Esq. "Meldon Park, Prestwick Car, Marsden, &c."—G. Wailes, Esq. "Epping."—Mr. H. Doubleday. "Cambridgeshire Fens, common."—Rev. L. Jenyns.

- B. Labial palpi slender, the terminal joint distinctly exposed, the basal joints slightly scaly, maxillary palpi also exposed:—Nausinoë, Hübner.
- Sp. 2. Nymphæata. Alis niveis, nitidis, fusciis repandis insolidis subfuscis reticulatis, ciliis albissimis, basi cinercis. (Exp. Alar. 9—12 lin.)
- Ph. Ge. Nymphæata. Linné.—Ph. stagnata. Donovan, xi. pl. 363. f. 2.— Hyd. Nymphæata. Steph. Catal. ii. 163. No. 6800.
- Wings glossy snow-white, anterior with the costa at the base to beyond the middle with two brownish lines, and the disc reticulated with similar ones forming insolid fasciæ, and leaving large snow-white blotches thereon, with a band of the same near the hinder margin, the latter brownish, and the base of the cilia the same; the apex of the latter pure white: posterior wings with two transverse insolid fasciæ, and a small lumular mark attached to the basal one, the hinder margin and cilia as in the anterior.
- Also a variable species; in some examples the reticulated fasciæ are solid, and in others their marginal lines only appear, their interior being pure white; some examples are totally destitute of fasciæ or strigæ, having only a faint double line towards the middle of the anterior wings.
- The caterpillar feeds on duckweed (*Lemna*), and the imago appears about the middle of July in marshy and humid places.

Much less abundant than the foregoing species, but far from uncommon within the metropolitan district, in similar situations with that insect. "Cambridgeshire Fens, common."—Rev. L. Jenyns. "Meldon Park, Marsden, Prestwick Car, &c."—G. Wailes, Esq. "Epping."—Mr. H. Doubleday. "Alderley, Cheshire."—Rev. E. Stanley.

GENUS CCLXV.—CATACLYSTA, Hübner.

Palpi short; maxillary minute; labial remote, slender, ascending, clothed with short scales, the terminal joint distinct; triarticulate, the apical joint nearly as long as the second and subulate: maxillæ rudimentary. Antennæ short, somewhat denticulated towards the apex, not pectinated, faintly

ciliated in the males: head small, smooth between the antennæ: thorax moderate: wings forming a triangle during repose; anterior elongate, acute, subtruncate on the hinder margin, of nearly plain uniform colours, without transverse streaks; posterior ovate-triangular, entire, adorned with a dark border: abdomen slender, and attenuated behind in the males, with a tuft at the apex, rather stout, and acute at the tip in the females: legs very slender, rather long; posterior tibiæ with two pair of spurs. Larva with sixteen legs; feeds on aquatic plants: pupa inclosed in a cocoon, formed of conglomerated pieces of the food of the larva, united with silk.

The minute maxillary palpi and distinct labial ones of the insects of this genus, exclusively of the almost rudimentary maxillæ, the beautiful simplicity of the colouring on the wings, the posterior ones being adorned with a dark margin studded with ocellated spots, serve as characters to distinguish them from the Hydrocampæ, with which they are associated by Latreille and others.

Sp. 1. Lemnata. Alis anticis niveis (faminæ elongatis fusco adspersis) puncto atro, posticis albis fasciā marginali nigrā, punctis 4—6 argenteis. (Exp. Alar. 3, 8—10 lin.; 9 8 lin.—1 unc.)

Ph. Ge. Lemnata. Linné.—Donovan, viii. pl. 266. f. 1, 2.—Hyd. Lemnata. Steph. Catal. ii. 165. No. 6801.

Anterior wings in the male snow-white, in the female narrow and elongate, of an ashy hue, with fuscous atoms, in both sexes with a minute black dot in the centre, most evident in the male; in which sex the hinder margin has an ashy-brown fascia, not reaching to the costa: posterior wings white, with a black dot, and clouded with dusky atoms, forming a kind of oblique streak in the females; the hinder margin with an abbreviated bluish-black fascia, in which are from four to six minute silvery spots, most numerous in the females.

The male is sometimes entirely snow-white; and the markings in both sexes vary considerably in intensity.

The caterpillar feeds on duckweed (Lemna) and other aquatic plants; it is of an olive-brown, with a reddish-brown lateral stripe, the head small: it changes into pupa in small elevated follicles constructed of the lemna by itself, and in this it remains about a fortnight: the imago appears about the middle of June, abundantly.

Extremely abundant in ditches and ponds where Lemna grows, throughout the metropolitan district. "Cambridge."—C. C. Babington, Esq. "Fens of Cambridge, common."—Rev. L. Jenyns. "Epping."—Mr. H. Doubleday.

GENUS CCLXVI .- PARAPOYNX, Hübner.

Palpi four, maxillary distinct, acute, remote; labial approximating, ascending, rather densely clothed with short scales, triarticulate, the terminal joint nearly vertical, ovate-acute when denuded: maxillæ very short. Antennæ short, curved at the apex, somewhat denticulated in the males, simple in the females: head small, smooth between the antennæ: thorax rather stout: wings placed in a triangle during repose, anterior elongate, somewhat rounded on the hinder margin, the disc with transverse waved streaks, and a subocellated spot; posterior ovate-triangular, entire: abdomen moderate, slender, with a small tuft at the apex in the males; stouter and rather acute in the females: legs moderately long and slender; posterior tibiæ with two pair of spurs. Larva slender, with sixteen legs: found on aquatic plants.

From the three foregoing aquatic genera the present genus differs so considerably in habit as at once to suggest the propriety of its separation: without attending to the trifling variations of the trophi, the form and markings of its wings will enable the reader to discriminate it, the hinder margin of the anterior being somewhat rounded, and the disc transversely streaked with flexuous lines, and having in the middle a blind occllus.

Sp. 1. Stratiotata. Alis anticis albis (fæminæ rufo-fuscescentibus) atomis fasciisque fuscis, maculâ niveâ nigro-cinctâ, posticis niveis fascii interruptá fuscâ. (Exp. Alar. 9—12 lin.)

Ph. Ge. Stratiotata. Linné.—Hyd. Stratiotata. Steph. Catal. ii. 164. No. 6802.

Wings of the male white; anterior with brown atoms, an indistinct oblique abbreviated darker streak on the inner margin, towards the base, and a second more distinct repanded one behind the middle, between which is placed a snow-white spot, edged with black: on the hinder margin is a faint double fuscous line: posterior wings brighter, with a strong waved interrupted dusky line behind the middle. Female with the anterior wings narrower and more acute at the apex, and almost entirely of a pale reddish-brown, without streaks, and the central white spot very small and indistinct; posterior wings as in the male, but of a reddish-brown hue.

Also variable in the colour and intensity of the markings.

The caterpillar feeds chiefly on the *Stratiotes*, but it also attacks other aquatic plants; it is green, with a broad paler dorsal line, and varied with whitish and yellow: the imago appears towards the end of June or beginning of July.

Not unfrequent in marshy places within the metropolitan district;

found also in various parts of the country, but much less abundantly than the last-mentioned species.

GENUS CCLXVII.—PHLYCTÆNIA, Hübner.

Palpi four; maxillary small, acute; labial elongate, horizontal, clothed with elongate scales beneath, which nearly conceal the terminal joint, triarticulate, the apical joint rather short, acute: maxillæ very long. Antennæ rather short, simple in both sexes, the terminal joints each with a fine minute projection at the tip: head small, tumid in front before the antennæ: eyes globose: thorax rather slender: wings placed in a triangle during repose, anterior slightly acute at the apex, with the hinder margin obscurely emarginate; posterior ovate-triangular, also faintly emarginate on the hinder margin; all of dark colours, with large pale blotches: abdomen rather short, attenuated in the middle, with a small acute tuft at the apex, and annulated: legs rather short; posterior tibiæ with two pair of spurs. Larva slender, with sixteen legs; pupa folliculated.

The only indigenous species of this genus evidently differs from any of the species of Margaritia to allow of its being associated therewith; and it likewise recedes sufficiently from the foregoing to authorize its separation, a fact established by the conflicting opinions of authors with regard to its location: it may be readily known by its dark glossy wings, which have large blotches and interrupted streaks of a pale hue, exclusively of the diversity in the structure of its trophi, &c.

Sp. 1. Sambucalis. Alis fuscis, maculis irregularibus flavo-albidis, ante strigam communem repandam punctorum albidorum. (Exp. Alar. 9—12 lin.)

Ph. Sambucalis. Wien. Verz.—Hyd. Sambucata. Steph. Catal. ii. No. 6798. Albin. pl. xxxvii. f. 59. a—d.

Wings brown; anterior with a subquadrate yellowish-white spot in the middle, a small triangular one behind it towards the inner margin, and a larger ovate-triangular one adjoining towards the hinder margin: on the costa behind the middle a repanded streak of whitish, or yellowish, spots occurs, and, passing onwards to the inner margin behind the small triangular spot, is carried on, as it were, more distinctly through the posterior wings to their inner edge; the posterior wings themselves have three large whitish-yellow blotches within this striga, and all the wings have a more or less distinct yellowish-white irregular streak on the hinder margin itself: cilia fuscous, whitish at the apex towards the anal angle.

The caterpillar feeds on the elder (Sambucus nigra); it is of a whitish-green with a slender pale green dorsal line, with a whitish one on each side; the

pupa is brown, with dark spots: the imago appears about the middle of June.

Very abundant in gardens throughout the vicinity of London; also found in Devonshire, the New Forest, Norfolk, Kent, &c. "Epping."—Mr. H. Doubleday.

GENUS CCLXVIII.—Eudioptis, Hübner.

Palpi four; maxillary minute, ascending; labial densely clothed with elongated compact scales, forming a large uniform compressed ovate mask, in which the maxillæ, which are very long, are concealed; when denuded, slender, ascending, closely applied to the face, triarticulate, the terminal joint minute. Antennæ long and slender, simple in both sexes: head broad: eyes large, subglobose: thorax ample: wings entire, subhyaline; anterior very acute, obliquely truncate behind; posterior triangular: abdomen elongate, rather short in the males, with a tuft at the apex: legs long and slender; posterior tibiæ with two pair of spurs at the apex.

This very singular genus may be instantly recognized by the great transparency of its pearly, acute, obliquely truncate wings, which have the entire limb of a dark hue: the singular structure of its palpi forms a conspicuous distinguishing character; it being totally dissimilar to that of any of the allied genera, and not much unlike that of the genus Prosoponia, amongst the Trichoptera: these organs, although in themselves when denuded slender, forming a large ovate projecting and compressed kind of mask, within which the clongate maxillæ lie concealed.

Sp. 1. lucernalis. Alis pellucidis albo-margaritaceis, costá anticarum, margineque omni postico latè fuscescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 10—11 lin.)

Py. lucernalis. Hübner. — Diaphania lucernalis. Steph. Catal. ii. 164. No. 6804.

Wings pellucid, pearly-white, anterior with the costa and hinder margin broadly dusky, or black; posterior also with the hinder margin the same, the band gradually diminishing to the anal angle, which is immaculate: cilia, except those of the anal angle of the posterior wings, which are white, also fuscous, or black': head, thorax, and abdominal tuft the same; rest of the abdomen pure pearly-white.

In the late Mr. Haworth's collection is a single specimen of this remarkable species, which was taken near London by Mr. Knight; and I possess a pair captured in Devonshire, near Plymouth.

GENUS CCLXIX .- EURRHYPARA, Hübner.

Palpi moderate, maxillary small, acute; labial remote, horizontal, triarticulate, densely clothed with elongate scales forming an acute cone and concealing the terminal joint; basal joint minute, curved, second elongate, subcylindric, apical ovate-subacute: maxillæ elongate. Antennæ short, simple in both sexes, pubescent beneath: head small, space between the antennæ clothed with rough scales: thorax rather stout, spotted: wings placed in a triangle during repose; anterior acute, with the hinder margin entire and rounded; posterior ovate-triangular entire; all with the limb dark, the disc spotted with dusky on a white ground: abdomen moderately long, annulated, with a tuft at the apex: legs rather short, not very slender; posterior tibiæ with two pair of spurs. Larva naked, with sixteen legs: pupa inclosed in a silken cocoon in a convoluted leaf.

The dark limb and spotted disc of the pale wings in Eurrhypara will instantly enable the reader to detect the only indigenous species of this genus, to which the yellow spotted thorax and abdominal rings, as well as the black legs lineated with yellow, may be added, exclusively of the less apparent diversities in the structure of the palpi, &c., and the general habit of the insect.

Sp. 1. Urticata. Alis albis, limbo fasci\(\text{a}\) communi repand\(\text{a}\) ex maculis confluentibus, cost\(\pi\)que basi et maculis anticarum nigro-fuscis, thorace abdominis segmentorum marginibus anoque flavis. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc. 1—3 lin.)

Ph. Ge. Urticata. Linné.—Donovan, x. pl. 349. f. 2.—Botys Urticata. Steph. Catal. ii. 164. No. 6806.

Wings white; anterior with the costa and three or four largish irregular blotches at the base, a rounded one adjoining the costa about the middle, followed by a repanded band of more or less confluent and dissimilar spots, and a broad border on the hinder margins (faintly interrupted by pale nervurcs), and the cilia blackish-brown; posterior with a spot at the base, an irregular bold waved streak behind the middle, and the hinder margin blackish-brown, the latter denticulated inwardly with white; cilia blackish-brown at the base, the tip silvery-white: head and thorax yellow; abdomen black, with yellowish rings, its apex yellow.

The caterpillar feeds on nettles (Urticæ dioica et urens), bindweed (Convolvulus scpium), red currant (Ribes rubrum), &c.: it is whitish-brown, with a greenish tinge, and on the back are two yellowish streaks; the head is black: the pupa is inclosed in a buff-coloured cocoon, and in May or early in June the imago appears.

Extremely abundant in gardens and hedges within the metropo-

litan district, and in other parts of the country. "Bottisham, common."—Rev. L. Jenyns. "Monkswood."—C. C. Babington, Esq. "York and Suffolk."—W. C. Hewitson, Esq. "Newcastle, Gibside, &c."—G. Wailes, Esq. "Epping."—Mr. H. Doubleday.

GENUS CCLXX.—MESOGRAPHE, Hübner.

Palpi four; maxillary small, conical; labial depending, approximating at the apex and resembling a beak, triarticulate, densely clothed with compact scales, somewhat pilose beneath, the scales forming a cone, in which the terminal joint is faintly visible from above; the apical joint is ovate-acute: maxillæ elongate. Antennæ slender, simple in both sexes, pubescent beneath: head small, with a small ridge of scales between the antennæ: eyes small: thorax slender: wings entire, forming a triangle during repose; anterior acute, hinder margin rounded; posterior ample, ovate-triangular; the hinder margin obscurely emarginate; anterior marked with oblique lines: abdomen rather short, slender, slightly tufted in the males, acute in the females: legs moderate; posterior tibiæ with two pair of long spurs.

The depending, connivent palpi of Mesographe, exclusively of the peculiar general habit of the only indigenous species of this genus, distinguish it from the allied genera; to which may be added the form and structure of its wings, which are moreover adorned with oblique darker lines upon a yellowish ground, unlike any of the other species of this singular family.

Sp. 1. forficalis. Alis pallide flavis, anticis strigis valdè obliquis, maculâque medio ustulato-ferrugineis, posticis albidioribus strigâ obsoletâ fuscescente. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc.—1 unc. 1—2 lin.)

Ph. Py. forficalis. Linné.-N. G. forficalis. Steph. Catal. ii. 164. No. 6805.

Wings pale yellow; anterior with about four rusty-ustulated, or brownish streaks, placed very obliquely, the most distinct one extending from a stronger and broader line at the extreme apex to the middle of the inner margin, and sometimes connected by a fine zigzag line to the costa itself; from the apical streak two less obliquely placed waved lines arise, and terminate on the hinder margin: a little behind the middle of the wing towards the costa is a conspicuous subannulated ustulated spot, which is occasionally geminated: posterior wings whitish yellow, with a faint brown streak, more or less distinct, and sometimes degenerated into a row of dots: on all the wings is a narrow faint brownish line on the hinder margin; and in fine examples the anterior wings appear faintly reticulated with rusty-brown lines.

The caterpillar is yellowish-green, with dusky lines and dots, and a faint whitish line; the head brown; it feeds on cabbages and horse-radish: the imago appears about the middle of May, and continues till October in gardens, &c.

Very common in gardens and fields in the neighbourhood of London and in most parts of the country. "Wood Ditton, Cambridgeshire, and Bath."—C. C. Babington, Esq. "Newcastle, Gibside, &c."—G. Wailes, Esq. "Epping."—Mr. H. Doubleday.

GENUS CCLXXI.*—MARGARITIA+ mihi.

Palpi four; maxillary small; labial rather short, porrect, triarticulate, generally clothed with long scales, which terminate in an acute point, and conceal the apical joint; the basal joint usually short, the second elongate, the terminal ovate, sometimes acute: maxillae nearly as long as the antennae. Antennae slender, setaceous, as long as, or shorter than, the wings, simple, pubescent beneath: head small, smooth between the antennae: eyes large, globose: thorax rather slender: wings entire, more or less of a pearlaceous hue; forming a triangle during repose; anterior sometimes very long and slender, sublanceolate or oblong-triangular, with the hinder margin truncate or rounded; posterior generally ovate-triangular: abdomen slender, sometimes long and tufted in the males; rather stouter and acute at the tip in the females: legs generally long; occasionally very long, slender; posterior tibiæ with two pair of spurs. Larva with sixteen legs: pupa slender, folliculated.

^{*} In adopting this genus, as proposed in my Catalogue, I have continued the name there given, as it neither corresponds with Scopula of Schrank, nor with Botys of Latreille, the type of which latter genus, as established by the last author in his Histoire Naturelle des Crust. et des Ins., v. iii. p. 414, being Crambus erigatus, Fab. (probably Synaphe angustalis, supra p. 19), and not Ph. Geo. purpuraria of Linné, as stated by Mr. Curtis in his remarks upon the genus Scopula: Ph. purpuraria being given by Latreille, currente calamo, in mistake for purpuralis, rendered manifest by a comparison of his characters with those of the two insects in question; the true purpuraria, —which is described by Latreille in vol. xiv. p. 222, and Botys purpuraria, in p. 230 of the same vol.—neither agreeing with them, nor with the species with which it is thus associated by Latreille, which Mr. Curtis would have detected had he followed the principles laid down by himself under the genus Pancalia, by reading the characters instead of merely looking at the names of the species inserted by Latreille as constituting his genus Botys.

ή Μαργαριτης, Margarita.

The species of this genus may be better known by the margaritaceous or pearly hues of their delicate mostly yellow, or pale straw-coloured wings, which are in general rather faintly streaked with transverse lines, than by the structure of the palpi, as the genus at present stands.

The genus, as here regarded, is evidently a very artificial one, and doubtless requires considerable curtailment, as well as a remodelling of its contents. I have endeavoured, by means of external characters, to resolve it into the Hübnerian genera, with some slight modifications, as will be seen by a comparison of it with his arrangement, given at the end of this volume.

- A. Anterior wings narrow, long; posterior moderate, orange or yellow, with a dusky or black border:—Epischina, Hüb.
- †Sp. 1. diversalis. Alis anticis ex flavo-fuscis, maculis lineisque obscurioribus, posticis flavis, fasciù marginali interruptà nigricante. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc. 4 lin.)
- Py. diversalis. Hübner.—Ma. diversalis. Steph. Catal. ii. 164. No. 6807.
- Head, thorax, and anterior wings yellowish-brown, the latter with two obscure waved streaks, with two dusky spots between, one small, the other larger and reniform; on the extreme hinder margin is a row of minute black dots; cilia yellowish-brown; posterior wings dull orange-yellow, with an irregular interrupted dusky fascia on the hinder margin; cilia dusky-yellow.

The only example I have seen of this beautiful and distinct species is in the collection of the British Museum; it was taken near Bristol in July 1815.

- B. Anterior wings narrow, long, acute; posterior small, of uniform colours: $palpi \log p$, ascending, rather obtuse:—Mesographe, p. $H\ddot{u}b$.
- Sp. 2. asinalis. Alis anticis elongatis, cano-cinereis maculis strigisque fuscescentibus, posticis cinereis strigâ unicâ saturatiore. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc. 3 lin.)
- Py. asinalis. Hübner, Py. pl. 29. f. 185 .- Curtis, G. col. 175.
- Anterior wings clongated, of a hoary-ash-colour, or fuscescent; with an obscure dusky streak towards the base, to which are attached two spots anteriorly: in the middle towards the costa is a pale fuscous circle, and behind it a very flexuous streak, to which one or more fuscous clouds are attached within: cilia short, glossy ash: posterior wings ashy, or pale fuscous, with a faint darker oblique streak: cilia pale ashy-brown.

The first examples I saw of this species were taken near Barnstaple

by Mr. Raddon; others were subsequently found near Teignmouth by Capt. Blomer, to whom I am indebted for my specimens.

C. Anterior wings narrow, long, sublanceolate, obtuse; posterior ovate, concolorous: palpi moderate, horizontal, acute, pilose:—Perinephila, p. Hüb.

Sp. 3. lancealis. Alis cinereo-flavis, strigis communibus denticulatis lineisque fuscis, anticis elongatis maculâ subquadratâ dilutiore. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc. 3-4 lin.)

Py. lancealis. Wien. Verz. - Ma. longalis. Steph. Catal. ii. 164. No. 6808.

Wings ashy-yellow; anterior very long and narrow, with a conspicuous somewhat quadrate pale spot towards the costa in the middle, bordered with dusky and followed by a very flexuous denticulated fuscous streak midway between it and the hinder margin, continued through the posterior wings; and followed by a narrow pale space; the base of the anterior has an indistinct dusky waved line, and the hinder margin is darker than the rest of the wing, with the nervures pale, and on the extreme border are some dusky lines; on the posterior wings are some transverse lines towards the base; with a somewhat conspicuous pale spot adjoining the common streak, and the hinder margin resembling that of the anterior wings; cilia of all the wings dusky yellow, with paler clouds.

The caterpillar is said to feed on the water-parsnip (Sium latifolium): the imago is found towards the end of June.

Rare: it has occurred near Dover, Charlton, Birch-wood, and in Devonshire; and in the summer of 1817 rather abundantly near "Beachamwell, Norfolk."—The late A. H. Haworth and J. Scales, Esgrs.

D. Anterior wings broad, elongate-triangular; posterior ample, concolorous; all with transverse waved streaks: palpi rather short, ascending: body short:—Epicorsia, Hüb.

a. Wings with pale nervures beneath.

Sp. 4. Verticalis. Alis pallide stramineis, strigis subtribus flexuosis margineque externo fuscescente-cinereis. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc. 6½ lin.)

Ph. Py. Verticalis. Linné.—Don. xvi. pl. 556.—Ma. Verticalis. Steph. Catal. ii. 165. No. 6809.

Wings pale straw colour, sometimes suffused with ashy-brown; anterior with a nearly straight brownish streak before the middle, a longish dusky somewhat reniform line towards the costa in the middle, then a waved and very flexuous streak, commencing on the costa midway between the line and the hinder margin, very suddenly bent towards the anal angle and terminating on the inner edge of the wing near the anterior streak; the hinder margin is

clouded with brown; cilia ashy-brown: posterior wings with a conspicuous dusky spot towards the base, and two flexuous transverse fuscous streaks, between it and the hinder margin, the latter clouded with ashy-brown; cilia pale ashy-straw colour.

Variable in the tint of the ground colour: in some specimens the wings are deeply suffused with ashy-brown, and partially clouded with a darker tint, the strigæ more distinct: one or other of the latter is sometimes obliterated.

The caterpillar is of a pale green and slender; it feeds on nettles: the image appears the beginning of June, and continues for some time, occurring towards the end of the month.

By far the most abundant species of this genus throughout the metropolitan district, frequenting gardens, hedges (where nettles abound), fields, &c., and not uncommon in other parts of the country. "Monkswood."—C. C. Babington, Esq. "Epping."—Mr. H. Doubleday. "Bottisham, in profusion."—Rev. L. Jenyns.

Sp. 5. centro-strigalis. Alis ochraceo-flavis, anticis strigis duabus lunulaque medio fuscescentibus, posticis striga unica media undulatissima, punctoque ad basin fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc.—3 lin.)

Ma. centro-strigalis. Steph. Catal. ii. 165. No. 6811.

Wings plain uniform ochraceous-yellow; anterior with a faint incurved brownish streak midway between the base and the middle, a lunate spot, of the same tint, in the middle towards the costa, and a very flexuous striga between it and the hinder margin, terminating nearly in the middle of the inner margin; posterior wings with a brownish spot towards the base, and an irregular streak in the middle, arising from the costa, opposite to (and in continuation of, as it were) the posterior one of the anterior wings; at about one-third of its length it becomes suddenly angulated towards the hinder margin, and upon reaching half way is then continued, in a zigzag form, parallel thereto, for a short distance, and turns inwards with a similar angle, and after a second bend, again at right angles with the last, terminates on the inner edge: on the hinder margin is a very faint brownish line: cilia of all the wings immaculate ochry-yellow.

Of this very conspicuous species I have seen only the specimen which is contained in my collection; it was taken in Devonshire.

b. Wings with dark nervures beneath.

Sp. 6. cinetalis. Alis anticis aureo-flavis, albido obsoletè nebulosis, strigis duabus obsoletis posticis saturatioribus, posticis albido-flavis, strigis duabus validioribus fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc.—1—3 lin.)

Bo. cinetalis. Treitschke.-Ma. limbalis. Steph. Catal. ii. 165. No. 6812.

Anterior wings pale golden-yellow, with obsolete whitish clouds: in place of Haustellata. Vol. IV. 30th April, 1834.

the stigmata of the Noctuidæ are two faint reddish-yellow spots, behind which near the hinder margin are two obscure parallel darkish waved lines: posterior wings whitish-yellow, with a brownish spot towards the base, a waved striga nearly in the middle, vanishing on the inner edges, and a second more regular one near the hinder margin; on the latter is a faint line, and an interrupted row of spots at the base of the cilia; the latter whitish-yellow on all the wings: beneath the wings are paler, with broad transverse brown fasciæ and clouds, and the nervures faintly tinged with the same.

The wings vary considerably in tint, and are sometimes whitish and very glossy, with the strige obscure.

The caterpillar, according to Schrank, feeds on the broom (Spartium scoparium): the image appears towards the end of June or beginning of July, and frequents clover-fields and hedges.

Py. limbalis of the Wiener Verzeichniss is a different species, and having the priority of name, that of the present insect must necessarily be changed: I have therefore followed *Treitschke*.

Not uncommon in certain districts, especially near Darenth-wood and at Ripley, where I have occasionally taken this species in abundance. "Bath."—C. C. Babington, Esq. "Common in clover-fields in the neighbourhood of Bottisham."—Rev. L. Jenyns.

E. Anterior wings broadish, elongate-triangular, very acute, not transversely streaked; posterior ovate-triangular, immaculate; all somewhat hyaline, with dark nervures beneath; palpi short, ascending:—

Sitochroa, Hüb.

Sp. 8. palealis. Alis anticis virescenti-sulphureis, venis fuscescentibus, posticis virescenti-albis, immaculatis. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc. 3 lin.)

Py. palealis. Wien. Verz .- Ma. palealis. Steph. Catal. ii. 165. No. 6810.

Head, thorax, and anterior wings of a pale greenish sulphur, the latter rather acute, with the costa and the nervures, especially on the hinder margin, brownish: cilia pale sulphur-white: posterior wings white, with a faint greenish tinge, immaculate, the cilia as in the anterior: beneath, the nervures of all the wings, the anterior with the costa and some transverse abbreviated lines, and a spot on the costa of the posterior, brownish.

Rare: specimens have occurred near Dover and in Norfolk, in July, and I believe also in Devonshire.

[†]Sp. 7. pandalis. Alis flavidis, strigis, maculá, margineque externo fuscis.

Bot. pandalis. Treitschke.-Ma. Thapsalis. Steph. Catal. ii. 165. No. 6818.

Wings yellowish, with streaks; a spot and the hinder margin brown.

This species has been accidentally admitted into the British list, in mistake for the variety of Ma. ochrealis.

- F. Anterior wings rather narrow, acute, the hinder margin slightly rounded; posterior small: all pale, with transverse or longitudinal streaks:—

 HAPALIA, Hüb.
- a. Palpi moderate, acute, depending: wings rather transparent, with faint transverse streaks.
- Sp. 9. hyalinalis. Alis anticis pallide sulphureis, strigis duabus maculá fasciáque marginali fuscescentibus, posticis dilutioribus, strigá unica saturatiore. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc. 4 lin.)
- Py. hyalinalis. Hühner. -Ma. hyalinalis. Steph. Catal. ii. 165. No. 6813.
- Anterior wings pale sulphur, or straw colour, with a brownish spot in the middle, an incurved line towards the base, a repanded, very flexuous, one behind the middle, and an interrupted band towards the hinder margin: cilia immaculate straw-colour: posterior wings paler, with a dusky waved line in the middle, and an interrupted band on the hinder margin as on the anterior wings.

This is usually esteemed a rare insect, and in fact is found in few cabinets only: I have at different times captured many specimens in June near Darenth-wood, that most prolific spot for rare Lepidopterous and other insects.

- Sp. 10. angustalis. Alis anticis stramineis, punctis duabus obsoletis ordinariis, ante strigam communem repaudam saturatiorem. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc. 1—2 lin.)
- Py. angustalis. Haworth.-Ma. angustalis. Steph. Catal. ii. 165. No. 6815.
- Wings straw-colour; anterior narrow, with two obscure dusky spots in the middle towards the costa, followed by a faint flexuous pale fuscous streak, which extends to the inner margin of the posterior; towards the base is an obscure dusky streak, and the hinder margin is slightly clouded: posterior wings whitish, with the hinder margins dusky straw: cilia pale whitish-straw-colour.

Rather scarce: taken occasionally in the beginning of June at Darenth-wood, and also near Brighton, the New Forest, and Herne Bay. "Faversham."—Haworth, l. c.

- Sp. 11. terminalis. Alis anticis cinereo-stramineis, obsoletè strigatis, fimbrià communi fuscescente. (Exp. Alar. 11 lin.—1 unc.)
- Py. terminalis. Haworth.-Ma. terminalis. Steph. Catal. ii. 165. No. 6816.
- Wings pale ashy-straw, anterior with three brownish streaks, the first incurved towards the base, the second repanded behind the middle, and between these a small dusky spot towards the costa, the third parallel with and near

the hinder margin, which is fuscescent: posterior wings paler, with a spot near the base and two transverse streaks, the first, behind the middle, flexuous, and the second near the hinder margin, which is also dusky, and bordered interiorly with the second streak: cilia ashy straw-colour.

Also rare; taken near Dover and at Darenth-wood, in June. "Faversham."—Haworth, l. c.

Sp. 12. glabralis. Alis sordide cinereo-rufescentibus, strigá posticá communi undatá saturatiore pone punctum majusculum quadratum anticarum. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc.)

Py. glabralis. Hübner.—Ma. glabralis. Steph. Catal. ii. 165. No. 6814.

Wings dull reddish-ash; anterior with a large quadrate whitish patch in the middle towards the costa, bordered on the basal and hinder margins with fuscous; between this and the hinder margin is a faint common waved and denticulated streak: posterior wings rather paler, with a faint marginal band: cilia of all the wings whitish.

An insect apparently of great rarity: I have hitherto seen but two specimens, one of which is in the late Mr. Haworth's collection, the other in my own cabinet: of their locality I am not aware.

†Sp. 13. pallidalis. "Alis angustis, rufescenti-albidis, seu pallidis, strigis rectis aquidistributis, annuloque saturatioribus."—Haworth (Exp. Alar. 1 unc. 1 lin.)

Py. pallidalis. Haworth.—Ma. pallidalis. Steph. Catal. ii. 165. No. 6817.

Wings reddish-white, with a common brownish streak before the middle, and a second, also common, behind, having a fuscous circle between: behind the second streak is a short transverse brown costal line, and there is another abbreviated one between the last and the hinder margin.

The only example I know of this very delicate and beautiful species is in the collection of the late Mr. Haworth, who obtained it from that of Mr. Francillon.

b. Palpi rather long, stout, horizontal, or ascending: wings opaque, generally spotted and streaked, sometimes longitudinally:—EPICORSIA, p. Hüb.

Sp. 14. flavalis. Alis anticis aureo-sulphureis, strigis subtribus, stigmatibusque tribus fuscis; posticis dilutioribus. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc.—1 unc. 1 lin.)

Py. flavalis. Hübner.—Ma. flavalis. Steph. Catal. ii. 166. No. 6822.

Anterior wings of a pale golden-sulphur, with three distinct stigmatiform brown spots, with darker margins in the middle, placed between two transverse streaks, the anterior one indented, the hinder flexuous, and as if

broken, in the middle of its length; behind this is sometimes a row of dusky clouds; and on the hinder margin itself is a brown line: posterior wings pale ashy sulphur, with a faint subbasal spot, and two evanescent dusky streaks; or sometimes brownish with darker streaks: cilia glossy yellowish-brown.

The caterpillar feeds on the wild madder (Galium mollugo): the imago appears towards the middle of July.

Rather rare: it has occurred in woody places near London, and also rather abundantly near Halvergate in Norfolk.

Sp. 15. ochrealis. Alis anticis ochraceo-stramineis strigis duabus liturâque interjectâ fusco-ferrugineis; posticis ulbidis, margine cinerascente. (Exp. Alar. 9—10 lin.)

Py. ochrealis. Fabricius.-Ma. ochrealis. Steph. Catal. ii. 166. No. 6819.

Anterior wings of an ochraceous straw-colour, with an incurved rusty-brown streak towards the base, a second very flexuous one behind the middle, with a minute spot and an elongate line between them towards the costa; on the hinder margin is a dusky line: posterior wings whitish, with the hinder margin, especially towards the costa, ashy; sometimes with a faint spot near the base and an obsolete repanded streak behind the middle.

The caterpillar feeds on the spikenard (Conyza squarrosa), and other plants.

Not very uncommon in some places near London in June, especially at Darenth-wood and its vicinity: I have also taken it at Ripley and Hertford, but more sparingly.

†Sp. 16. cilialis. Alis anticis rufo-ferrugineis, striatis, ciliis albis; posticis albidis. (Exp. Alar. 11 lin.)

Py. cilialis. Hübner .- Ma. cilialis. Steph. Catal. ii. 166. No. 6830.

Anterior wings rusty-red or brownish, with darker longitudinal streaks, a brownish lunule in the middle, and a second towards the apex: the extreme hinder margin and the cilia white: posterior wings whitish, with a reddish tinge; cilia white.

The only example I have seen of this insect was taken several years since, in June, near Cambridge, by my friend the Rev. W. Blunt.

Sp. 17. ferrugalis. Alis anticis rufo aut ochraceo-ferrugineis, maculis duabus lineaque posticá undata fuscis; posticis fusco-cinerascentibus. (Exp. Alar-9-10 lin.)

Py. ferrugalis. Hubner .- Ma. ferrugalis. Steph. Catal. ii. 166. No. 6823.

nterior wings rusty-red or ochreous, rather narrow, with two distinct stigmatiform dusky spots, the anterior rounded and the posterior larger and somewhat reniform, behind these—the space between which is rather pale—is a fine, irregularly waved, brown line; the apex of the costa has a faint brownish cloud, and on the hinder margin is a row of distinct minute dusky dots: posterior wings fuseous-ash, with the margin and a minute central dot darker.

Rare: it has occurred near Darenth-wood, and also in the vicinity of Herne Bay, and in July 1827 I met with it at Ripley; found also in other parts of the country. "Teignmouth, Devon."—Capt. C. Blower.

Sp. 18. fulvalis. Alis anticis rufo-fulvis, strigis fuscis, maculisque fusco cinctis, posticis cinerascentibus puncto strigique fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 8 lin.)

Py. fulvalis. Hübner. Py. pl. 22. f. 147?

Anterior wings fulvous-red, with two fuscous streaks bordered externally with whitish, between which are two pale spots, edged with fuscous, the anterior one minute, the second slightly elongate: on the extreme hinder margin is a faint dusky line: posterior wings ashy, with a minute subbasal spot, and a faint repanded transverse streak, brown.

I have a single mutilated example of this very distinct species, but I am not aware of its locality; but I believe it was taken near London.

- G. Anterior wings broadish, very acute, hinder margin subfalcate: posterior subtriangular; all concolorous, clouded, with numerous transverse streaks: palpi short, ascending, acute:—Есругиновиной, Hüb.
- Sp. 19. Verbascalis. Alis ochraceo-ferrugineis, strigis quatuor validis communibus fuscis, posticá obsoletiore; anticis maculá mediá fuscá, alteráque flavá. (Exp. Alar. 9—10 lin.)
- Py. Verbascalis. Wien. Verz.—Ma. Verbascalis. Steph. Catal. ii. 166. No. 6821.
- Wings rusty-ochraceous, with four common nearly equidistant streaks; the anterior with a plain ochry-yellow subcentral spot, and a dusky patch adjoining between it and the anal angle in the centre of the wing: the posterior streak on all the wings is more or less indistinct and composed of dusky subconfluent zigzag lines: cilia shining rusty-brown, with a dark-brown line at the base.
- This insect varies considerably, but may be known from its congeners by the wings being more than ordinarily clouded: in some examples the brown clouds are very conspicuous, in others they are less distinguishable; the streaks on the posterior wings are very strong and apparent.

Not very abundant; found occasionally at Coombe and Darenthwoods, and in Battersea-fields and near Hertford: it has also been found in Norfolk in July.

- H. Anterior wings rather narrow, obtuse, rounded behind: posterior small; all concolorous, with dark transverse streaks; pulpi short, subpilose, depending: antenna, legs, and body very long and slender:—

 Dollgharthria mihi.
- Sp. 20. longipedalis. Alis rufo-ochraceis, anticis strigis duabus fuscescentibus, puncto albo interjecto alteroque versus hasin: posticis strigis duabus fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc. 1-2 lin.)
- Py.? longipedalis. Dale MSS.—Ma. longipedalis. Steph. Catal. ii. 166.
 No. 6820.—Sc. longipedalis. Cartis, vii. pl. 312.
- Reddish or dusky-ochre; anterior wings with a dusky waved streak before the middle, with one or two whitish spots anteriorly towards the costa, a rather conspicuous reniform whitish dot beyond the middle, and a flexuous dusky streak between it and the posterior margin; the space between the streaks is sometimes darker than the rest of the wing, and forms a transverse fascia: posterior wings rusty-brown, with two obscure waved streaks, and, in the female, a whitish central dot: legs and abdomen very long and slender.

This species has been taken near Weymouth and at Ryde in July; it has also been found near Teignmouth, Devon, by Capt. Blomer, to whom I am indebted for specimens.

- I. Anterior wings moderate, acute, slightly rounded on the hinder margin; posterior triangular; all ashy, concolorous, with very obscure transverse streaks, no stigmatiform spots; palpi short, robust, horizontal:—

 Psamotis, Hüb.
- Sp. 21. pulveralis. Alis stramineo-cinereis, anticis atomis strigisque duabus obsoletis, maculáque mediá fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 9 lin.)
- Py. pulveralis. Hübner.—Ma. pulveralis. Steph. Catal. ii. 166. No. 6924.
- Wings pale ashy-straw colour; anterior with minute dusky spots, a faint central lunule placed between two transverse streaks, the anterior of which is very obscure and incurved, the posterior irregularly waved: cilia whitish-yellow: posterior wings paler, with two faint transverse lines: cilia whitish.

My specimens of this insect were taken in June at Darenth-wood several years ago. "Meldon Park."—G. Wailes, Esq.

Sp. 22. fuscalis. Alis fusco-cinerascentibus, lunulá fuscá ante strigam communem repandam saturatiorem extus dilutiorem. (Exp. Alar. 10 lin.—1 unc.)

Py. fuscalis. Wien. Verz .- Ma. cineralis. Steph. Catal. ii. 166. No. 6825.

Wings ashy-brown: anterior with a short darker lunule, behind which is a repanded darker streak, slightly indented, and bordered exteriorly with paler ash: posterior wings with a minute central dot and a repanded fuscous line bordered exteriorly with pale ash, as in the anterior: cilia plain ashybrown.

The caterpillar is whitish-green, with a brighter dorsal line and dusky lateral ones: it feeds upon the golden-rod (Solidago virgameu): the imago appears in woody places in June.

Not very uncommon in many places within the metropolitan district, as at Birch, Darenth, and Coombe-woods, Hertford, Ripley, &c.

Sp. 23. fimbrialis. Alis albido-cincruscentibus maculis duabus strigăque undulată communi fimbriâque saturatioribus. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc.)

Ma. fimbrialis. Steph. Catal. ii. 166. No. 6826.

Wings whitish-ash, with two spots in the middle towards the costa, preceded by a very obscure incurved streak, and followed towards the hinder margin by a very much waved brown streak; hinder margins brownish-ash, with a row of minute black dots on its extreme edge: posterior wings rather paler, with a very faint dusky spot towards the base and a waved dusky streak towards the hinder margin, the latter clouded with brownish-ash: cilia all ashy-brown.

Taken at Darenth-wood and near Dover, in June.

K. Anterior uings rather broad, short, rounded on the hinder margin, with stigmatiform central spots; pale, with transverse streaks; antennæ and body rather short:—Mesographe, p. Hüb.

a. Palpi long, horizontal, acute.

Sp. 24. institialis. Alis albidis, obsoletè strigatis, anticis stigmatiferis, posticis angulo apicali fulginoso. (Exp. Alar. 10 lin.—1 unc.)

Py. institialis. Hübner Verz.—Ma. lutealis. Steph. Catal. ii. 166. No. 6828.

Wings whitish: anterior with obsolete lutescent streaks and a longitudinal line of the same near the costa; in the middle are two stigmatiform spots, with luteous edges; on the apex of the costa is an oblique lutescent cloud, and a fine line of the same on the hinder margin; cilia whitish: posterior wings with a very obscure lutescent streak, a brownish spot in the middle, and a large smoky cloud on the apical angle of the hinder margin; the ex-

treme edge with a slightly interrupted fine dusky lutescent line: cilia ashywhite.

Not a very abundant species, but cannot be esteemed rare: it frequents hedges, &c. towards the end of June, and has been taken at Hertford, Ripley, Coombe, Darenth, and Birch-woods, and in Cambridgeshire. "Bath."—Rev. J. Lockey. "Newcastle, &c."—G. Wailes, Esq.

b. Palpi short, ascending, terminal joint obvious, acute.

Sp. 25. stramentalis. Alis anticis stramineis, strigis quatuor venisque piccofuscis, posticis albidis margine postico strigâque arcuatá fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc.)

Py. stramentalis. Hübner Verz.—Ma. elutalis. Steph. Catal. ii. 167. No. 6833.

Anterior wings pale straw colour, with dusky atoms and faint pitchy-brown lines on the nervures, and three nearly equidistant waved streaks of the same colour, and a slender one on the hinder margin; between which and the third is an irregular clouded fascia, and annexed to the second is a cordate stigma, to which a reniform one is connected on the outer edge: cilia ashy: posterior wings whitish, with the hinder margins, and an abbreviated curved streak on the anal angle pitchy-brown: cilia white, with a dusky cloud towards the anal angle.

Rare near London: it occurs in marshy places in July: it appears to be more abundant in Norfolk; in the neighbourhood of Halvergate the late Mr. Haworth once found it in profusion.

- L. Anterior wings broad, obtuse, hinder margin rounded, dusky, disc not transversely streaked; posterior ovate-triangular, rounded behind: palpi very short, acute or subclavate: body moderate:—Evergestis, Hüb.
- Sp. 26. margaritalis. Alis anticis pallide sulphureis, apice fusco ferrugineo, posticis albidis, fasciá externá dilute ferrugineá. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc. 3-4 lin.)
- Py. margaritalis. Wien. Verz.—Ma. margaritalis. Steph. Catal. ii. 167. No. 6832.
- Anterior wings pale sulphur, with minute ferruginous atoms, and a large rusty-brown patch, with a darker oblique streak at the apex, on the hinder margin: cilia also dark rusty-brown: posterior wings whitish, with the hinder margin pale dull rusty-brown: cilia the same, but whitish towards the anal angle.

Scarce, or rather probably very local; it has been taken near

Bristol; also in Bedfordshire, near Bedford, and in Berkshire in Junc. "Beachamwell, Norfolk."—J. Scales, Esq.

Sp. 27. sericealis. Alis anticis stramineo-flavis maculá mediá ustulatá margineque externo subferrugineo, posticis cinerascentibus. (Exp. Alar. 9—10 lin.)

Py. sericealis. Wien. Verz.—Py. Leeana. Donovan, x. pl. 357. f. 1.—Ma. sericealis. Steph. Catal. ii. 167. No. 6831.

Anterior wings deep straw-yellow, with a rusty spot behind the middle towards the costa, in which are placed transversely two deep violaceous dots; between this and the hinder margin is an obscure repanded dusky line, and the hinder margin itself is of a dull ustulated ferruginous; sometimes with a row of very minute whitish dots: on the costa are one or two minute rusty dots: the posterior wings are ashy or brownish, pale at the base, with a faint dusky streak behind the middle: cilia all dusky ferruginous. The anterior wings are sometimes considerably suffused with dusky-ferruginous.

Caterpillar green, with two white dorsal stripes and some black hairs; it feeds on grasses: the imago appears in July in hedges and shrubby places.

Not uncommon in woods and copses within the metropolitan district; found also in the New Forest and in Devonshire.

M. Anterior wings rather narrow, acute, subtruncate, plain, not transversely streaked; posterior ample, ovate-triangular, discolorous: palpi shortish, slender, ascending, acute; maxillæ short:—URESEPHITA, p. Hüb.

Sp. 28. alpinalis. Alis anticis obscure cinereis, atomis saturatioribus, maculáque pone medium pallidá, posticis albidis, fimbriá cinereâ. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc. 1 lin.)

Py. alpinalis. Wien. Verz.-Ma. uliginosalis. Steph. Catal. ii. 166. No. 6827.

Head, thorax, and anterior wings dull ashy, with minute darker atoms, and a pale spot behind the middle, towards the costa, seemingly raised: cilia pale: posterior wings paler or whitish, with an ashy border on the hinder margin: cilia whitish.

I have a single specimen of the male of this species, which I obtained from Mr. Dale; it was captured in Scotland, where several other examples occurred in July 1827, on the summit of Ben Lawers and Craig-challoch.

N. Anterior wings rather narrow, slightly acute, the hinder margin subtruncate; the disc of sombre hue, with pale or dark spots; posterior rather ample: palpi moderate, acute, nearly horizontal, the terminal joint obtuse: body rather short:—Scopula mihi: Uresepuita, p. Hüb.

Sp. 29. sticticalis. Alis nitidis, fuscis nebulosis, anticis maculá quadrata mediá, strigáque posticá flavis. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc. 1—2 lin.)

Ph. Py. sticticalis. Linné.—Sco. sticticalis. Steph. Catal. ii. 167. No. 6837.
—Ma. tetragonalis. Steph. Catal. ii. 166. No. 6829.

Wings shining fuscous; anterior with some darker clouds, a central quadrangular pale yellow spot in the middle, a faint streak of the same towards the tip of the costa, and an irregular streak on the hinder margin, also pale yellow: posterior wings with a faint dusky streak, bordered with palish, behind the middle, and a slender yellowish line on the hinder margin: cilia all glossy brown.

A rare species, but widely distributed: I took a specimen in July 1827 at Ripley, and one previously near Dover: it has also occurred near Coombe-wood, and at "Beachamwell, Norfolk."—J. Scales, Esq.

Sp. 30. olivalis. Alis unticis fuscis albido nebulosis, maculá quadratá punctisque niveis, posticis albidis lunulá puncto fimbriaque fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc.—1 unc. 1 lin.)

Py. olivalis. Wien. Verz.—Scop. nivealis. Steph. Catal. ii. 167. No. 6836.

Anterior wings fuseous, with some short dusky and whitish lines on the costa towards the apex; a round white dot towards the base duplicated on the inner margin, a quadrate snow-white spot in the middle, and between this and the hinder margin an elongate white one, behind which is a more or less distinct very much waved streak, composed of whitish lines; and on the hinder margin is a row of minute dusky dots: posterior wings white, with a lunate spot towards the costa, a small central dot, and the hinder margin brown; the inner margin is sometimes brownish: on the hinder margin is a row of dusky dots, as in the anterior wings: cilia whitish, with a dusky line at the base.

Caterpillar dirty-green, with two broad paler lines on the back and sides; head and legs greenish; it feeds on the speedwell (Veronica officinalis): the imago appears at the end of June.

A very abundant insect, at least in the vicinity of London: found also in Norfolk, Suffolk, the New Forest, Devonshire, &c. "Alderley, Cheshire."—Rev. E. Stanley. "Newcastle."—G. Wailes, Esq. "Epping."—Mr. H. Doubleday.

Sp. 31. Prunalis. Alis fusco-cinereis, anticis maculis duabus strigáque arenatá posticá saturatioribus. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc.—1 unc. 1 lin.)

Py. Prunalis. Wien. Verz.—Scop. Prunalis. Steph. Catal. ii. 167. No. 6834.

Wings ashy-brown; anterior with a very faint darker streak towards the middle, two stigmatiform dark spots in the middle, followed by a bent zigzag streak, which is bounded exteriorly on the inner edge of the wing with whitish: on the extreme hinder margins is a row of black dots; and on the costa are some oblique abbreviated whitish streaks: cilia fuscous: posterior wings fuscous, with a faint row of blackish dots on the hinder margin: sometimes pale ashy brown, with a small dot towards the base, a central lunule and an obscure curved streak towards the hinder margin dusky: cilia fuscous.

Caterpillar green, with two broad whitish dorsal stripes, two large black spots anteriorly, and two smaller ones posteriorly: it feeds on the blackthorn (*Paunus spinosa*): the imago appears abundantly in hedges towards the end of June.

Also very abundant within the metropolitan district, in Hants, Devonshire, &c.

GENUS CCLXXII.—CYNEDA, Hübner.

Palpi short; labial slender, not very densely clothed with scales, triarticulate, the basal joint short, second elongate, attenuated, terminal ovate-acute: maxillæ very short. Antennæ rather short, subacute within and pubescent in the males; simple in the females: head small: eyes moderate; thorax rather stout: wings entire, placed in a triangle (!) during repose; anterior slightly dilated at the apex of the costa, the hinder margin rounded, cilia ample, the surface marked with radiated or stellate light and dark lines; posterior ovate-triangular, also with radiated lines: abdomen short, with a small tuft at the apex in the males: legs rather long and slender.

This singular genus may be instantly recognised by the pretty

⁺Sp. 32. nebulalis. Alis anticis flavido-cinereis, maculis duabus strigáque externá obsoletis, posticis cinereis, ciliis albidis.

Py. nebulalis. Hübner. Py. pl. 8. f. 51.—Haworth (!)—Steph. Catal. ii. 167. No. 6835.

Anterior wings yellowish-ash, with two spots and a streak on the hinder margin, obscure; posterior ashy; cilia whitish.

Haworth doubtingly considered this species as synonymous with the preceding, in which particular I followed him in my Catalogue; but the true species does not appear to be indigenous.





stellate or radiated markings upon its anterior wings, the cilia of which are very long, and partake of the radiating lines; the palpi are very slender (at least in my specimen), and slightly drooping; the body short; legs tolerably long and slender; the antennæ a little pilose beneath, &c.

Sp. 1. dentalis. Plate 33. f. 1. Alis anticis grisco-cinerascentibus, lineolis albis nigro adnatis radiantibus. (Exp. Alar. 10—11 lin.)

Py. dentalis. Wien. Verz. - Scop. dentalis. Steph. Catal. ii. 167. No. 6838.

Anterior wings greyish-ash or pale olivaceous-brown, with some whitish clouds, the costa palish at the base, the apex with short oblique black and white streaks, behind the middle is a most singularly flexuous streak arising on the costa and terminating in the middle of the inner margin, white interiorly and black exteriorly, composed of numerous very sharply and suddenly angulated lineolæ, giving a radiated appearance to the wing; behind this, on the hinder margin, is a row of short white lines, one in each arcolet; cilia whitish-ash, interrupted with black streaks: posterior wings ashy-brown, with an irregular, angulated, line behind the middle: cilia pale ash.

In the collection of the late Mr. Haworth is a specimen of this rare insect, taken near London, by Mr. Knight, and I possess one taken several years since in Devonshire, not far from Tavistock.

GENUS CCLXXIII.—Nola, Leach.

Palpi large, somewhat depending, robust, parallel, densely clothed with elongate scales; triarticulate, the basal joint short, incurved, second elongate, a little smaller, terminal minute ovate: maxilla short. Antenna moderate, with a fascicle of long scales at the base, simple in both sexes, pilose beneath in the males: head small, clothed with rough scales: eyes small: thorax stoutish: wings entire, ample, anterior placed over the posterior during repose, and forming a triangle, the disc with transverse streaks and three elevated tufts of scales, placed longitudinally; posterior ample, ovate-triangular: abdomen short, stout in the female, with a small tuft at the apex; legs rather slender, moderate. Larva hairy, with fourteen legs: pupa inclosed in a conical cocoon, truncate at one end.

This genus, which is synonymous with Roeselia of Hübner, but whose adopted name has the priority, differs from the other Pyralidæ by having elevated tufts on the anterior wings, as in some of the genera of the next family, by which they may be at once known, without attending to the other characters: the larva is flat, pilose,

and has fourteen legs, and exposed, that is, move about without the protection of a curled leaf, in which most of the Tortricea, as well as the insects of the present family, reside.

Sp. 1. strigulalis. Alis anticis cinereo alboque variegatis, strigis duabus repandis subdenticulatis atris, posticis fusco-albidis. (Exp. Alar. 8—9 lin.)

Py. strigulalis. Hübner.—No. strigulalis. Steph. Catal. ii. 168. No. 6840.

Anterior wings white, with ashy clouds, with a repanded somewhat denticulated streak before the middle, and a second rather behind, the latter more flexuous, and accompanied within by an ashy band; behind these, on the hinder margin, which is slightly dusky, is an obscure pale flexuous streak: cilia whitish: posterior wings dusky-whitish, palest at the base, with a fine lunular spot towards the middle: cilia whitish.

Caterpillar ochry-yellow or flesh-colour, with a blackish spot on the seventh segment; head brown, with yellowish marks: it feeds on the oak: the pupa is enclosed in a papyratious cocoon, truncate at one end: the imago appears about the end of May or beginning of June.

Not very common; found occasionally at Coombe and Darenth-woods; also in Yorkshire, Devonshire, and the New Forest.

- Sp. 2. Monachalis. Alis anticis fusco-cinerascentibus, strigis duabus undulutis denticulatis nebulisque atris; posticis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 10—11½ lin.)
- Py. Monachalis. Haworth.—No. Monachalis. Steph. Catal. ii. 168. No. 6839. Curtis, ix. pl. 328.
- Anterior wings hoary-brown, with dark clouds, an incurved and dentate fascia near the base, a flexuous somewhat denticulated one behind the middle, and behind this a row of obsolete black streaks, followed by an undulated palish line; cilia hoary-ash, with some minute black dots at the base, and some whitish lines: posterior wings and cilia immaculate brown.

This is to the foregoing species what my No. fuliginalis is to the following, and I am very much inclined to suspect that it will prove a mere suffused variety thereof.

Found but very rarely in the vicinity of London in June; at Coombe and Colney Hatch woods: it has also been taken in other parts.

- Sp. 3. cucullatella. Alis anticis albido cincreis aut fuliginosis, basi, strigá maculáque costali nigricantibus, posticis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 7—9 lin.)
- Ph. Tr. cucullatella. Linneus.—No. cucullatella. Steph. Catal. ii. 168. No. 6841.

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Anterior wings ashy-white, the base deep brown or black, tainted by a darker line, behind the middle is a dusky spot on the costa, from which arises a more or less distinct flexuous streak, the hinder margin of the wing is darker than the middle, and bears an obscure pale eroded streak: posterior wings and cilia brown.

In the middle of the anterior wings is sometimes an obsolete streak.

Var. β. No. fuliginalis. Steph. Catal. ii. 168. No. 6842.

Wings of a smoky-bluish, with the base, and a very obscure central line, darker.

Caterpillar pilose, brown, with a row of whitish spots on the back: it feeds on the apple and pear, sloe, whitethorn, mountain ash, &c.: the pupa is enclosed in a silken cocoon; and the imago appears towards the middle or end of June.

Very abundant in gardens and hedges within the metropolitan district; found also in other parts of the country.

LEPIDOPTERA VESPERTINA;

Or those Lepidopterous Insects which may be known by the following more or less evident characters:—

Palpi sometimes two, triarticulate; short and somewhat compressed, conic, the basal joint usually least, the intermediate one longest and frequently dilated above, the terminal one short, and rather obtuse; or elongate slender, more or less recurved, with the two apical joints of nearly equal length, the terminal one being mostly aciculate; sometimes four, the labial triarticulated, elongate, and in general recurved; the maxillary minute, or slightly exposed; maxilla rather short, membranaceous, sometimes rudimentary. Antennæ usually short and simple, rarely peetinated or elongate, though in one genus extremely long in the males: head small, squamous, the scales occasionally very long and projecting over the frontlet: eyes prominent: thorax slender, rarely crested: wings either undivided and forming a deflexed triangle during repose, or convoluted round the body, the posterior always folded, or divided at the apex by one or more fissures, and expanded during repose: body short and slender, with a small tuft at the apex in the males, and acute and stouter in the females; or elongate-cylindric, acute at the apex: legs rather short, stoutish or slender; four posterior fasci mostly with spurs at the apex.

Larva various, with from fourteen to eighteen legs, naked or pilose; either exposed, or concealed within a convoluted leaf, or between the surfaces of one; or in some few instances within the pith of plants, or in woollens, flannel, and other stuffs, of which it forms its cocoon; or the latter is placed in a folliculus amongst its pabulum or beneath the earth: sometimes suspended, after the manner of some of the Duima, with a slender thread.

This division is unquestionably the most numerous portion of this beautiful order of insects, at least in these temperate regions; the groups of which it is composed differ considerably in appearance; nevertheless they may be recognised from the other sections by their general habit: in some the anterior wings are broad, with the costal margin more or less dilated at the base, the wings during repose in these forming with the body a broad obtuse triangle, the rayed sides being deflexed, accompanied generally with two short, horizontally porrected, palpi; others have the anterior wings narrow and slender, and while at rest convoluted round the body, with the palpi sometimes very short and depending, or elongate, slender, incurved, and two in number: another group has four distinct, sometimes porrected, palpi: others again have the wings cleft into plumeleto, varying in number. It is therefore evident that, from these discrepancies of form and structure, these insects require further subdivision; the following families may consequently be formed therefrom, and may be recognised by the annexed concise characters.

From the greater portion of the species appearing on the wing in the evening, I have given them their present appellation; though many of them, especially those of brilliant metallic colours, delight in flying in the full glare of sunshine, while some fly in the night, as hereafter more particularly pointed out.

Alæ omnes integræ.

Palpi duo, rarissimè quatuor.

Alæ anticæ latæ, cum corpore triangulum efficientes: 1. TORTRICIDÆ.

plerumque in plumulas fissæ 4. Alucitidæ.

FAMILY I.—TORTRICIDÆ mihi.

Antennæ short, inserted near the eyes on the crown, mostly simple, with the inside faintly ciliated in some males, or slightly pectinated in both sexes. Palpi two, very rarely four, and then only rudimentary, short, compressed, the intermediate joint usually dilated above, the terminal short, slender, obtuse, the base generally thickly clothed with scales or pilose, the apical joint mostly exposed: maxillæ short: head small: ocelli two, sometimes wanting: eyes small, globose: thorax rarely crested: wings undivided, entire, anterior broad, forming a triangle, dilated on each side anteriorly during repose, and very slightly deflexed; posterior ovate-triangular, folded on their inner edge during repose: body slender, short, with a small anal tuft in the males, rather stouter in the females and somewhat obtuse: legs short. Larva naked, with sixteen legs; usually residing within a leaf, convoluted by itself: pupa formed in a delicate folliculus within the twisted leaf.

This beautiful and extensive family consists of a series of small moths as remarkable from the great variation to which almost all the species are subject, as from their peculiar aspect during repose, at which time they sit with slightly deflexed wings, the outline of which is not very dissimilar to that of a bell, being a short, broad triangle, with the longer sides dilated anteriorly, or towards the shoulders of the insect; in habit there is consequently considerable resemblance at first sight, but when more closely examined considerable diversity becomes apparent, and the family may then be subdivided into numerous genera, distinguished not only by the contour of the wings and their markings, but by the variations in the structure of the palpi, antennæ, &c. Nearly all the species, at least as far as known, reside in their larva state within a leaf twisted, or convoluted, by the larva itself, though some few reside within the pulpy substance of fruits, or even the medulla of plants; the caterpillar is usually naked, slender, with sixteen legs, and is very active, running with great rapidity either backwards or forwards.

GENUS CCLXXIV.—HYLOPHILA, Hübner.

Palpi short, remote, rather slender, somewhat divergent, pilose beneath, the terminal joint visible; basal joint very short, reniform, second rather attenuated to the apex, apical nearly as long, and more slender, slightly acute. Antennæ simple in both sexes, slender at the base, a little thickened towards the apex, and with the joints slightly produced and pilose within, the apex slender and simple: head small, with a dense fascicle of hairs between the HAUSTELLATA. Vol. IV. April 30th, 1834.

antennæ: eyes deeply immersed, globose: thorax stout, pilose, not crested: wings deflexed, anterior clongate-triangular, faintly rounded at the base of the costa, on the hinder margin; plain, with simple transverse pale oblique lines: posterior ovate-triangular, subdiaphanous: body rather stout, and acute at the apex, with a very small tuft at the apex in the males, and carinated on the back in the females: legs short, slender. Caterpillar free, robust, fleshy, naked, subcylindric, a little attenuated to the tail, with sixteen legs: pupa enclosed in an exposed cocoon, one end of which has frequently a conical protuberance.

Adhering strictly to the rules of nomenclature, the insects of the present genus should be considered as constituting the genus Tortrix, inasmuch as the first Linnean species of that group is included therein; nevertheless, as that name is so totally inapplicable here, I have retained it to Ph. To. viridana and its congeners, and have adopted the name employed by Hübner in preference to that of Treitschke (Halias), both on the score of priority, and to avoid the confusion by using a word far too similar to Halia, although recently adopted by Mr. Curtis:—the present insects may be known by their comparatively gigantic size, combined with their beautiful green anterior wings, which have one or more pale oblique streaks thereon.

Sp. 1. prasinana. Alis anticis viridibus, strigis tribus obliquis albis, margo postico maris rufis, famina albis. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc. 3-6 lin.)

Ph. To. prasinana. Linné.—Chl. Fagana. Steph. Catal. ii. 168. No. 6843. Ph. Fagana. Don, viii. pl. 280.

Anterior wings green, with the costa and three oblique streaks white, the posterior streak leading from the apex: thorax green, with four white streaks: antennæ fulvous. Male with the costa of the anterior wings at the apex and the hinder margin, cilia, and inner margin, more or less bright red; posterior wings yellowish white; abdomen the same: female with the same parts of the anterior wings, and the posterior wings entirely glossy white.

Var.—Male with the base and apex of the anterior wings green, the centre with a broad ochraceous-yellow fascia.

Both sexes vary considerably in the intensity of colour, and the middle of each space between the streaks on the upper wings is paler than the edges; sometimes broadly white.

Caterpillar pale yellowish-green, with a yellow lateral line and minute dark specks, and two red lines at the tail: it feeds on the oak, ash, alder, beech, &c.; pupa reddish brown, sprinkled with an ashy powder, inclosed in a firm silken cocoon: the imago appears in June.

Not uncommon in woody places within the metropolitan district, especially in Coombe, Darenth, and Birch woods; also found in Devonshire. "Gibside, &c."—G. Wailes, Esq.

Sp. 2. Quercana. Alis anticis viridissimis, strigis duabus obliquis flavescentealbis, posticis albis. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc. 8 lin.—2 unc.)

Ph. To. Quercana. Wien. Verz.—Ph. prasinana. Donov. ii. pl. 40, fig. sup. Chl. prasinana. Steph. Catal. ii. 168. No. 6844.

Head above, thorax and anterior wings deep grass green, the latter with the costa, inner edge, two slender oblique streaks, and the cilia white, sometimes with a yellowish tinge: posterior pure glossy white: antennæ, palpi and legs red.

The streaks on the anterior wings are occasionally a little waved.

Caterpillar green, with a lateral yellowish line, the second segment with a dorsal tubercle: it feeds on the oak, alder, &c.: the pupa is pale green, with a black dorsal line: the imago appears about the middle of Junc.

Much rarer than the foregoing species; found throughout the metropolitan district in similar situations with the preceding. "Once at Tanfield by Mr. Thornhill."—G. Wailes, Esq.

GENUS CCLXXV .- EARIS, Hübner.

Palpi short, ascending, parallel, densely clothed with short compact scales, terminal joint somewhat horizontally porrected; basal joint short, second rather stouter and clongate, third short, ovate-acute: maxillæ a little clongate. Antennæ simple in both sexes, faintly pubescent beneath in the males: head rather broad, with depressed scales between the antennæ: eyes large, globose: thorax rather short, not crested: wings short, anterior broad triangular, straight at the base, plain with pale margins; posterior ample, ovate-triangular, somewhat diaphanous: body slender, obtuse, with a small tuft at the apex: legs short. Caterpillar free, convex, attenuated at both ends, with sixteen legs; head small: pupa subconic, enclosed in a firm cocoon, with a conical apex.

In my Catalogue I associated the present genus with the following, and it has also been attached to the foregoing, but it evidently belongs to neither: in the habit of the larva and pupa it is allied to the last, the larva being exposed, that is, not resident in a twisted leaf, and the pupa is placed in a firm cocoon, but the imago is manifestly more allied to Tortrix, from which it chiefly differs in the structure of the palpi and in having the wings entirely of uniform colours, with pale margins.

Sp. 1. clorana. Alis anticis viridibus, cost î alb î, posticis albidis. (Exp. Alar. 9-10½ lin.

Ph. To. clorana. Linné.—Ph. viridana. Wilkes, pl. 5.—To. clorana. Steph. Catal. ii. 169. No. 6846.

Anterior wings green, with the costa white; cilia white or greenish: posterior wings and cilia shining white.

Caterpillar greenish, spotted with white, the sides spotted with brown: it feeds on the willow; pupa inclosed in a conical cocoon: the imago appears in June.

Somewhat local, and not very common; found generally in marshy districts, as in Battersea-fields, near Woolwich, Plumstead, Erith, &c., on willows and oziers.

GENUS CCLXXVI.-TORTRIX Auctorum.

Palpi short, subhorizontal, or depending, subparallel, clothed with rather long divergent scales, the apical joint exposed, and slightly deflexed; basal joint short, reniform, second elongate, tumid, terminal short, obtuse: maxillæ almost rudimentary. Antennæ short, simple, with a delicate pubescence within in the males: head with a tuft of scales between the antennæ: eyes large, globose: thorax subovate, not crested: wings broad, anterior slightly rounded at the shoulder and on the hinder margin, of plain uniform colours, without any markings; posterior ample, ovate-triangular: body slender, with a large tuft at the apex in the males; obtuse in the females: legs short. Larva elongate, attenuated, residing in a convoluted leaf, in which it changes to pupa.

These insects are of plain uniform colours, without fasciæ, streaks or borders, whence the name Aphelia applied to them by Hübner; they are generally green or yellow, of moderate size, and closely resemble in external form and habit the genus Earis, from which, however, their subhorizontal, or deflexed palpi, distinguish them, without taking into consideration other characters, or the diversity of their metamorphoses.

- Sp. 1. viridana. Alis anticis viridibus concoloribus, costá albidá, posticis fuscescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 7—13 lin.)
- Ph. To. viridana. Linné.—Donovan, iv. pl. 144.—To. viridana. Steph. Catal. ii. 169. No. 6846.
- Head, thorax, and anterior wings light grass-green, the costa of the latter slightly whitish: cilia also white, sometimes a little tinted with green; posterior wings brownish: cilia whitish-ash.

In old specimens the green tint of the anterior wings, head, and thorax, fades to a dirty green, or pale dirty yellow: in this state it is the To. Suttneriana. Wien. Verz.

Caterpillar dull green, with dusky spots: it feeds on the oak, the foliage of which in some years it utterly destroys, so innumerable does this species at times occur: pupa brown, inclosed in a silken cocoon within a leaf: the imago appears in June, towards the end of the month.

Extremely abundant throughout the south of England, and not uncommon in other parts of the country. "Oaks about Gibside, sometimes defoliated by the larvæ."—G. Wailes, Esq.

Sp. 2. palleana. Alis anticis stramineis nitidis, posticis dilutioribus. (Exp. Alar. 9 lin.)

To. palleana. Treitschke.—Steph. Catal. ii. 169. No. 6817.

Head, thorax, and anterior wings of a glossy straw-colour; cilia whitish; posterior whitish straw, with paler cilia. Female rather smaller, with darker wings.

Found in the vicinity of Dover, but not very abundant, in July and August.

Sp. 3. Viburnana. Alis anticis fusco-griseis nitidis, immaculatis, posticis obscure cinereis, ciliis albicantibus. (Exp. Alar. 9—10 lin.)

To. Viburnana. Wieu. Verz. To. unitana. Steph. Catal. ii. 169. No. 6848.

Head, thorax, and anterior wings shining griseous-brown, or yellowish, immaculate: cilia whitish; posterior wings obscure cinereous-brown, with the cilia whitish.

The eaterpillar, according to the authors of Wien. Verz., feeds on the Viburnum Lantana: the image appears in July.

Taken occasionally near Whittlesea Mere, and sometimes to the south of London, but not common. "Meldon Park."—G. Wailes, Esq.

GENUS CCLXXVII.-LOZOTÆNIA* mihi.

Palpi short, in general porrected horizontally, densely clothed with short compact scales, sometimes slightly ascending and rather slender; the basal joint short, reniform, the second a little tumid, and somewhat attenuated at the apex, third short, obtuse, generally exposed before denudation: maxilla short. Antenna simple, slightly pubescent within in the males: head with a tuft between the eyes, the latter globose: thorax slender, not crested: wings

^{*} Aosa oblique, rairia fascia.

entire, anterior elongate-triangular, with the hinder margin more or less repanded; the disc with distinct broad oblique bands, in general reaching from the middle of the costa to the anal angle: posterior immaculate: body rather short, slender, with a conspicuous tuft at the apex in the males, rather stouter, and somewhat obtuse in the females: legs short. Larva residing in a convoluted leaf, or in the buds of flowers, in which it changes to pupa.

The insects of this genus, which is rather an extensive one, are usually of a brown hue, with red or yellowish tints, and in all cases have their anterior wings adorned with one or more darker oblique lines or bands, sometimes irregular, at others regular, while some have the addition of darker clouds; by these signs they may be known from the allied genera; amongst them are some of the largest species of the family, some vicing in expanse with the Hylophilæ, but unlike those insects they have the abdomen slender. There is considerable diversity of appearance between the species, which has induced Hübner to divide them into genera, as I have attempted to exhibit.

- A. Anterior wings retuse, slightly candate at the tip.
- a. Anterior wings mostly with a determinate central darker fascia; posterior unicolorous: Pandemia, Hüb.
- Sp. 1. Forsterana. Alis anticis latis subretusis, cinereo-fuscis, maculis tribus saturatioribus in triangulo; posticis fuscescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc.—1 unc. 1 lin.)
- Py. Forsterana. Fabricius.—Lo. Forsterana. Steph. Catal. ii. 169. No. 6850. Albin., pl. lxii. f. a—d.
- Anterior wings broad, subretuse, deep ashy-brown, with a few darker lines, obscurely reticulated, a quadrate dark-brown spot on the middle of the costa, a second subovate one between it and the hinder margin, and a third larger towards the middle of the inner margin, placed obliquely with respect to the first: posterior wings brownish.
- Rather variable as to the intensity of the three dark spots on the anterior wings, and the reticulation of their surface.

Not a common insect; found at Coombe and Darenth woods; also in Devonshire and in the New Forest, in June.

- Sp. 2. Sorbiana. Alis anticis subangustis obtusis griscis, fasci i basi obliqui maculisque tribus subposticis in triangulo saturatioribus. (Exp. Alar. 10 lin.—1 unc. 3 lin.)
- To. Sorbiana. Hübner.-Lo. Avellana. Steph. Catal. ii. 169. No. 6851.
- Anterior wings rather narrow, obtuse, griseous, with a yellowish tint, the base with an oblique dark streak, and a second more oblique fasciæform one a

little behind the middle, occasionally interrupted, between this and the apex is an ovate dark blotch on the costa: the surface is sometimes faintly reticulated: posterior wings dark fuscous, with the cilia fulvescent.

Slightly variable in colour, and greatly so in size. Caterpillar feeds on the nut, birch, oak, &c.: the imago appears in June.

Found more frequently than the last, but far from a common species; it occurs in Darenth and Birch woods, and also near Hertford: it is the largest of the legitimate Tortricide.

Sp. 3. heparana. Alis anticis retusis testaceo-fuscis, fusco reticulatis, fuscid medi: disco dentatâ maculique posticá costali saturatioribus. (Exp. Alar. 7—11½ lin.)

To. heparana. Wien. Verz.-Lo. Carpiniana. Steph. Catal. ii. 169. No. 6852.

Anterior wings retuse, testaceous-brown, faintly reticulated with brown, with a somewhat waved conspicuous darker fascia at the base, a second oblique one, dentate within, arising in the middle of the costa, and terminating near the anal angle, where it becomes rather widened; between this and the hinder margin is an ovate brownish spot on the costa; posterior wings brown.

Variable.—In some examples the wings are much darker, or of a dull red, with the markings very indistinct: others are much paler or testaceous, with indistinct minute darker transverse lines on the hinder margin, and the fascia very obscure: others again have the fascia remarkably distinct and clear, with the ground colour of the wings pale testaceous: they also vary much in size.

Caterpillar feeds on the hazel, nut, oak, &c.

Extremely abundant in woods and shrubby places within the metropolitan district in June and the beginning of July; frequent also in other parts of the country. "Newcastle."—G. Wailes, Esq. "Raehills."—Rev. W. Little.

Sp. 4. cinnamomeana. Alis anticis cinnamomeis, basi, fascia media obliqua maculaque costali fuscescentibus, capite, palpis antennisque albidis. (Exp. Alar. 8½ lin.)

Tor. cinnamomeana. Treitschke Schmet. von Eur. v. viii. 61.

Anterior wings cinnamon-colour, with a fascia at the base, darker and faintly edged with pale cinnamon, a broad oblique entire dark band reaching from the middle of the costa to the anal angle, also edged with pale cinnamon; and a small spot of similar hue on the costa towards the apex: posterior wings brownish: head, palpi, and antennæ whitish.

I possess a single example of this conspicuous insect, which I captured in Coombe wood in June 1832.

Sp. 5. Ribeana. Alis anticis testaceo-flavis, fascià basi, alterà medià obliquà integrà, maculàque posticà costali saturatioribus brunneo marginatis, posticis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 7—11 lin.)

To. Ribeana. Hubner.—Lo. Ribeana. Steph. Catal. ii. 169. No. 6853.

Anterior wings testaceous-yellow, with a darker fascia at the base edged with brown, a second oblique entire one in the middle, expanding towards the anal angle, also edged with brown; and a spot of similar hue and margined on the costa near its apex: posterior wings fuscous.

Extremely variable in the colour and intensity of the markings, and especially in size.

Caterpillar feeds on the currant, gooseberry, bramble, &c.: the imago appears in June.

Very abundant in gardens and woods within the metropolitan district; frequent likewise in other parts of the country, as the New Forest, Dover, Devonshire, &c. "Monk's-wood."—C. C. Babington, Esq.

Sp. 6. Grossulariana. Alis anticis retusis testaceo-flavis, strigû basi, fasciû mediâ obliquâ intús dentatá maculáque posticâ costali testaceo-fuscis, posticis fuscesceutibus. (Exp. Alar. 8-11 lin.)

Lo. Grossulariana. Steph. Catal. ii. 170. No. 6854.

Anterior wings retuse, pale testaceous-yellow, or sometimes ochreous, with a waved testaceous-brown streak at the base, an oblique fascia of similar hue in the middle, dentate anteriorly on the disc, and a small acute patch of the same towards the apex of the costa; posterior wings brownish.

Variable in colour; closely resembling Lo. Ribeana, but known from that species by having the central fascia on the anterior wings dentate or waved in the middle of its anterior edge, as in Lo. heparana, from which it differs in not being reticulated with brown, &c.

Caterpillar feeds on the gooseberry and currant: the imago appears in June.

Taken in woods and gardens within the metropolitan district.

Sp. 7. Cerasana. Alis anticis testaceo-flavis, fasciis duabus obliquis intùs subconfluentibus strigûque posticá costali brunneo-fuscis; posticis fuscescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 8—10 lin.)

To. Cerasana. Hubner .- Lo. Cerasana. Steph. Catal. ii. 170. No. 6855.

Anterior wings testaceous-yellow, with a transverse streak near the base, and a broad oblique fascia in the middle brown, the space between more or less suffused with paler brown; on the apex of the costa is a small dusky streak; and on the hinder margin is frequently a faint line of the same: posterior wings plain brownish.

Variable in size and colour, as well as in the intensity and strength of the markings.

Caterpillar feeds on the oak, ash, birch, hazel, &c.: it is green, slender, and hairy: the imago appears towards the end of June.

Not very common; found at Coombe, Birch, and Darenth woods; also in the New Forest.

Sp. 8. Corylana. Alis anticis retusis, flavo-testaceis cinnamomeo perlepidè reticulatis, strigis tribus obliquis subæquidistantibus cinnamomeis, ciliis fulvoaureis; posticis flavescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 10—12 lin.)

Py. Corylana. Fabricius.—Lo. Corylana. Steph. Catal. ii. 170. No. 6857.

Anterior wings retuse testaccous-yellow, prettily reticulated with dark cinnamon colour, with three oblique, nearly equidistant darker streaks, and a fourth short one on the costa near the apex; cilia fulvous-orange: posterior wings flavescent, with the base brownish; the apex occasionally reticulated with ferruginous.

Like its congeners this species is variable: in some cases the base of the anterior wing to the first streak, and the space between the two posterior streaks is sometimes dusky: the posterior wings are occasionally entirely fuscous, and sometimes nearly all yellowish.

In the males the head and palpi are paler than in the females.

The caterpillar feeds on the ash, birch, and hazel: it is green, with black dots: the imago appears at the end of June or beginning of July.

This species is likewise rather uncommon; it occurs, nevertheless, in all the usual collecting places within the metropolitan district, and in Devonshire and the New Forest.

Sp. 9. croceana. Alis auticis angustis obtusis testaeeo-rufis, fasciá mediá præobliquá maculáque anticá marginis tenuioris saturatioribus obsoletis. (Exp. Alar. 5—9½ liu.)

To. croceana. Hübner.-Lo. croceana. Steph. Catal. ii. 171. No. 6875.

Anterior wings narrow, obtuse, testaceous-red, with an obsolete very oblique darker fascia in the middle, and a small spot towards the base of the inner margin of similar hue: the costa between the fascia and the hinder margin is whitish, and the cilia are yellowish-red: posterior wings dusky-brown.

Extremely variable in size, and slightly so in colour, and in the intensity of its markings.

Not very uncommon in woods and hedges within the metropolitan district; found also in Devonshire and the New Forest in June; likewise at Monk's wood.

- b. Anterior wings with an intermediate central fascia; posterior generally tipped with luteous:—Cacoecia, Hübner.
- Sp. 10. lævigana. Alis anticis subreticulatis griseo-testaceis scriceis, maculá media indeterminatá fuscâ, posticis fuscis apice luteis. (Exp. Alar. 7-9 lin.)
- To. lævigana. Wien. Verz .- Lo. lævigana. Steph. Catal. ii. 170. No. 6856.
- Anterior wings griseo-testaceous, somewhat faintly reticulated with brown, and with a satiny gloss, with an indeterminate brown patch in the middle forming an irregular fascia; towards the apex of the costa is an obscure spot, and near the base of the inner margin a smaller one: posterior wings brown, with the apex pale orange.
- Var. β.—To. Oxyacanthana. Haworth.—Lo. Oxyacanthana. Steph. Catal. ii. 170. No. 6859.—With the anterior wings very obsoletely reticulated and almost immaculate.
- Var. γ.—To. Viburnana. Haworth.—Lo. Viburnana. Steph. Catal. ii. 170. No. 6860.—With the anterior wings fuscous, shining, immaculate; postcrior brownish.
- Caterpillar feeds on the buds of the rose, and is very destructive in gardens, despoiling them of their beauty: the imago appears about the middle of June.

Not uncommon in hedges and gardens within the metropolitan district; in my own garden I have found it a perfect pest, from the havoc its larva creates among the rose-trees.

- Sp. 11. nebulana. Alis anticis latis retusis subtestaceis, strigá basi subarcuatá, fasciá mediá obliquá clavatá lineolisque transversis saturatioribus. (Exp. Alar. 7—9 lin.)
- To. Rosana. Haworth.—Lo. Rosana. Steph. Catal. ii. 170. No. 6858. (excl. synom.)
- Anterior wings broad, retuse, testaceous-brown, with obscure darker transverse streaks; an obscure incurved streak at the base, an oblique fascia in the middle, terminating in a large blotch on the inner margin, and a small spot towards the apex of the costa all fuscous: posterior wings brownish, with the apex broadly luteous-orange.
- The wings are more or less light testaceous, and have the fasciæ more or less obscure; sometimes almost obliterated, at others very intensely marked: the posterior wings are occasionally without the orange tint at the apex.
- The caterpillar feeds on the rose, bramble, raspberry, &c.; and the imago appears towards the end of June.

Also common in gardens and hedges in the vicinity of the metropolis: found likewise in the New Forest and in Devonshire. -Sp. 12. subocellana. Alis anticis plumbeo-fuscis, atro subreticulatis, interstitiis quasi obsoletè ocellatis, posticis fuscescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 10 lin.)

Lo. subocellana. Steph. Catal. ii. 170. No. 6861.

Anterior wings of a lead-coloured brown, somewhat reticulated with interrupted deep black lines, the interstices as if faintly occilated; near the base is a faint black streak, and an oblique more distinct one in the middle: posterior wings brownish.

I have seen two specimens only of this distinct species, which were taken either in Devonshire or Cornwall.

Sp. 13. oporana. Alis anticis subcaudatis ferrugineis, fusco maculatis reticulatisque, posticis fuscescentibus, apice luteis. (Exp. Alar. 10 lin.—1 unc. 1 lin.)

Ph. To. oporana. Linné.—Lo. oporana. Steph. Catal. ii. 170. No. 6864. Albin. pl. xxxvi. f. 58. f—l.

Anterior wings somewhat caudate, ferruginous, finely reticulated with fuscous, with a brown cloud towards the base of the inner margin, a small one on the costa, united by a fine oblique line to a larger brown blotch near the anal angle, and a slight brown cloud on the costa towards the apex; hinder margin repauded and subfalcate: posterior wings brownish, with the apex more or less luteous.

Extremely variable: in some examples the anterior wings are entirely suffused with a deep smoky brown tinge, with the usual markings slightly expressed, the posterior wings fuscous, with a slight luteous or coppery tint on the apex; intermediate varieties occur.

Caterpillar feeds on the bramble, and also on the rose, to which it is sometimes very destructive in gardens, abounding at times in my own garden: the imago appears about the middle of June.

This conspicuous and beautiful species is not very abundant; it occurs, however, in some places within the metropolitan district in plenty, especially in my own garden, where I have captured some extraordinary varieties.

- Sp. 14. Rosana. Alis anticis maris ferrugineis, liturá mediá obliquâ maculâque apicis fuscis; fæminæ griseis liturá fasciæformis obsoletá fuscá; posticis fuscis, apice aurantiis. (Exp. Alar. 8—10 lin.)
- Ph. To. Rosana. Linné.—Lo. fulvana. Steph. Catal. ii. 170. No. 6865.—Lo. fuscana. Steph. Catal. ii. 170. No. 6862?

Anterior wings of the male rusty-testaceous, with a small elongate ustulated brown spot on the inner margin at the base, a very oblique one in the middle of the wings, tending in a reverse position to the preceding; and on the hinder margin near the apex is an abbreviated one of similar hue, which

neither touches the costa nor the inner margin; the extreme apex is also clouded with the same: posterior wings ashy-brown, with the apex of an orange tint. Female very dissimilar, the anterior wings griseous, with an obscure fasciæform brown blotch in the middle, the apex with a faint streak of the same.

In some examples the wings are almost entirely suffused with a deep smoky brown, with the usual markings deeper; the posterior wings at times without the slightest tint of orange at the apex.

The caterpillar of this insect also feeds upon the rose, raspberry, &c.: the imago appears in gardens towards the end of June.

Rather scarce, or probably local; found in plenty in my own garden at the time above mentioned; also taken in other parts of the country. "Newcastle," &c.—G. Wailes, Esq.

Sp. 15. Cratægana? Alis anticis subcaudatis griseo-testaceis maculá basi, fusciisque duabus obliquis brunneo-fuscis, mediá disco dilatatá subdentatá, posticis fuscescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 11—12 lin.)

To. Cratægana. Hübner?-Lo. Branderiana. Steph. Catal. ii. 170. No. 6863.

Anterior wings somewhat caudate, griseo-testaceous, with a subtriangular brown blotch towards the base of the inner margin, an irregular oblique fascia of the same in the middle, somewhat dentate on the disc and dilated towards the inner margin into a large blotch, on the costa midway between the origin of the fascia and the hinder margin is an oblong-ovate brown patch, from which a narrow streak, placed obliquely, arises, and terminates in a point near the middle of the hinder margin: posterior wings fuscous, with a slight luteous tinge on the apex.

The caterpillar feeds on the whitethorn, and the imago appears at the end of June.

This is evidently a rare species: it has occurred within the metropolitan district, but is rather more abundant near Brockenhurst, in the New Forest.

Sp. 16. Xylosteana. Alis anticis retusis subcaudatis pallidè grisco-testaceis, sericeis, maculá basi, fasciá mediá obliquá ad costam bifidá, aliáque abbreviatá posticá brunneis, posticis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 7—10½ lin.)

Ph. To. Xylosteana. Linné.-Lo. Xylosteana. Steph. Catal. ii. 163. No. 6866.

Anterior wings retuse, somewhat caudate, pale griseo-testaceous, with a satiny gloss: near the base of the inner margin is a brown spot, placed obliquely, and extending towards the middle of the wing, contrariwise to an irregular oblique band of similar colour, which arises before the middle of the costa, reaches to the anal angle, and branches off to the costa again; this band is bordered anteriorly and posteriorly with a satiny white edge; on the hinder

margin is a short, somewhat conica brown streak; the hinder margin itself has also a brownish edge, and the cilia are slightly tinted with gold colour: the posterior wings are brown.

Variable in colour, and in the intensity of the markings; in some instances the latter are rather interrupted, and the whitish border is wanting.

The caterpillar feeds on the oak, whitethorn, and honeysuckle (Lonicera Xy-losteum): the image appears at the end of June or beginning of July.

Very common in some woods in the vicinity of London, especially at Darenth; also found in the neighbourhood of Hertford, and in the New Forest.

Sp. 17. Roborana. Alis anticis retusis vix caudatis, ochraceo-testaceis, maculá magná basi interná, alteráque pone medium, strigáque costali posticá brunneis, posticis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 9—11 lin.)

To. Roborana. Hübner. Lo. Roborana. Steph. Catal. ii. 171. No. 6867.

Anterior wings retuse, scarcely caudate, ochrey-testaceous, with a large distinct brown spot on their inner margin near the base; a large blotch of the same behind the middle, remote from the costa, and placed obliquely, and beyond this on the costa near the apex a patch of the same, produced into an attenuated streak, which reaches nearly to the middle of the hinder margin; these marks are sometimes slightly edged with a satiny-white border: cilia fuscous.

Caterpillar feeds on the oak: the imago appears at the beginning of July. Slightly variable in colour and markings.

Treitschke gives this as the male of the foregoing species, but I cannot agree with him in that respect, inasmuch as both sexes of each occur, and the males of this are as large as the females of the former.

Taken occasionally in the vicinity of the metropolis, at Darenth wood.

Sp. 18. obliquana? Alis anticis retusis subcaudatis, cinerco-fulvicantibus, fasciá subrectá basi secundá mediá obliquá maculáque costali posticá obsoletè fulvis, posticis fuscis, apice fulvis. (Exp. Alar. 8—11 lin.)

Py. obliquana. Fabricius?-Lo. obliquana. Steph. Catal. ii. 171. No. 6868.

Anterior wings retuse, slightly tinted, of an ashy-fulvescent tint, with an obsolete fulvous nearly straight fascia at the base, sometimes faintly edged with white, a second oblique one, arising from the middle of the costa nearly to the anal angle, unidentate and faintly edged with whitish, and on the costa a fulvous cloud: posterior wings fuscous, with the apex and costa fulvous.

Variable in colour, being sometimes pale fulvous, with very obscure golden fasciæ, and the hinder wings pale brown: this appears to be the male.

Apparently very rare: it has occurred at Darenth and Coombe woods in June.

B. Anterior wings obtuse, or rounded on the hinder margin.

a. Anterior wings broad, pale, with abbreviated, or interrupted oblique fasciæ; posterior whitish:—Philedone, Hübner.

Sp. 19. costana. Alis anticis obtusis stramineis fasciá mediá præobliquá intús dilutiore maculáque postic i costali fuscis; posticis albidis. (Exp. Alar. 8-12\frac{1}{2}\limbda lin.)

Py. costana. Fabricius.-Lo. costana. Steph. Catal. ii. 171. No. 6869.

Anterior wings obtuse, pale straw colour, rather ashy towards the costa, on which are a few brown dcts; a little before the middle is a very oblique brown fascia, pale within and vanishing in the middle of the disc towards the hinder margin; on the costa near the apex is a darker spot, adjoining to which on the disc towards the hinder margin are 2—5 minute dots of similar hue: posterior wings whitish, sometimes slightly fuscescent.

Female much larger than the male, with the posterior wings generally brownish.

Far from common; found occasionally in the vicinity of London, in Battersea-fields and near Woolwich; also at Hackney and at Coombe wood, in June.

Sp. 20. biustulana. Alis anticis retusis, ochraceo-flaris, maculá magnâ obliquâ ad angulum ani alterâque costali ustulato-fuscis, posticis albidis. (Exp. Alar. 8 lin.)

Lo. biustulana. Steph. Catal. ii. 171. No. 6870.

Anterior wings retuse, ochry-yellow, with a faint streak at the base, a large blotch, arising from a slender streak on the costa, at the anal angle, and another at the apex of the costa of an ustulated brown; cilia ochreous: posterior wings whitish-ash.

Of this remarkable species I have seen but two specimens, which were captured I believe in the west of England.

Sp. 21. Modeeriana. Alis anticis subretusis flavis fasciá mediá interruptá obliquâ, macuiáque costali fulvescentibus, posticis cincreis apice albis. (Exp. Alar. 9 lin.)

Ph. To. Modeeriana. Linné.-Lo. Modeeriana. Steph. Catal. ii. 171. No. 6871.

Anterior wings somewhat retuse, pale yellow, or straw-colour, with an obsolete fulvous spot at the base, an oblique ashy-fulvous fascia in the middle interrupted towards the costa, and an oblong spot of the same colour on the

costa itself towards the apex, from which a faint fulvous line extends to the anal angle: posterior wings ashy, with the tips white.

Very rare; the only locality I know of being Darenth wood, where I have twice caught the insect in the beginning of July.

- b. Anterior wings narrow, of sombre ashy hues, with distinct continuous oblique central fuscia; posterior concolorous.
- Sp. 2. Acerana. Alis anticis oblongis obtusis fuscis, strigú bası subarcuatá, fascist mediā obliquá clavatá maculáque posticá costali saturatioribus obsoletis. (Exp. Alar. 7—9 lin.)
- To. Acerana. Haworth.-Lo. Acerana. Steph. Catal. ii. 171. No. 6872.
- Anterior wings rather narrow, oblong, obtuse, of a pale fuscous, sometimes reddish, with a slightly curved streak at the base, an oblique fascia in the middle widened on the inner margin, and a spot on the costa near the apex darker; cilia brown, whitish at the tips; posterior wings fuscous.
- Variable in the tint of colour, and in the intensity of its markings, like its allies.

Not very uncommon in woods within the metropolitan district in June, as at Coombe and Darenth; likewise taken in Devonshire and the New Forest.

- Sp. 23. trifasciana. Alis anticis angustis albo-cinereis, strigá subincurva basi, fasciá mediá obliquá antrorsùm sinuatû maculáque costali fuscis, posticis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 8–9 lin.)
- Py. trifasciana. Fabricius.-Lo. trifasciana. Steph. Catal. ii. 171. No. 6873.
- Anterior wings narrow, whitish-ash, with a slightly incurved streak at the base, an oblique fascia in the middle, waved anteriorly, and terminating in a blotch on the anal angle, and a spot on the costa brown; from the latter in some specimens arises a row of minute slightly confluent blackish dots, forming a kind of streak; cilia with the apex white; posterior wings brown, with white cilia.
- Also very subject to variation both in colour and in the strength of the markings.

Likewise found occasionally at Coombe and Darenth woods in June, but less frequently than the foregoing: taken also in the New Forest.

- c. Anterior wings rather broad, yellowish, with a darker fascia bifurcate towards
 the apex; posterior dark:—Epagoge, Hübner.
- Sp. 24. Grotiana. Alis anticis fulvo-testaceis, rufo strigulatis, fasciá validá subpostich brunneá ad costam bifidú. (Exp. Alar. 7—8 lin.

Py. Grotiana. Fabricius .- Lo. Grotiana. Steph. Catal. ii. 171. No. 6874.

Anterior wings tawny-testaceous, very delicately streaked with fine red lines, with a broad brown oblique fascia a little beyond the middle, extending to the anal angle, and branching off with a single twig to the apex of the costa, forming a coarse Roman v; posterior wings brown.

Slightly variable in size, and a little in colour.

Rare near London; taken occasionally at the end of June in Darenth wood: also found in the New Forest.

Sp. 25. ochreana. Alis anticis aureo-flavis, ferrugineo-strigulatis, fasciá ferrugineá posticá ad costam latè bifidá. (Exp. Alar. 7½ lin.)

To. ochreana. Hübner - Lo. Grotiana, var.? - Steph. Catal. ii. 171. No. 6874.

Anterior wings of a golden-yellow, finely streaked with rust-coloured lines; with a broad rusty band rather beyond the middle, extending to the anal angle, and branching off, rather indistinctly, to the apex of the costa: posterior wings dull ashy-brown.

Much rarer than the preceding: it has occurred towards the end of June near London.

d. Anterior wings narrow, sublinear, with a bifid fascia at the apex; posterior dark:—Panoplia, p. Hübner.

Sp. 26. cruciana. Alis anticis griseo-cinereis aut canis, fasciá obliquá apiceque castaneis, argenteo submarginatis. (Exp. Alar. 6—7 lin.)

Ph. To. cruciana. Linné.—Lo. cruciana. Steph. Catal. ii. 171. No. 6876.— Var. Lo. cinerana. Steph. Catal. ii. 171. No. 6877.

Anterior wings narrow, griseous-ash, or hoary, with an indistinct rusty blotch at the base of the inner margin, an oblique chesnut band behind the middle, and a spot of the same at the apex, the two latter more or less distinctly edged with a faint silvery line: cilia purplish, with white tips: posterior wings brown.

Rather variable in colour, and the form of the crucial mark slightly varies, being sometimes nearly continuous, at others subinterrupted: its colour is occasionally ferruginous.

This pretty species departs considerably in habit from the rest of the genus, and would probably associate better with Anchylopera retusana. Steph. Catal. ii. 177. No. 6950.

Not very uncommon in the woods in the vicinity of the metropolis in the middle of June: I have met with it at Coombe, Darenth, and Birch woods; Hertford, Ripley, and Monkswood, Hunts.

- e. Anterior wings rather narrow, with very obscure transverse lines, costa with a pale triangular spot; posterior pale, discolorous:—Croesia, p. Hüb.
- Sp. 27. Holmiana. Alis anticis luteo-ferrugineis, parum ustulatis, maculá angulatá niveá medio costa; posticis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 4—7 lin.)
- Ph. To. Holmiana. Linné.-Lo. Holmiana. Steph. Catal. ii. 171. No. 6878.
- Anterior wings of a rusty-luteous, with slight ustulated clouds, sprinkled towards the apex with some minute lead-coloured dots; costa with a large angulated snow-white spot; cilia luteous-orange: posterior wings fuscous; cilia rather ashy.
- Caterpillar dull yellow, with reddish head, and a brownish dorsal spot, the eighth segment slightly verrucose; it feeds on the apple and pear: the imago appears towards the end of June or beginning of July.

Abundant in gardens and hedges, in the neighbourhood of the metropolis at the end of June and the beginning of July, especially in the vicinity of Hertford.

- f. Anterior wings rather broad, with faint transverse fasciæ, costa with an irregular white blotch: posterior pale:—Episagma? Hübner.
- Sp. 28. Schreberiana? Alis anticis ferrugineo-griseis, maculá costali trigoná albá, posticis fuscescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 8½ lin.)
- To. Schreberiana. Linné?-Lo. Schreberiana? Steph. Catal. ii. 172. No. 6879.
- Anterior wings of a rusty griseous, with an obscure darker oblique fascia behind the middle, preceded by a large snow-white triangular blotch on the costa; on the hinder margin itself is a faint palish streak: posterior wings brownish, with the base paler.

Apparently very rare: I have seen but two examples, one of them in my own cabinet: they were both taken in Cornwall.

GENUS CCLXXVIII.—PHILEDONE, Hübner.

Pulpi somewhat approximating, rather long, porrected horizontally, thickly clothed with scales, subulate; basal joint small, depending, second elongate, horizontal, tumid above, terminal slender, somewhat drooping: maxillæ short. Antennæ remote, bipectinated in the males, the pectinations diminishing in length at each end, each pectination irregularly pilose, either on one or both sides: head rather broad: eyes small: thorax slender, not tufted: wings considerably deflexed during repose; anterior rather long, obliquely truncate at the apex, and faintly excised on the costa, with a transverse dark fascia: posterior subtriangular: abdomen slender, with a tuft at the apex: legs short, posterior longest.

Philedone having the priority of Amphisa is necessarily here em-Haustellata. Vol. IV. 30th June, 1834. ployed to designate the present genus, which may be known from its allies by having the antennæ strongly pectinated in the males and faintly so in the females; the anterior wings, like Lozotænia, have a transverse oblique fascia beyond the middle, and a cloud or spot on the costa; they are also slightly excised towards the tip of the costa, and the hinder margin is very obliquely truncate.

Sp. 1. Gerningiana. Alis anticis flavescentibus, obsoletissimè fulvo reticulatis, fasciá maculáque apicali brunneo-fuscescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 6—8 lin.)

To. Gerningiana. Fabricius.—Am. Gerningiana. Steph. Catal. ii. 172. No. 6880.

Anterior wings flavescent, obscurely reticulated with tawny, with a broad oblique chocolate-brown fascia rather beyond the middle, well defined anteriorly, but shaded off posteriorly to the hinder margin, with a rather distinct streak of yellowish on the costa, having a brown spot at the apex: posterior wings fuscous.

The base of the anterior wings is sometimes brownish.

Not found, I believe, within the metropolitan district, the nearest locality I am aware of being the neighbourhood of Birmingham, where the insect has been taken in profusion, in June: it has also occurred in other parts of the north of England, and in Scotland.

†Sp. 2. Walkerana. Alis anticis fusco-cinereis aut griseis, maculá triangulari fasciasformis versus apicem subferrugineá, in quá liturá oblongá griseá. (Exp. Alar. 8 lin.)

Am. Walkerana. Curtis, v. v. pl. 209 .- Steph. Catal. ii. 172. No. 6881.

"Pale greyish-ochre, sometimes fuscous: superior (anterior) wings pale, sometimes dark grey, fuscous towards the base, with a large triangular subferruginous spot, broadest at the costa, upon which is an oblique oblong grey spot, and a small one at the apex: inferior (posterior) wings ochraceous, spotted with fuscous, darkest at the base."—Curtis, l. c.

Hitherto found, I believe, only near New Lanark, in Scotland, by Mr. Walker.

GENUS CCLXXIX.—DITULA* mihi.

Palpi slightly remote and divergent, somewhat ascending, thickly clothed with scales, subclavate, the terminal joint exposed; basal joint depending, second

^{*} Διτυλος, duplicem gibbum habens.

slightly elongate, tumid above, terminal slender acute, rather depending: maxillæ short. Antennæ simple in both sexes, slightly pubescent within in the males: head rather broad: eyes large: thorax rather stout, with a bifid crest behind: wings slightly deflexed during repose; anterior somewhat rounded on the hinder margin, the disc variegated, and adorned with irregular oblique fasciæ and clouds; sometimes abbreviated; posterior ovate-triangular: body rather slender, with a short tuft at the apex in the males, rather stouter and acute in the females, with a short bifid tuft: legs short, posterior longest.

The insects of this genus resemble the two preceding by having the anterior wings marked with oblique bands or lines, but from those they may be known by having the thorax crested behind, the crest long and bifid, whence the name I have applied to them: the genus is decidedly not synonymous with Thirates of Treitschke, as given by Mr. Curtis, the type of that genus being Pædisca profundana.

A. Anterior wings dark, with continuous oblique fasciæ in the middle.

a. Anterior wings with obscure fasciw, the costa with a pale spot at the apex, with metallic streaks:—Astatia, Hübner.

Sp. 1. angustiorana. Alis anticis oblongo-angustis obtusis fuliginoso-testaccis, maculá basi, fasciisque obliquis saturatioribus, posticis nigris aut fuliginosis. (Exp. Alar. 5—8 lin.)

To. angustiorana. Haworth—Di. angustiorana. Steph. Catal. ii. 172. No. 6882.

Anterior wings oblong narrow, obtuse, of a smoky-testaceous hue, with an obscure oblique brownish streak or spot at the base towards the inner margin; a waved broader streak, of similar colour, arising from a palish blotch on the costa, and reaching to the anal angle; beyond which on the costa is a short ustulated brown one, widest on the costa and narrowing towards the hinder margin, which is faintly variegated with some palish lines: posterior wings dusky or black.

The male is smaller, of a deeper hue, sometimes blackish-brown, with very dark, nearly black, markings.

Extremely variable in size, and in the strength and intensity of its colours and markings.

A very common insect throughout the metropolitan district; taken also not uncommonly in other parts of the country; I have caught it near Dover, Brighton, Ramsgate, Cambridge, Monk's-wood, &c.: it likewise occurs in Devonshire and the New Forest.

Sp. 2. rotundana. Alis anticis obtusissimé rotundatis fuliginosis, maculá basi fasciáque mediá obliquá brunneis; posticis atris. (Exp. Alar. 5½-6 liu.)

To. rotundana. Haworth.-Di. rotundana. Steph. Catal. ii. 172. No. 6883.

Anterior wings very obtusely rounded, smoky-black, with a brown spot at the base, and an oblique streak of similar hue in the middle; and behind this an ustulated oblique abbreviated one: posterior wings deep black.

The anterior wings are sometimes of a paler hue, with very faint markings.

I suspect this to be a variety of the male of the preceding insect.

Found, but very rarely, in company with the preceding species.

Sp. 3. sylvana. Alis anticis castanco-brunneis aut testaceis, obsolctè strigatis fasciatisque, maris utomis argenteis, famina flavescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 7—8 lin.)

To. sylvana. Hübner?-Di. sylvana. Steph. Catal. ii. 172. No. 6886.

Anterior wings in the male chestnut- or coffee-brown, with darker oblique streaks and spots, and a few silvery spots interspersed; in the female of a lighter hue or cinnamon colour, with similar markings and yellowish spots: on the middle of the inner margin is a whitish spot, and a yellowish one on the costa; posterior wings reddish-brown.

This appears to be a rare species, at least in the vicinity of London: it has occurred at Darenth and in Norfolk.

- b. Anterior wings with distinct oblique fasciæ, the apex without metallic markings, with a dark cloud on the hinder margin:—Eudemis, Hübner;

 Pædisca, p. Triet.
- Sp. 4. porphyrana. Alis anticis glauco-cinereis nitidis, fusciis duabus obliquis maculáque posticá fusco-brunueis, posticis nigrescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 9—9½ lin.)
- To. porphyrana. Hübner?-Di. porphyriana. Steph. Catal. ii. 172. No. 6884.
- Anterior wings shining ashy, with a broad oblique fuscous-brown band at the base, darkest on the inner margin and posteriorly, with a very slender delicate white margin, beyond these is a second more oblique fascia leading from the middle of the costa nearly to the anal angle, its edges a little waved and bordered very finely with whitish; on the hinder margin, towards the middle, is a roundish blotch of the same colour as the fascia: cilia with brownish dots: posterior wings blackish.

Slightly variable, some specimens being rather suffused with fuscous, with the fasciæ rather broader than usual.

Not common; found occasionally at Darenth and Birch-woods, near London, at the end of June and beginning of July: also in the New Forest.

Sp. 5. nebulana. Alis anticis subferrugineo-griseis, subnitidis, fasciis duabus obsoletis, maculáque postica saturatioribus. (Exp. Alar. 8—9½ lin.)

Ph. To. nebulana. Donovan, xi. pl. 364. f. 3.—Di. nebulana. Steph. Catal. ii. 172. No. 6885.

Anterior wings somewhat rusty-griseous, slightly glossy; with a rather obscure darker oblique fascia towards the base, angulated in the middle, and a second a little beyond the middle, occasionally somewhat confluent with the basal one, and widened on the inner margin; in the middle of the hinder margin is a dark obscure rounded spot, faintly edged with whitish: posterior wings dusky.

Found also, but somewhat rarely, in the vicinity of London; at Darenth and Birch woods, also in the New Forest, and in Surrey, in June.

Sp. 6. Wellensiana. Alis anticis griseo fuscoque variegatis, fasciis duabus obliquis saturatioribus, maculáque posticá fuscescentibus, maculá communi albá, posticis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 8—9½ lin.)

To. Wellensiana. Hübner.—Di. Asseclana. Steph. Catal. ii. 172. No. 6887.

Anterior wings variegated with griseous and brown, with two very dark oblique streaks, one basal light posteriorly, and almost black on the inner margin, the second central, narrow on the costa, widened on the inner margin, and faintly edged with whitish; the hinder margin waved; between these streaks on the inner margin is a somewhat trigonal white or snowy spot: near the posterior margin is a large rounded fuscous spot; and on the extreme apex is a small one: cilia slightly clouded; posterior wings fuscous

Rather variable in tint and in the strength of the fasciæ, as well as in the form of the white spot on the inner margin of the anterior wings.

Taken not very commonly in Darenth wood, in June; also in Devonshire and the New Forest, as well as near Hertford and Ripley.

Sp. 7. Æthiopiana. Alis saturate fuscis atro nebulosis, margine postico ciliisque pallide griseo-fuscis; posticis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 8-9 lin.)

To. Æthiopiana. Haworth.-Di. Æthiopiana. Steph. Catal. ii. 172. No. 6888.

Wings deep fuscous, clouded with black, with two darker obscure fasciæ; the hinder margin, some spots on the costa, and the anal angle, pale griseousbrown, cilia the same: posterior wings fuscous.

Probably an extreme variety of the preceding.

Taken with the foregoing insect, near London, at Darenth, the New Forest, &c. in June.

B. Anterior wings pale, with an abbreviated oblique central fascia:—
Aphania, p. Hübner.

Sp. 8. scriptana. Alis albidis cinerco subnebulosis fasciá mediá subobliquá interruptá fusco nigrâ, lineolá longitudinali atrá adnatá, posticis fuscis. (Exp. Alar-8—9 lin.)

To. scriptana. Hübner .- Di. scriptana. Steph. Catal. ii. 172. No. 6889.

Anterior wings ashy-white, slightly clouded with darker ash-colour, especially at the base and on the inner margin; with an interrupted slightly oblique central fascia, brownish-black from the costa to the middle of the disc, where it is bounded by a short deep black longitudinal streak, from thence to the inner margin ashy-black; on the costa are a few ashy-brown spots, and a row of the same placed obliquely on the hinder margin; cilia spotted with ashy; posterior wings pale fuscous.

Not common; taken occasionally within the metropolitan district in July; also in Devonshire.

Sp. 9. semifasciana. Alis anticis fusco-cinereis, fasciá basi alteráque abbreviatá mediá costali fuscis, lineolá longitudinali atrá terminatá. (Exp. Alar. 8—9 lin.)

To. semifasciana. *Haworth.*—Di. semifasciana. *Steph. Catal.* ii. 172. No. 6890.

Anterior wings of a brownish ash, with an obscure darker fascia at the base, and an abbreviated one, more distinct, in the middle of the costa, extending only a short distance towards the disc and terminated by a short longitudinal black line; on the costa are a few dark ashy clouds: posterior wings fuscous.

Probably Ph. Tortrix Hartmanniana of Linné, ii. 878.—Treitschke considers it the opposite sex of the preceding, but in this country the two insects are found at different periods and remote from each other.

Rare: found occasionally in Kent in August, but more abundantly in the New Forest: also in Battersea-fields.

GENUS CCLXXX.—Antithesia* mihi.

Palpi short, ascending, subclavate, densely clothed with short, compact scales, longest beneath, the apical joint scarcely exposed, obtuse: maxillæ moderate. Antennæ simple in both sexes, slightly pubescent within in the males; head small, with a tuft of scales between the antennæ: eyes large, globose: thorax subovate, with a bifid crest behind: wings deflexed during repose; anterior broad, somewhat rounded on the hinder margin, the costa straight, colours black and white; posterior ovate-triangular, dusky: abdomen slender, with

^{*} Αντιθεσις oppositio.

a tuft at the apex in the males, rather obtuse and stout in the females: legs rather short and slender:

In the synoptic list of the Tortricidæ published by Treitschke, in his 7th vol., he gives a genus nearly corresponding with the present by the name Pendina (a typographical error for Penthina, as corrected in his subsequent volume) with Pe. salicana as the type; but when he proceeds to characterize it in his 8th vol., he introduces To. revayana, Wien. Verz. (the genus Sarrothripus) for the type, as section A, consequently his name becomes obsolete, and a new appellation is required; I have therefore continued the one published in my Catalogue, in allusion to the contrasted colours with which all the species are so prettily adorned; the anterior wings being either black at the base with white, variegated or spotted, tips, or black with the inner margin, except at the apex, white, spotted with black.

A. Anterior wings with the base black, the costa pale at the apex:—
APOTOMIS, Hübner.

Sp. 1. corticana. Alis anticis albis, basi nigro plumbeoque variegatis, fascia media nigra, postice niveis, posticis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 9—10 lin.)

To. corticana. Hübner .- An. corticana. Steph. Catal. ii. 172. No. 6891.

Anterior wings white, the base varied with lead-colour and black, having two snowy blotches, followed by a rather distinct black fascia, irregularly sinuated posteriorly, the apex of the wing snow-white, with ashy-white clouds and a few blackish dots, the latter disposed in a short fascia on the hinder margin: on the costa are three or four black dots; the base of the inner margin is varied with black: posterior wings fuscous.

Rather scarce: found in the middle of July at Coombe and Darenth woods. I am not aware of any other locality.

Sp. 2. Betuletana. Alis anticis basi fuscescentibus atro plumbeoque nebulosis. posticè albis, posticis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 9—10½ lin.)

To. Betuletana. Haworth.—An. Betuletana. Steph. Catal. ii. 173. No. 6892.

Anterior wings brownish-black at the base, with darker black spots and lead-coloured clouds, the apex obliquely white, clouded with ash-colour, costa with some dusky spots: posterior wings fuscous.

The anterior wings vary slightly; in some examples the white on the apex is immaculate; in others it is entirely suffused with ochraceous, and more than usually clouded; but all the varieties may be known from the foregoing by having the termination of the dark basal cloud extending obliquely to the anal angle of the wing, whereas in An. corticana this part terminates less obliquely, and does not extend to the angle.

Extremely abundant in June and July within the metropolitan district; also taken in other parts of the country, as in Devonshire, the New Forest, near Dover, &c.

Sp. 3. tripunctana. Alis anticis basi nigris, nebulis atris maculisque obsoletè brunneis, posticè albidis cinereo subnebulosis, punctis tribus nigricantibus; posticis atris aut fuscescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 9-10½ lin.)

Py. tripunctana. Fabricius.—An. tripunctana. Steph. Catal. ii. 173. No. 6893. Ph. Cynosbana. Donov. x. pl. 355. f. 3.

Anterior wings black or dusky at the base, with dark black and obscure brown clouds, terminating obliquely behind the middle, anterior to the anal angle; near the middle of its hinder edge are two blackish dots, and a third at the apex; the tip of the wings is whitish, clouded with ashy, with the extreme hinder margin brownish; on the costa are some minute black streaks: posterior wings dusky or black.

Variable: in some examples the base of the wings is darker than others, and the apex is more or less suffused with ochraceous or dirty yellow.

Not very common: taken towards the end of July in the woods within the metropolitan district; also in the New Forest, &c.

Sp. 4. Pruniana. Alis anticis basi fusco nigroque variis, plumbeo strigatis, apice fasciá latá albá interruptá, in quá muculá atrá. (Exp. Alar. 7½ lin.)

To. Pruniana. Hubner.—An. Pruniana. Steph. Catal. ii. 173. No. 6894.

Anterior wings at the base varied with fuscous and black, with darker spots, and lead-coloured streaks; the apex with a broad, irregular, interrupted, white fascia, in which is a black spot, and on the costa are three conspicuous black dots; the hinder margin is slightly dusky: posterior wings fuscous.

The caterpillar feeds on the sloe, birch, ash, &c.: the imago appears about the middle of June.

Not very common; taken in woods and hedges within the metropolitan district, and at Dover, and in the New Forest and Devonshire.

Sp. 5. pullana. Alis anticis nigro-fuliginosis, fasciá mediá margineque postico nigris; posticis piceo-atris. (Exp. Alar. 6-6½ lin.)

To. pullana. Haworth.—An. pullana. Steph. Catal. ii. 173. No. 6895.

Anterior wings smoky-black, with some darker blotches and dots, a central black fascia, and the hinder margin also black: posterior pitchy-black.

Found, but very rarely, in the neighbourhood of London, in June.

Sp. 6. marginana. Alis anticis uigris anticè obsoletè cinerascentibus, fasciá posticá ochraceá, posticis albicantibus margine fusco. (Exp. Alar. 6½ lin.)

To. marginana. Haworth.-An. marginana. Steph. Catal. ii. 173. No. 6896.

Anterior wings black, obsoletely clouded with cinereous at the base, the apex with a broadish ochraceous fascia, in which is a cluster of from six to eight minute black approximating dots, on a slightly ashy ground: posterior whitish, with the margin fuscous.

Also a very rare species; I have once taken it in July at Darenth wood: it has also occurred at Coombe wood.

Sp. 7. oblongana. Alis anticis oblongis, nigris, anticè obsoletè cinerascentibus, fasciá posticá albá; posticis atro-fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 7—7½ lin.)

To. oblongana. Haworth.—An. oblongana. Steph. Catal. ii. 173. No. 6897.

Anterior wings oblong, black, faintly clouded with ashy at the base, the apex with a white fascia, in which is an ashy cloud: posterior wings deep fuscous: the fascia on the hinder margin of the anterior wings is sometimes ochraceous, and the base rather darker than usual.

This insect is also a very scarce species: it occurs in July within the metropolitan district.

Sp. 8. Gentianænana. Alis anticis suboblongis fusco nigroque nebulosis, punctis plumbeis, liturisque albidis, posticè ochraceis nigro punctatis, margine postico fuliginoso, ferrugineo punctato. (Exp. Alar. 8 lin.)

To. Gentianænana. Hübner.—An. Gentianænana. Steph. Catal. ii. 173. No. 6898.

Anterior wings somewhat oblong, the base clouded with brown and black, with lead-coloured dots and whitish streaks, the apex ochraceous, spotted with black, with the hinder margin dusky-black, the costa with some rusty dots: posterior wings dirty-brown.

The caterpillar feeds on the Teazle (Dipsacus): the imago appears in July.

Very rare: found in Devonshire, and also within the metropolitan district, near Walthamstow, in August. "Barham."—Rev. W. Kirby, to whom I am indebted for one of my specimens.

- B. Anterior wings with the costa (except at the base) and hinder margin, black or dark coloured:—Hedyx, p. Hüb.
- Sp. 9. Salicella. Alis anticis atro nigreque variis, lituris maculisque plumbeis sparsis, margine tenuiore lato niveo basi maculá atrá, thorace niveo nigro punctato. (Exp. Alar. 9—10½ lin.)
- Ph. Ti. Salicella. Linné.—Wilkes, pl. 10.—An. Salicella. Steph. Catal. ii. 173. No. 6899.

·Anterior wings varied or clouded on the costa with black and fuscous, with scattered darker dots and whitish spots; the inner margin nearly to the apex snowy white, also with a few black dots, and a larger spot of the same colour at the base: posterior wings black or brown: head and thorax snow white, with black spots.

The caterpillar robust, brownish, with black head and small white dots: it feeds on various species of willow: the image appears towards the end of July or the beginning of August.

Not common; found in Battersea-fields, and in the vicinity of Charlton and Hertford; likewise in other parts of the country.

GENUS CCLXXXI.—SPILONOTA* mihi.

Palpi short, porrected nearly horizontally, subclavate, densely clothed with elongate compact scales, the apical joint not slender, exposed: maxillæ short. Antennæ simple in both sexes, slightly pubescent within in the males: head small, with a tuft of scales between the antennæ: eyes small, globose: thorax subovate, not crested behind: wings deflexed during repose; anterior rather narrow, rounded behind, the extreme costal apex with a small circular mark, colours generally dark on the base and costa, the inner margin with a white blotch in the middle, and sometimes a second; posterior ovate-triangular, dark: abdomen rather short, stoutish, with a small tuft at the apex in the males, obtuse in the females, and faintly tufted: legs short, posterior longest.

The species of this pretty genus are all characterized by having the wings dark at the base and apex, and mostly also on the costa, with a more or less extensive conspicuous white blotch in the middle of the inner margin, but they differ from Pseudotomia, which also possesses an internal (or dorsal) blotch by being deficient of the false cleft on the hinder margin of the anterior wings, which forms so conspicuous a character in those insects, and the dorsal blotch in them is rarely white, being usually of a yellowish or golden tint: the wings are also of dissimilar form, being narrower in proportion to their length than in the Pseudotomiæ.

A. Anterior wings with a solid black fascia at the base, the apex pale, with dark clouds or spots, costa sometimes dark, centre of inner margin white.

a. Anterior wings broad, the basal fascia straight, and placed obliquely:—
HEDYE, p. Hübner.

^{*} Σπιλος macula, Νωτος dorsum.

†Sp. 1. nubiferana. Alis anticis osseis, cinereo-subnebulosis, vittà latà a basi ad medium nigrà; posticis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 8½ lin.)

To. nubiferana. Haworth.-Sp. nubiferana. Steph. Catal. ii. 173. No. 6900.

Anterior wings of a bone-white, with an irregular black streak reaching from the base to the middle, extending along the costa; in the middle of the disc are two rounded deep black spots: on the middle of the inner margin is another dark streak, and one near the apex, also towards the inner margin.

A very rare species; taken in the middle of June in hedges near Darenth-wood; and, I believe, also near Westerham.

Sp. 2. Cynosbatella. Alis anticis osseo-albis, basi limboque postico nigris, versus apicem nebulis subplumbeis, palpis luteis. (Exp. Alar. 7½—10 lin.)

Ph. To. Cynosbatella. Linné.—Sp. Cynosbatella. Steph. Catal. ii. 173. No. 6901.

Anterior wings white, with a black fascia at the base, continued on the costa alone nearly to the middle, and terminating in a slight distinct spot, which, with two other spots of a lead-coloured hue, forms an obscure interrupted oblique streak across the wing, ending near the anal angle; hinder margin more or less brownish, with a circular clouded spot towards the anal angle, in which three or four minute, but distinct, black dots are placed transversely: posterior wings fuscous; palpi luteous.

Taken in July and August in gardens within the metropolitan district, not uncommon.

Sp. 3. aquana. Alis anticis albo-cinereis nebulis saturatioribus, fasciá basi, maculáque posticá marginis tenuioris fusco-nigris, apice rufescente, palpis fuscis.
 (Exp. Alar. 9—10 lin.)

To. aquana. Hubner?-Sp. aquana. Steph. Catal. ii. 173. No. 6902.

Anterior wings ashy-white, with darker or lead-coloured clouds, the base with a truncate brownish-black fascia; towards the tip of the inner margin is an irregular black or pitchy spot, placed transversely; the costal apex of the hinder margin is pitchy-red, this tint extending over the cilia of that part; costa with numerous short black or pitchy lines placed obliquely: posterior wings ashy-brown; palpi brown.

Caterpillar feeds on the rose: the imago appears towards the end of June in gardens.

Less abundant than the last species, but nevertheless not uncommon throughout the metropolitan district.

Sp. 4. trimaculana. Alis fuscis, anticis nigro subnebulosis, maculis duabus albidis communibus alteráque minore interjectá costuli. (Exp. Alar. 7½—8 lin.)

To. trimaculana. Haworth .- Sp. trimaculana. Steph. Catal. ii. 174. No. 6903.

Wings brown, anterior clouded with dusky-black, the base darkest; the inner margin with two whitish blotches, and on the costa a very short one, all of which are clouded with ash-colour; and the costa itself bears some very short oblique lines: posterior wings dull brown.

More abundant than the foregoing insect within the metropolitan district, at the end of June and beginning of July, frequenting hedges, woods, &c.

- b. Anterior wings narrow, the basal fascia angulated:—Notocella, p. Hübner.
- Sp. 5. comitana. Alis anticis albidis aut fusco-cinereis nigro strigulatis, fasciá baseos, margine postico maculáque anali fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 6—7½ lin.)
- To. comitana. Hübner. Sp. comitana. Steph. Catal. ii. 174. No. 6914.
- Anterior wings whitish or cream colour, finely streaked throughout with waved dusky or lead-coloured lines, with a broad fascia at the base, a triangular patch at the tip of the inner margin, and the hinder margin itself fuscous; near the latter is a transverse row of minute black dots, varying from three to five, placed in an irregular ovate lead-coloured ring: posterior brownish.
- Extremely variable in the tint of the anterior wings; the ground-colour being sometimes pure white, at others cream-colour, or pale ash, occasionally dusky-ash or fuscous, or even blackish; but in all the varieties the disc is minutely streaked with irregularly waved dusky or black lines; and in some instances there is an abbreviated fascia in the middle of the costa.
- The caterpillar feeds on the Hornbeam: the image appears towards the middle of June.

Extremely abundant in the vicinity of the metropolis, and not uncommon in other parts of the country, frequenting hedges and woods.

- B. Anterior wings rather broad, with the base and costa black or dark-coloured: having one or more distinct white blotches on the middle of the inner margin.
- a. Anterior wings with a large curved white blotch on the middle of the inner margin:—Epiblema, p. Hübner.
- Sp. 6. fœnella. Alis anticis obscurè brunneo-fuscis, posticé cinercis, arcû communi tibialiformi albo. (Exp. Alar. 9—13 lin.)
- Ph. Ti. fœnella. Linné.—Ph. To. interrogationana. Donov. ii. pl. 65. f. 1.—Sp. fœnella. Steph. Catal. ii. 174. No. 6904.
- Anterior wings dull fuscous-brown, changing to cinereous behind the middle, on the inner margin is an arched white blotch, resembling the tibia, which is attenuated towards the hinder margin, and terminates a little before reaching the anal angle; on the hinder margin near the latter is a rounded

palish cloud, in which are three minute black dots: costa with some short pale oblique lines: posterior wings shining brown.

Extremely rare: found, so far as I am aware, only in Epping Forest, within the metropolitan district, in August: it likewise has occurred in the vicinity of Wisbeach, in Cambridgeshire, and also in Norfolk.

- b. Anterior wings with one or more simple white blotches on the middle of the inner edge: Epinotia, p. Hübner.
- Sp. 7. Pflugiana. Alis anticis fuscis nebulosis, fasciis duabus abbreviatis subconfluentibus albidis marginis tenuioris, posticis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 10— 11 lin.)
- Py. Pflugiana. Fabricius.-Sp. Pflugiana. Steph. Catal. ii. 174. No. 6906.
- Anterior wings brown, slightly clouded with ash-colour and black, with some faint oblique abbreviated transverse geminated white streaks towards the tip of the costa, and a round brown dot on the extreme tip itself: in the middle of the inner margin is a broad white blotch, a little clouded, and extending nearly to the middle of the disc; behind this, near the anal angle, is a similar blotch, in which are four black dots placed transversely, divided from the other by a brown band, which is generally somewhat interrupted: posterior wings pale shining brown.

Rare: found occasionally in June within the metropolitan district, at Darenth and Birch woods; also at Coombe.

Sp. 8. Stræmiana. Alis anticis rufescente-fuscis, maculis duabus albidis marginis tenuioris, posticis fuscis nitidis. (Exp. Alar. 8 lin.)

Py. Stræmiana. Fabricius.-Sp. Stræmiana. Steph. Catal. ii. 174. No. 6907.

Anterior wings reddish-brown, slightly clouded with darker shades, with an irregular whitish, or ochraceous, blotch in the middle of the inner margin, and a second, somewhat rounded, near the anal angle, not united to the former; posterior shining brown.

More abundant by far than the foregoing species; it occurs towards the end of July in woods and hedges about Darenth and Coombe; also in other places. "Gibside, &c."—G. Wailes, Esq.

Sp. 9. rusticana. Alis anticis cinereo-fulvis nebulosis, maculâ mediâ communi albâ, posticis fuscis, ciliis albidis. (Exp. Alar. 8—9 lin.)

Py. rusticana. Fabricius.—Sp. rusticana. Steph. Catal. ii. 174. No. 6905.

Anterior wings tawny-ash, slightly clouded with darker lines, the costa with several short oblique black lines, with whitish spaces between; in the middle of the inner margin is a rhomboid or subquadrate white blotch; and

somewhat parallel with the hinder margin, towards the anal angle, is a row of three or four very minute black dots: posterior wings brown, with whitish cilia.

This rare species is occasionally found within the metropolitan district towards the end of August: I am not aware that it occurs in other parts of the country.

Sp. 10. trigeminana. Plate 37, f. 3. Alis anticis fuscis nigro transversè undulato-strigatis, maculá humerali albá, alterâque irregulari marginis tenuioris, costá posticè lineolis tribus geminatis albis. (Exp. Alar. 10 lin.)

Sp. trigeminana. Steph. Catal. ii. 174. No. 6908.

Anterior wings brown, rather thickly streaked transversely with irregularly-waved black lines, and a little clouded with ashy-white towards the base and the extreme apex of the hinder margin; in the middle of the inner margin is an irregular white blotch in which are two parallel waved brownish lines; on the shoulder is a small rounded white dot, and on the costa towards the apex are three pair of short white streaks placed rather obliquely; on the extreme hinder margin is a fine black line; the base of of the cilia is pale fuscous, the apex very dark; posterior wings deep brownish-black; cilia rather paler.

The only specimen I have seen of this beautiful species I caught at Ripley, in July 1827.

Sp. 11. sticticana. Alis anticis atro-fuscis, subnebulosis, medio maculá angulatá albâ, alterâ terminali albido-cinereâ marginis tenuioris, lineolisque 4-6 posticis geminatis costalibus albis. (Exp. Alar. 7—10 lin.)

Py. sticticana. Fabricius.—Sp. sticticana. Steph. Catal. ii. 174. No. 6909.

Anterior wings black-brown, slightly clouded, with a large irregularly quadrangular white blotch in the middle of the inner margin, in which is a black dot, or sometimes two, on the margin itself: adjoining the anal angle is also a second blotch of a whitish-ash, but not very conspicuous; in this are four or five deep black dots, placed transversely: on the tip of the costa are from four to six short white lines, placed in pairs and rather obliquely: posterior wings deep black, cilia ashy, with a dark line at the base.

Variable in size, and slightly in markings, the geminated pale lines at the apex of the costa being sometimes almost obliterated, and the ashy spot on the anal angle of the anterior wings more or less suffused with the ground colour of the wings so as to become inconspicuous.

Not common; found at the end of July in the vicinity of London, in hedges: I have taken it in the lanes in the neighbourhood of Oak of Honour wood, Peckham, and in August last at Coombe wood.

Sp. 12. costipunctana. Alis anticis fusco cincreoque variis, costá posticè albá punctis septem confertis nigris, maculáque mediá albá marginis tenuioris. (Exp. Alar. 6½ lin.)

To. costipunctana. Haworth.—Sp. costipunctana. Steph. Catal. ii. 174. No. 6910.

Anterior wings varied with ash-colour and white, with the costa posteriorly white spotted with about seven black elongate dots, rather approximating and not placed in pairs: in the middle of the inner margin is a nearly triangular white patch, from the discal side of which an oblique ashy fascia extends to the anal angle: posterior wings ashy-brown.

Rare: found occasionally in July near London, and in Norfolk, and I possess a specimen which was found near Edinburgh.

Sp. 13. argyrana. Alis anticis nigris, fasciis duabus strigulisque numerosioribus undulatis obsoletè argenteis, maculáque mediá albido-cinereâ oblongá marginis tenuioris. (Exp. Alar. 9½ lin.)

Sp. argyrana. Steph. Nomen. 2d edit.

Anterior wings black, rather thickly streaked with obscure waved silvery lines, a distinct broad band of the same in the middle, palest on the inner margin, where it forms a narrow oblong patch; behind this, near the apex, is an oblique, irregular, silvery-ash band, and some clouds of the same hue on the hinder margin; towards the tip of the costa are four pair of short silvery white lines, placed obliquely; cilia fuscous: posterior wings dark-brown; cilia the same.

Of this pretty and remarkable species, I possess a fine pair from the Highlands of Scotland; they were taken in August.

Sp. 14. quadrana. Alis anticis nigris, fulvo nebulosis, maculâ mediâ quadrată ochraceâ marginis tenuioris; posticis atris ciliis ochraceis. (Exp. Alar. 10 lin.)

Sp. quadrana. Steph. Nomen. 2d edit.

Anterior wings black, with fulvous clouds, most distinct towards the apex, with two pair of obsolete ochraceous lines towards the tip of the costa; a quadrate ochraceous spot in the middle of the inner margin: towards the apex of the hinder margin is a curved row composed of about seven black dots: cilia mixed black and fulvous: posterior wings black, with ochraceous cilia.

I have also a specimen of this species, which is very distinct from any of the foregoing, from Scotland: it was found in July.

Sp. 15. tetragonana. Alis anticis fusco-nigris, nebulis atris, posticè plumbeo variis, maculáque mediá quadratá albá marginis tenuioris. (Exp. Alar. 6 lin.)

Sp. tetragonana. Steph. Catal. ii. 174. No. 6911.

Anterior wings brown-black, with darker black clouds, the hinder margin varied with lead colour; on the middle of the inner margin is a quadrate white blotch, slightly dentate on the hinder edge: on the apex of the costa are two pair of short white lines: cilia ashy at the base, black at the apex: posterior wings black, with brown cilia; the base with a black line.

Apparently very rare: I have once taken it at Coombe wood, and have a second specimen, which was captured at Darenth in July.

Sp. 16. nigricostana. Alis anticis obtusis nigris, nebulis saturatioribus, maculá mediá magná communi irregulari ochraceo-albidá. (Exp. Alar. 6 lin.)

To. nigricostana. Haworth.—Sp. nigricostana. Steph. Catal. ii. 174. No. 6912.

Anterior wings obtuse, black, with darker clouds, with an ill-defined, irregular large ochraceous-white blotch in the middle of the inner margin; cilia black: posterior wings black, with brown cilia.

I have frequently taken this insect, which is far from abundant, in the high road leading from Hertford to the heath, in June, upon elms.

Sp. 17. ustulana. Alis anticis obtusis fuliginosis, fasciá margineque postico atroustulatis, punctis duabus costalibus fulvis. (Exp. Alar. 5½ lin.)

To. ustulana. Haworth.-Sp. ustulana. Steph. Catal. ii. 174. No. 6913.

Anterior wings obtuse, dull smoky-black, the base brownish, in the middle is an obscure straight fascia, with its extreme hinder margin and the cilia of an umber-black; between this and the hinder margin is an indistinct tetragonal ashy spot, and a second very obscure one at the anal angle: on the costa are two pale tawny spots; posterior wings and cilia black.

Rather scarce; found at Coombe wood in June, and in Norfolk and other parts of the country.

GENUS CCLXXXII.—HEUSIMENE, Hübner?

Palpi short, parallel, clavate, densely clothed with ovate scales, elongate beneath, the terminal joint not exposed: maxillæ very short. Antennæ simple in both sexes, faintly pubescent within in the males; head with a small tuft of short scales between the antennæ: eyes small, lateral: thorax rather broad, not crested: wings deflexed during repose; anterior elongate, straight on the costa, the hinder margin somewhat rounded, with a faint notch

towards the costa dark-coloured, the inner margin with an obscure pale blotch; posterior elongate-ovate, pale, with a dark border: *body* short, slender, with a small tuft at the apex in the males, rather obtuse in the females: *legs* rather short and slender.

From the insects of the preceding genus the present differs in having the anterior wings long and slender, with a faint notch towards the costa on the hinder margin; like those insects there is a palish blotch on the inner margin, but unlike them their posterior wings are pale, with a dark border, as in some of the insects of the following genus, from which these may be distinguished by having the wings narrower and destitute of a conspicuous pale blotch, as well by having the terminal joint of the palpi concealed, that part being exposed in Pseudotomia.

Sp. 1. fimbriana. Alis anticis fuscis cinereo-nebulosis, lunulâ mediá communi obsoletissima marginis tenuioris, posticis albidis fimbriá fuscá. (Exp. Alar. 7 lin.)

To. fimbriana. Haworth.—N. G. dorsana? Steph. Catal. ii. 174. No. 6915.

Anterior wings brown, clouded with ashy, with a very obscure ashy lunule in the middle of the inner margin, in which is a very obsolete fuscous streak; costa marked with minute alternate whitish and black dots; cilia ashy, clouded with brown: posterior wings whitish-ash, with a brown border.

The lunule in the middle of the inner margin of the anterior wings is sometimes scarcely visible.

Very rare: I once found a few specimens in March at Coombe wood, flying in the afternoon.

GENUS CCLXXXIII.—PSEUDOTOMIA* mihi.

Palpi longer than the head, porrected horizontally, slightly ascending, densely clothed with scales, which are produced into a triangular mass, of which the extreme joint of the palpi forms the apex; this joint is scarcely visible before denudation. Antennæ short, simple in both sexes, a little thickened and faintly pubescent within in the males: head small, with a crest of scales between the antennæ: eyes large, globose: thorax small, not crested: wings entire, deflexed during repose; anterior rather long, somewhat linear, with a line at the apex of the hinder margin, which gives the appearance of a cleft (see pl. 37, fig. 2), the inner margin frequently with a blotch of pale

yellow or white in the middle; posterior wings ample, ovate-triangular: legs short and slender.

The chief peculiarity of the insects which I have here associated together consists of the appearance of a cleft on the hinder margin of the anterior wings, near the costa: it appears to arise from a deficiency of the scales at that part: many other of the Tortricidæ possess a rounded spot at the apex of the costa, but in those the hinder margin of the wings does not appear to be cleft or varied in outline, at least so conspicuously as in these insects: they also agree in having the pale blotch or rudiments thereof, on the inner margin, which adorns the species of the two former genera, but the outline of the wings at once removes them therefrom, as well as the dissimilarity in the palpi.

A. Anterior wings rather narrow, varied, marked with silver streaks or spots, and an indistinct dorsal blotch:—Eudemis, p. Hübner.

Sp. 1. obscurana. Alis anticis obscure fuscis nebulis saturatioribus, maculáque geminatá obsoletá medio margine tenuioris posticis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 6 lin.)

N. G. obscurana. Steph. Catal. ii. 175. No. 6916.

Anterior wings obscure brown, with darker clouds, towards the apex of the costa are a few rather indistinct whitish abbreviated lines, placed irregularly, and on the middle of the inner margin is a faint whitish spot, composed of two parallel lines, the extreme hinder margin with a slender black line: cilia fuscous, with black tips: posterior wings fuscous, cilia paler.

Very rare; found in the summer within the metropolitan district, but I forget the exact locality.

Sp. 2. fraternana. Alis anticis longiusculis griseis, fasciis duabus subrectis cinereo-argenteis obsoletis, posticis cincreis fimbriá fuscâ. (Exp. Alar. 5½—6 lin.)

To. fraternana. Haworth.—N. G. fraternana. Steph. Catal. ii. 175. No. 6917.

Anterior wings rather long and linear, griseous, with a straight silvery-ash bar before the middle, an oblique angulated one behind, and some spots or lines of similar hue on the costa; the angulated fasciæ terminating in a faint palish blotch: towards the anal angle is a minute brown dot, and two or three darker ones towards the hinder margin: posterior wings ashy, with a brown border.

Also a rare species, found in the spring at Coombe wood, and I believe also in Norfolk.

Sp. 3. atromargana. Alis anticis cinereis fusco nebulosis, maculâ albidă communi strigisque obsoletis subargenteis, posticis fuscis basi dilutioribus. (Exp. Alar. $5-6\frac{1}{2}$ lin.)

To. atromargana. Haworth.—Ps. atromargana. Steph. Catal. ii. 175. No. 6918.

Anterior wings ashy, coarsely clouded with deep fuscous, with a large trapeziform whitish spot in the middle of the inner margin, in which is an ashy streak; behind this on the hinder margin are two very short interrupted silvery streaks: the costa is prettily streaked with white and black: posterior wings fuscous, with the base pale and the apex very dark.

The colours are occasionally much brighter, and therefore by the contrast give the insect a different aspect.

Not very common; found in Oak woods in June. I have taken it at Darenth, Birch, and Coombe woods, and also at Hertford and Ripley.

Sp. 4. Strobilella. Alis anticis pallidè fuscis, subnebulosis, posticè argenteo strigosis, punctoque atro, fascià medià abbreviata albidá, costa lineolis argenteis. (Exp. Alar. 4-5½ lin.)

Ph. Ti. Strobilella. Linné.-Ps. Strobilella. Steph. Catal. ii. 175. No. 6919.

Anterior wings pale brown, with irregular silvery streaks, consisting of an obscure one at the base, a more conspicuous angulated one in the middle, and a third interrupted one behind: in the middle of the inner margin is a short divided whitish blotch; and in the middle of the posterior streak a minute black dot, and occasionally one or two minute ones on the anal angle of the posterior margin: on the costa are several minute short silvery lines: posterior wings dusky.

Found towards the end of May in fir woods; not very uncommon near Hertford.

B. Anterior wings broad, of plain brown hues, generally with a lunate pale or yellow dorsal blotch, and oblique pale costal streaks:—Heusinene, p. Hübner.

Sp. 5. sequana. Alis anticis cinereis, strigis posticis flavis argenteisque, maculá mediá communi argenteá, posticis piceis. (Exp. Alar. 4½ lin.)

To. sequana. Hübner.—Ps. sequana. Steph. Catal. ii. 175. No. 6920.

Anterior wings cinereous, with angulated transverse silvery and yellow streaks, the costa towards the apex with very short white lines: towards the anal angle are two or three very minute black dots; and on the middle of the inner margin is a lunate silvery blotch: posterior wings pitchy.

Scarce; found in the beginning of June in woods within the metropolitan district and in Norfolk.

Sp. 6. Petiverella. Alis anticis fulvo-fuscis, costa posticè plumbeo aureoque strigata, ciliis plumbeis lucidis, lunulá communi dorsali luteá. (Exp. Alar. 5—6½ lin.)

Ph. Ti. Petiverella. Linné.-Ps. Petiverella. Steph. Catal. ii. 175. No. 6921.

Anterior wings fulvous-brown, rather brightest posteriorly: in the middle of the inner margin is a coarse pale golden crescent-shaped blotch, ending obtusely on the disc: towards the apex of the costa are some minute yellowish dots, and some oblique lead-coloured streaks; on the hinder margin are three or four minute black dots, with a rather distinct occllus on the costal apex: cilia lead-coloured and shining: posterior wings dusky.

Varies slightly in size, and in having the lunate spot more or less obliterated.

Not very abundant; found, however, in woods throughout the metropolitan district towards the end of May or beginning of June, and also in the New Forest, Devonshire, Norfolk, &c.

†Sp. 7. lunulana. Alis anticis fuscis, lunulá communi simplici strigulisque costalibus numerosis albis, speculo argenteo nigro-striato, ciliis plumbeis. (Exp-Alar. 7 lin.)

To. lunulana. Wien. Verz.-Ps. concinnana. Steph. Catal. ii. 175. No. 6922.

Anterior wings fuscous, with a simple silvery-white crescent-shaped spot in the middle of the inner margin, and numerous short streaks on the apex of the costa, the anal spot silvery, with black streaks; cilia lead-coloured: posterior wings brown-black, with yellowish-grey cilia.

Rare; taken in Hants, by the Rev. G. T. Rudd, in June.

Sp. 8. simpliciana. Alis anticis obtusis pallide-fuscis, strigis abbreviatis posticis costalibus, ciliisque argenteis lucidis. (Exp. Alar. 7 lin.)

To. simpliciana. Haworth.-Ps. simpliciana. Steph. Catal. ii. 175. No. 6923.

Anterior wings obtuse, pale brown, on the costa, towards the apex, are several short streaks; and in the middle of the inner margin is a very obscure yellowish patch of a triangular form; towards the anal angle are three very minute black dots placed transversely: cilia shining, and in certain lights of a silvery hue: posterior wings brown, with silvery white cilia.

Also uncommon: found within the metropolitan district towards the middle of June, and in Norfolk.

Sp. 9. Jacquiniana. Alis anticis fulvis, medio maculá communi grossè lunatá saturate aureá, costû posticè fulvo strigatâ. (Exp. Alar. 6—7 lin.)

Py. Jacquiniana. Fabricius.—Ps. Jacquiniana. Steph. Catal. ii. 175. No. 6924. Anterior wings fulvous, with a golden tinge, costa obscurely streaked with fulvous behind, in the middle of the inner margin is a coarse dark-golden

crescent; on the hinder margin, near the anal angle, are three or four minute black dots: cilia with a golden gloss: posterior wings pitchyblack.

Rather variable in size, and slightly so in colour.

More abundant than the last, but not very common; found at Coombe and Darenth woods, also in the New Forest and in other parts of the country, in June.

Sp. 10. strigana. Alis anticis subretusis fulvis strigis brevissimis posticis costalibus ferrugineis subargenteisque, ciliis aureis lucidis. (Exp. Alar. 6—7 lin.)

Py. strigana. Fubricius ?-Ps. strigana. Steph. Catal. ii. 175. No. 6925.

Anterior wings rather narrow and a little retuse, of an almost uniform fulvous, with some very short oblique tawny, yellowish, and silvery streaks on the apex of the costa: on the anal angle of the posterior margin are about three very minute black dots: posterior wings brownish.

Variable in having the colours darker, and the few markings nearly obliterated.

Not common; found in June at Hertford and Ripley, and at Coombe wood; also near Brockenhurst, in the New Forest, &c.

Sp. 11. atropurpurana. Alis anticis atropurpureis immaculatis, ciliis albis nitidis, posticis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 5½ lin.)

To. atropurpurana. *Haworth.*—Ps. atropurpurana. *Steph. Catal.* ii. 175. No. 6926.

Anterior wings deep glossy purple, immaculate; cilia white, with a rich silvery gloss in certain positions of light: posterior wings brown or brownish; the costa snowy white, the coloured line attenuated towards the apex.

Rare; found at Coombe wood, at the end of June.

Sp. 12. nigricana. Alis omnibus nitidis piceo-nigris, costa unticarum perlepide nigro, alboque strigatâ. (Exp. Alar. 6½ lin.)

Py. nigricana. Fabricius.-Ps. nigricana. Steph. Catal. ii. 175. No. 6927.

Wings glossy black, anterior with numerous black and white oblique short streaks on the costa, especially in the middle: in the middle of the hinder margin are two or three short black streaks, placed in an indistinct golden ring: posterior wings deep black: cilia of all pale shining, with a silvery gloss in certain lights.

Not very uncommon, in the middle of June, within the metropolitan district, at Darenth and Coombe woods, &c.

Sp. 13. proximana. Alis omnibus pallide fuscis nitidis, costá anticarum perlepide albo subfulvoque strigatá. (Exp. Alar. 6 lin.)

To. proximana. Haworth.—Ps. proximana. Steph. Catal. ii. 175. No. 6928.

Wings pale glossy brown, the posterior rather darkest; anterior with a slightly golden gloss, the costa prettily streaked with short oblique white and fulvescent streaks.

Much less abundant than the foregoing; found about the same time, within the metropolitan district, and in Devonshire.

Sp. 14. puncticostana. Alis anticis nigro-purpureis immaculatis, cost\u00e0 albo punctat\u00e1, ciliis plumbeo lucidis. (Exp. Alar. 5\u00e1 lin.)

Ps. puncticostana. Steph. Catal. ii. 175. No. 6929.

Anterior wings purple-black, immaculate, the costa with short white elongate spots, most conspicuous in the middle: cilia with a lead-coloured gloss: posterior wings brown black, with paler cilia.

Rare: found at Ripley in June, in grassy places.

Sp. 15. Populana. Alis omnibus atris, costá postice aureo, atro, alboque punctatá, lambda gracorum albá medio marginis tenuioris. (Exp. Alar. 4—6 lin.)

Py. Populana. Fabricius.-Ps. Populana. Steph. Catal. ii. 176. No. 6931.

Wings deep black; anterior with the costa spotted with minute golden and white dots, with alternate longer very oblique deep black lines; on the middle of the inner margin is a triangular white blotch with a twig extending towards the disc, forming a patch resembling the Greek λ , a minute black dot being on the extreme edge of the wing; near the hinder angle are some golden scales; cilia also of a golden hue: posterior wings rather paler.

The white dorsal blotch varies a little in form, and sometimes bears two black dots, the posterior one being very minute.

Also a scarce species, found amongst nettles in the autumn, within the metropolitan district and in Norfolk.

Sp. 16. Ephippana? Alis anticis nigro-brunneis, violaceo adspersis, lineis argenteis subcarulescentibus, maculá dorsali trigoná albá. (Exp. Alar. 5—6 lin.)

To. Ephippana. Hübner. To. pl. 39. f. 246?—Ps. trigonana. Steph. Catal. ii. 176. No. 6932.

Anterior wings brown-black, with a violet tint; in the middle of the inner edge is a small triangular white blotch, in which is occasionally a minute black dot: on the anal angle of the hinder margin is a metallic spot; and the apex of the cilia is also of a glossy metallic hue: posterior wings paler, with still paler cilia.

Taken occasionally in June, at Birch and Darenth woods, but far from a common insect.

- C. Anterior wings broad, black, with a large ovate pale dorsal blotch:—
 PAMMENE, Hübner.
- Sp. 17. Trauniana. Alis omnibus atris, anticis maculá communi medi î sphæroidea flava, strigisque posticis costalibus flavo-albidis. (Exp. Alar. 6½—7 lin.)
- Py. Trauniana. Fabricius .- Ps. Trauniana. Steph. Catal. ii. 175. No. 6930.
- Anterior wings deep black, with a large sphæroidal yellow patch in the middle of the inner margin, sometimes with a short branch towards the posterior margin, and with two or three minute black dots on the extreme edge of the inner margin; on the costa are several obliquely placed yellowish-white dots, varying in number: on the hinder margin is an imperfect lead-coloured speculum: cilia black, with the tips glossy lead-colour: posterior wings brownish-black, with yellowish cilia.

Very rare, or local; taken formerly not very uncommonly in the gardens called "Islington Spa" in June, but I know of no other metropolitan locality: it has also occurred near Holt in Norfolk, and, I believe, likewise in Devonshire.

- D. Anterior wings rather narrow, with pale costal streaks and a white dorsal spot, divided by one or more waved lines:—Euspila.
- Sp. 18. compositella. Plate 37. f. 2. Alis anticis nigris, strigis posticis costalibus, maculáque medi î communi tristrigat î argenteis, posticis niveis fimbriá nigrá. (Exp. Alar. 3-4½ lin.)
- Ti. compositella. Fabricius Ps. compositella. Steph. Catal. ii. 176. No. 6936.
- Anterior wings deep shining black, with about eight oblique silvery-white streaks on the costa, a faint lead-coloured mark towards the hinder margin; in the middle of the inner margin is a quadrate bright silvery blotch, in which are three waved streaks, the two outer being occasionally slightly abbreviated: posterior wings at the base snowy, the margin black.

Somewhat rare; found at Birch and Darenth woods in June, and occasionally in other places within the metropolitan district.

- Sp. 19. Gundiana. Alis anticis picco-atris, strigis posticis costalibus, maculâque mediâ communi tristrigata argenteis posticis atris. (Exp. Alar. 3½—4 lin.)
- To. Gundiana. Hübner?-Ps. Gundiana. Steph. Catal. ii. 176. No. 6935.
- Anterior wings deep shining pitchy-black, the costa towards the apex with eight short silvery-white streaks placed in pairs, the first pair arising rather before the middle of the costa, and situated very obliquely; in the middle of the hinder margin is a large somewhat quadrate silvery-white blotch in which are three slightly waved black streaks; towards the hinder margin is a faint metallic speculum, and at the apex is an obscure line, giving the appearance of a cleft: posterior wings deep black.

Rather scarce, at least within the metropolitan district, where it occurs in June, at Coombe and Darenth woods.

Sp. 20. dorsana. Alis anticis piceo-nigris, strigis posticis costalibus, maculáque mediá communi unistrigatá argenteis, posticis albidis fimbriá fuscâ. (Exp. Alar. 3—4 lin.)

Py. dorsana. Fabricius .- Ps. dorsana. Steph. Catal. ii. 176. No. 6937.

Anterior wings dull pitchy-black, with eight oblique silvery-white streaks towards the tip of the costa, and a minute dot of the same on the hinder margin: in the middle of the inner margin is a slightly oblique somewhat tetragonal silvery-white blotch, intersected transversely to the wings, with a slightly waved black line: posterior wings whitish, with a dusky border.

Apparently very rare: I have a specimen which was taken at Darenth wood in June; it has also been found at Birch wood and in Norfolk.

E. Anterior wings narrow, with a round occllus at the apex, the inner margin immaculate:—Aspila.

Sp. 21. Lediana. Alis anticis obtusissimis purpurascentibus, obsoletè fusco nebulosis et strigatis. (Exp. Alar. 4—5\frac{3}{4} lin.)

Ph. To. Lediana. Linné.—Ps. Lediana. Steph. Catal. ii. 176. No. 6933.

Anterior wings very obtuse, dull brownish-black, with a purplish gloss in certain positions of light, with numerous darker clouds and slightly waved streaks; the costa streaked with tarry and brown; the middle of the inner margin is sometimes palish: posterior wings pitchy-black.

Rather variable in size and colour; the streaks on the costa occasionally whitish.

Not common; found occasionally in the woods within the metropolitan district: also in Norfolk, the New Forest, and in Devonshire, in June.

Sp. 22. nitidana. Alis nigris, anticis fasciolá unangulatá mediá cinereo-argenteá, lineolisque posticis costalibus argenteis. (Exp. Alar. 3—4 lin.)

Py. nitidana. Fabricius.-Ps. nitidana. Steph. Catal. ii. 176. No. 6939.

Anterior wings black, with an obscure silvery-ash fascia, unangulated in the middle exteriorly, and divided by a very faint dusky streak: there is also a second very obscure abbreviated silvery-ash streak near the hinder margin; on the apex of the costa are three pair of silvery-white streaks, from the first pair of which the angulated fascia arises: posterior wings black.

Moderately common; taken at Darenth and in the New Forest in June; also in other places within the metropolitan district.

F. Anterior wings rather broad, brown, with two remote pale blotches, one dorsal, the other on the disc:—Encells:—Hübner.

Sp. 23. aurana. Alis nigro-brunneis, anticis maculis duabus aurantiis. (Exp. Alar. 3—5½ lin.)

Py. aurana. Fabricius.—Donov. ii. pl. 57, f. 2.—Ps. aurana. Steph. Catal. ii. 176. No. 6938.

Wings black brown; anterior with a quadrate common dorsal orange blotch, and a large rounded one towards the apex of the costa and the hinder margin: posterior wings black.

Not very common; found occasionally on umbelliferous flowers in the vicinity of London: I have taken it at Ripley and Hertford, and once rather plentifully at Darenth in June.

GENUS CCLXXXIV.—STEGANOPTYCHA* mihi.

Palpi longer than the head, porrected horizontally, clavate, densely clothed with scales, the terminal joint exposed acute: maxillæ short. Antennæ simple in both sexes, faintly pubescent within in the males: head small, subglobose, with a rounded mass of scales between the antennæ: eyes small: thorax not crested: wings entire, anterior somewhat linear-triangular; the base straight, and in the males reflected, with an elongate fascicle of hairs, usually concealed, but capable of expanding like a fan; colours generally sombre, with a deeper band at the base, and a tendency to a pale blotch in the middle of the inner margin; hinder margin slightly indented near the costa; posterior wings rather ample, faintly emarginated at the apex: abdomen rather long and slender: legs short and slender.

The males of this genus, at least in the typical species, are well characterized by the peculiar process of hairs, which, during repose, lies concealed beneath the reflected base of the anterior wings, and which is capable of being extended in the form of a fan; but both sexes have the anterior wings very narrow, of sombre hues, and very faintly emarginate on the hinder margin; the head is somewhat globose, the thorax simple.

Sp. 1. tetraquetrana. Alis anticis griseis, fusciá basi rhombeû, punctoque postico marginem tenuiorem versus fuscis; posticis fuscescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 7-7½ lin.)

To. tetraquetrana. Haworth.—St. tetraquetrana. Steph. Catal. ii. 176. No. 6940.

Anterior wings griseous, with a reddish tinge, with a rhomboid brown fascia at the base, most conspicuous on the inner margin, with faint brownish

^{*} Στεγω tego, πτυξ plica.

waves throughout; on the hinder margin near the anal angle is a distinct brown spot, followed on the anal angle by an ashy cloud: near the apex of the costa are two or three faint whitish streaks, and on the extreme hinder margin is a slender brown line: cilia brown at the tip, ashy near the anal angle: posterior wings brownish, with the apex dusky; cilia ashy-brown.

Rare; found in June at Darenth and Coombe, on the margin of the woods.

Sp. 2. angulana. Alis anticis rufo-griseis, strigis angulatis saturatioribus evanescentibus, fasciá basi subundulatá obscurá fusco nebulosá, punctoque fusco versus angulum ani. (Exp. Alar. 6½—7 lin.)

To. angulana. Haworth.—St. angulana. Steph. Catal. ii. 177. No. 6943.

Anterior wings reddish-griseous, with numerous very fine angulated brownish streaks, a slightly waved brownish basal fascia, an obscure oblique band towards the apex, in which is placed a minute brown dot, near the anal angle, which latter, as well as a faint blotch in the middle of the inner margin, is whitish-ash: cilia ashy, palest at the anal angle: posterior wings brownish; cilia palish.

Rarer than the foregoing, of which I think it likely to be a variety of the female, or perhaps the usual state of that sex, knowing but two examples which exactly correspond with each other: it is found in June at Darenth wood.

Sp. 3. unipunctana. Alis anticis griseo-cinereis nebulosis, fasciá basi rhombeá punctoque postico costam versus fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 6—8 lin.)

To. unipunctana. Haworth.—St. unipunctana. Steph. Catal. ii. 177. No. 6941.

Anterior wings griseous-ash, faintly clouded with fuscous, with a rhomboid brown fascia at the base; an obscure angulated palish blotch in the middle of the inner margin, and a rather conspicuous brown dot towards the apex near the costa; the costa itself has a few pale streaks, and terminates in a blackish dot: posterior wings linear.

Variable in colour and size.

Mr. Haworth says found amongst nettles in the spring: I take it in my own garden at the end of June, on the elm and elder, though not commonly.

Taken occasionally in the vicinity of London in June, and in the New Forest, by Mr. Bentley.

Sp. 4. triquetrana. Alis anticis griseis, fasciá hasi triquetrá cinereo-fuscá, punctoque postico fusco marginem tenuiorem versus. (Exp. Alar. 7 lin.)

To. triquetrana. Haworth.—Sta. triquetrana. Steph. Catal. ii. 177. No. 6942.

Anterior wings griseous, with a distinct trigonal brown fascia at the base, followed by a pale space, and terminating in a brown cloud, most conspicuous

on the costa, on the inner margin of which towards the anal angle is a brown dot: posterior wings brown.

Rather variable; some examples are considerably clouded with brown, and the pale portion approaches to ashy-white.

Not very abundant: found within the metropolitan district towards the end of June: it has also occurred in the west of England and in the New Forest.

Sp. 5. Pavonana. Alis anticis cinereis, maculà medià communi rufà subovatà nigro-cinctà. (Exp. Alar. 7 liu.)

Ph. To. Pavonana. Donovan, ii. pl. 58. f. 3. pl. 59. f. 1. aucta.—St. Rubiana? Steph. Catal. ii. 177. No. 6945.

Anterior wings ashy, with minute blackish clouds; the costa with short, oblique black and white streaks, and a varied ustulated dot at the tip; on the middle of the inner margin is a somewhat ovate red blotch deeply margined with black: posterior wings brown, darkest at the apex.

Apparently rare; it has been taken in August in Epping Forest, and also near Darenth wood: it is likewise found near Brockenhurst, in the New Forest, and, I believe, at Coombe wood.

Sp. 6. Bæberana. Alis anticis cinereis, striá magná communi lanceolatá, a basi post medium nigrá. (Exp. Alar. 7—7½ lin.)

Py. Bæberana. Fabricius.—St. Bæberana. Steph. Catal. ii. 177. No. 6944.

Anterior wings ashy, clouded with brown and dusky; with an ample common lanceolated black streak from the base to behind the middle, a little tinted with reddish in the centre of the hinder margin: posterior brown.

Rather variable in tint; and probably a mere variety of the preceding insect.

Also a rare species, occurring with the last in the vicinity of the metropolis, in August: it has likewise been found in the New Forest.

Sp. 7. cuspidana. Alis anticis medio rufis fasciá basi obliqua truncatá cuspidatá, lineoláque postico nigris. (Exp. Alar. 6 lin.)

To. cuspidana. Haworth.-St. cuspidana. Steph. Catal. ii. 177. No. 6946.

Anterior wings with a deep black fascia at the base, the centre of which is produced into an acute point, followed by a broad pale red space; the posterior margin is blackish, with ashy clouds; on the costa are some faint dark streaks, and the extreme apex has a round ustulated dot: posterior wings dusky, palest at the base.

Variable in colour, and slightly in markings; closely allied to the two preceding, but differs in wanting the black longitudinal streak on the anterior wings.

Rare; taken at Darenth and Coombe woods in the beginning of August, and also near Brockenhurst in the New Forest.

Sp. 8. rhombifasciana. Alis anticis cinereis, posticè nigro nebulosis, fasciá basi nigrá trepeziformi; posticis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 7 lin.)

To. rhombifasciana. Haworth.—St. rhombifasciana. Steph. Catal. ii. 177. No. 6948.

Anterior wings ashy, clouded with black behind, the base with a conspicuous trapeziform black fascia; the middle of the inner margin is sometimes tinted with reddish: posterior wings fuscous.

A rare insect; found at the end of July at Darenth; it has also occurred in other parts the beginning of August.

Sp. 9. stictana. Alis anticis cinereo rufis, nebulis parvis nigris sparsis, posticis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 6-6½ lin.)

To. stictana. Haworth.-St. stictana. Steph. Catal. ii. 177. No. 6949.

Anterior wings ashy-red, with minute scattered black dots or clouds, the base concolorous: posterior wings brown.

Very rare: taken within the metropolitan district in the month of August.

Sp. 10. cinereana. Alis anticis cinereis, fusco marmoratis, ocello postico obsoleto caco subargenteo, iride fuscá, posticis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 7 lin.)

To. cinereana. Haworth.—St. cinerana. Steph. Catal. ii. 177. No. 6949.

Anterior wings ashy, obscurely marbled with brown, with an obsolete blind somewhat silvery ocellus behind, having a brown iris: costa ashy-brown: anterior with very oblique darker streaks, the apex with a round brown dot: posterior wings brown.

Also a rare species, and found within the metropolitan district in August.

Sp. 11. retusana. Alis anticis retusis rufis, maculi communi albido-cinerea; costa albo obliqua strigutá, posticis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 6-7½ lin.)

To. retusana. Haworth.—An. retusana. Steph. Catal. ii. 177. No. 6950.

Anterior wings retuse, ashy-red, with a dark fascia at the base of the inner margin, followed by a large somewhat quadrate common whitish-ash blotch, and a more obscure one on the anal angle, in which are usually some transverse black lines: on the costa are some whitish streaks, and its extreme tip has a round red spot: posterior wings brown.

Extremely variable in colour: in some instances the wings are nearly of a plain dull red, with the ordinary markings indicated of a deeper hue, or nearly obliterated: at others, the colours are prettily contrasted, and the

blotch on the middle of the inner margin of the anterior wings approaches to a snowy white: again, the oblique costal streaks are occasionally absent, or very strong and elongated: the black ones on the anal speculum are frequently very apparent.

An abundant insect in hedges near woods, within the metropolitan district, especially near Darenth in June.

Sp. 12. subuncana. Alis anticis subcaudatis rufis, semifasciá rectû basi saturatiore marginis tenuioris albo postice marginato. (Exp. Alar. 6—6½ lin.)

To. subuncana. Haworth.—An. subuncana. Steph. Catal. ii. 177. No. 6951.

Anterior wings slightly caudate, pale red, with a fascia of a deeper hue on the base of the inner margin, shading off towards the costa, and bordered on its straight posterior edge with a white line; costa prettily streaked with oblique white lines, the apex slightly recurved, with a brownish-red dot; the anal angle of the hinder margin has a faint ashy patch: cilia reddish-brown: posterior wings rather dark fuscous.

Not uncommon in June in the woods within the metropolitan district, especially in those of Kent.

GENUS CCLXXXVI.—ANCHYLOPERA* mihi.

Palpi longer than the head, porrected nearly horizontally; clothed with elongate scales, which leave the terminal joint visible, the latter small conic, elongate and slender when denuded: maxillæ short. Antennæ simple, densely scaly: head small, with a tuft between the antennæ: eyes rather large, globose: thorax slender, not crested: wings entire; anterior elongate, falcate, and the costa in some species slightly waved; marked in general with an undulated longitudinal streak; posterior faintly emarginate on the hinder margin: abdomen slender, tufted at the apex in the males, slightly acute in the females: legs rather short and stout.

Although the insects of this pretty genus, which nearly corresponds with Ancylis of Hübner, may in general be recognised by having the anterior wings more or less falcate, there are other genera of this family which possess that character; but from these the present insects may be at once known by the generality of them having the wings adorned with pale longitudinal waved or curved lines, sometimes intersecting the wing with two discolorous surfaces, at others a broken longitudinal series of streaks only exists.

^{*} Αγκυλος uncus, περας terminus.

Sp. 1. obtusana. Alis anticis obtusis rufis, fusciá irregulari cinereá albido cinctá, a basi costæ flexuosìm ad angulum ani. (Exp. Alar. 5½ lin.)

To. obtusana. Haworth.—An. obtusana. Steph. Catal. ii. 177. No. 6952.

Anterior wings obtuse dull red, the costa entirely streaked with minute oblique white and red lines, the apex with a red dot, encircled with white: from near the middle of the costa an irregular ashy fascia arises, which extends in a flexuous direction to the anal angle, giving off a twig towards the middle of the inner margin, and a wave towards the hinder one; it is faintly bordered with a whitish line: posterior wings brown.

Apparently rare: it occurs at Darenth and Coombe woods, in the beginning of June.

Sp. 2. unculana. Alis anticis caudatis cinereis, maculá magni basi communi ustulatá, alteráque posticá costæ rufis. (Exp. Alar. 7—7½ lin.)

To. unculana. Haworth.—An. unculana. Steph. Catal. ii. 177. No. 6953.

Anterior wings caudate ashy, with a large ustulated rcd ovate common blotch at the base of the inner margin, and a triangular one of a paler hue on the apical half of the costa, leaving a flexuous ashy band between, which is faintly bordered with whitish; the ashy portion of the costa is faintly marked with short dusky lines, and the apex with three or four extremely obscure and oblique palish ones, and two more distinct parallel ones, converging to the hinder margin, and having an angular red space at the apex: posterior wings dusky-brown.

Also a not very common species; found in the woods near London, especially Birch and Darenth.

Sp. 3. Lundana. Alis anticis caudatis pallidis posticè fulvis strigâ angulată auratâ, maculâque magnâ communi basi ustulato-castancâ. (Exp. Alar. 6—7 lin.)

Py. Lundana. Fabricius.—Donovau, xi. pl. 374. f. 1?—An. Lundana. Steph. Catal. ii. 177. No. 6954.

Head, palpi, sides of the thorax and costal base of the wing pale ochreous, which colour extends towards the anal angle in a flexuous streak, which vanishes towards the anal angle in the ground colour of the apex of the wing, which is pale tawny; at the base on the inner margin is a large subtriangular common ustulated chestnut blotch, and in the middle of the costa arises a pale golden streak very obliquely placed, so as almost to become parallel with the costa; it is bent at a rather acute angle near the apex, and extends from thence to the inner edge of the wing, near the anal angle: beyond this line on the costa are some very short silvery streaks: the extreme hinder margin is pale, and the cilia the same, except at the costa, where they are fulvous: posterior wings brown.

Found at the end of May, at Darenth and Coombe woods, and in Hampshire, not common.

†Sp. 4. Lyellana. Alis anticis cinereis, ochreo variegatis maculá costali apiceque ferrugineis, alteráque communi basi brunneá. (Exp. Alar. 6½ lin.)

An. Lyellana. Curtis, folio 376.

"As large as A. fractifasciana, satiny, pale cinereous; collar and apex of the abdomen ochreous: superior (anterior) wings slightly variegated with pale ochre: on the costa are an oblique macula at the middle, three dots beyond, and a spot at the apex, dull ferruginous: on the interior margin is the usual large patch of a deep brown and subtrigonate: nearer the anal angle a brown crescent (bearing five black lines and dots), which leaves a grey oval macula at the anal angle."—Curtis, l. c.

Taken at Kinnordy, in Scotland, by C. Lyell, Esq.—Curtis, l.c.

Sp. 5. fractifasciana. Plate 34. f. 3.—Alis anticis subcaudatis favillaceis, rivulis brunneis, fasciá obscura basi alteráque sæpe interruptá pone medium brunneo-fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 6½—7½ lin.)

To. fractifasciana.—Haworth. An. fractifasciana. Steph. Catal. ii. 176. No. 6955.

Anterior wings slightly caudate, brownish-ash, with numerous irregular darker brown streaks, the base with an obscure brown fascia occupying nearly one-third of the wing; behind the middle is a distinct reddish-brown one, slightly angulated in the middle behind, and a little darkened there by a longitudinal dusky streak: near the apex is a brownish cloud: the costa is prettily streaked with white, with a brown dot at the tip: cilia ashy, with fuscous lines: posterior wings pale brownish.

The fascia behind the middle of the anterior wings is frequently interrupted, and sometimes throws out two processes behind.

Rare, at least near London: it has been taken in some plenty by Mr. Bentley near Brockenhurst, in the New Forest, and has also occurred near Ambleside.

Sp. 6. siculana. Alis anticis subcaudatis rufo-cinercis, striá longissimá pallidiore, aliæ nigræ fractæ adnatá. (Exp. Alar. 6—7½ lin.)

To. siculana. Hübner .- An. siculana. Steph. Catal. ii. 179. No. 6956.

Anterior wings acute, subfalcate, of a pale reddish-ash, with a whitish streak from the base nearly to the apex, bordered towards the inner margin with an interrupted brownish-black one; behind the middle of the costa are several very oblique pale and dusky lines, some of which are faintly continued to the inner margin; on the anal speculum are one or two dusky-brown streaks: posterior wings pale brown.

Found in the vicinity of the metropolis towards the end of May in damp bushy situations, and also at Coombe and Darenth woods.

Sp. 7. diminutana. Alis anticis subcaudatis pallidè rufis, vittá latá cinereá per totam marginem interiorem. (Exp. Alar. 6—7 lin.)

To. diminutana. Haworth.—An. diminutana. Steph. Catal. ii. 178. No. 6957.

Anterior wings slightly caudate, pale red, with a broad waved ashy streak occupying the entire inner margin, bordered from the red of the costa by a paler waved streak, which extends to the apex; posterior wings ashybrown.

A rare species; it occurs at Coombe and Darenth woods, and in other places near London.

†Sp. 8. funalana. Alis anticis subcaudatis fusco-rufis, lineà longitudinali nigrâ flexuosá. (Exp. Alar. 7 lin.)

An. funalana. Steph. Catal. ii. 178. No. 6958.

Anterior wings slightly caudate, reddish-brown, with a longitudinal waved blackish line extending nearly from the base to the apex: posterior wings brown.

Once taken at Coombe wood, in June.

Sp. 9. uncana. Alis anticis caudatis brunneis, arcubus duobus cinereis marginis interioris, posticis pallide fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 7-8 lin.)

To. uncana. Hübner.—An. uncana. Steph. Catal. ii. 178. No. 6959.—Pl. To. geminana. Donovan, xi. pl. 370. f. 1.

Anterior wings caudate, brown, the costa with short oblique white streaks at the tip, the extreme apex brown acute and recurved: in the middle of the inner margin is a large arched ashy blotch, connected with a smaller one on the anal angle: posterior wings pale brown.

Not a common species; it occurs in the woods within the metropolitan district, as at Darenth and Coombe, in the beginning of June.

†Sp. 10. ustomaculana. Alis anticis cinereo-fuscis, costá posticè lineolis pallidioribus, fasciá obliquá brunneá, maculáque magná communi in medio marginis tenuioris argenteo-cinereá. (Exp. Alar. 7 lin.)

An. ustomaculana. Curtis, viii. pl. 376.

"Fuscous; tips of palpi, face, and crown of thorax whitish: superior (anterior) wings deep brown, the base glossy cinereous, with six or seven cleft marks on the costa of the same colour, the third continued to the anal angle, having an oblique brown fascia across the centre, dilated at the middle, the margins sinuated; a large subtrigonate mark on the internal (inner) margin silvery-

grey; some smaller irregular markings of a similar colour towards the posterior margin, and a black spot at the apex."—Curtis, l. c.

"June, in the Black Wood of Loch Rannoch."—Curtis, l. c. I now possess this species from the late Mr. Haworth's cabinet.

†Sp. 11. cuspidana. Alis anticis externè ferrugineis, internè cinereis, lineà longitudinali biflexuosá albidá, costá albo strigulutá. (Exp. Alar. 8 lin.)

An. biarcuana. Steph. Catal. ii. 178. No. 6960.—Phoxopteris cuspidana. Treit. v. viii. p. 236.

Anterior wings with the costa broadly dull ferruginous, the inner margin whitish-ash, the colours separated longitudinally by a flexuous whitish line, forming a double arc on the wing, one near the centre, the other towards the hinder margin; on the costa are some very oblique whitish streaks, some of which are elongated to the extreme hinder margin, near the anterior angle; the apex is rusty-brown; cilia ashy, brown towards the anterior angle: posterior wings ashy, with a paler fringe.

The only indigenous specimen I have seen of this beautiful and distinct insect, which is closely allied to An. uncana, which it greatly resembles, and not the foregoing species, to which it is referred by Mr. Curtis, was taken many years since at Coombe wood by Mr. Chant, I believe, in May.

+Sp. 12. derasana. Alis anticis maculá baseos subcordatá, hepaticá, vittá arcuatá albidá, maculá costali subtrigoná ferrugineá, externè albo strigulatás (Exp. Alar. 6 lin.)

To. derasana. Hübner. To. pl. 92. f. 206.

Anterior wings with a somewhat heart-shaped liver-coloured spot at the base, then a curved whitish streak, followed on the costa by a nearly triangular ferruginous spot, which is externally streaked with white.

Taken in Devonshire (at Spitchweek?) by Mr. Chant, in June.

GENUS CCLXXXVII.—ANTICLEA mihi.

Palpi shorter than the head, compressed, porrected horizontally, densely clothed with scales, subclavate, the apical joint exposed, minute: maxillæ short. Antennæ rather short, stout in the males, with the articulations distinct, slender and simple in the females: head with a fascicle of scales on the forehead: eyes lateral, globose; thorax not crested: wings slightly deflexed during repose, anterior elongate-triangular, obscurely falcate at the apex, the costa straight; colours generally white, or pale, with black or fuscous clouds and fascia, the anterior angle usually with a circle of brown; posterior ovate-triangular entire: body rather short and sleuder, with a small tuft at the apex in the males, rather stouter and obtuse in the females.

The name Phoxopteris (the type of which genus is To. lanceolana, Hübner, probably a Carpocapsa,) has been applied by Mr. Curtis, in his Guide, to the pretty insects I have here brought together; but the above name is employed by Treitschke for the preceding genus, with the exception of the typical species above referred to, so that the name is perfectly inapplicable here; and as the genus does not correspond with either of Hübner's, I have been compelled to propose a new appellation for it: the species of which it is composed may be readily known by having the anterior wings of pale colours, clouded or fasciated with dark or black, and the anterior angle of the hinder margin slightly falcate, as in Anchylopera.

Sp. 1. harpana. Plate 37, f. 1. Alis anticis acutim subcaudatis albis nigro subnebulosis, dorso dimidiatim nigris. (Exp. Alar. 8—8½ lin.)

To. harpana. Hübner .- N. G. harpana. Steph. Catal ii. 178. No. 6961.

Anterior wings white, rather acutely caudate, the costa with minute oblique numerous short black streaks, especially towards the apex; the inner edge is irregularly blackish, with a darker blotch towards the base, and a large ashy lead-coloured spot near the anal angle, which last is white; the apex of the costa is brown: cilia white, brown at the apex towards the costa: posterior wings brownish, with shining pale cilia.

Not common: found in June at Darenth wood.

Sp. 2. nigromaculana. Alis anticis niveis nigro nebulosis maculatisque, costá maculis punctisque nigris. (Exp. Alar. 6—7½ lin.)

To. nigromaculana. Haworth — N. G. nigromaculana. Steph. Catal. ii. 178. No. 6962.

Anterior wings snow-white, slightly caudate, the apex ashy: costa varied with minute black dots, with a small distinct spot before, and a larger subquadrate one behind, the middle: on the inner margin are also two largish spots, the first towards the base somewhat angulated and double, the other nearly at the anal angle, acutely conic: adjoining the last is an ovate speculum, waved with ash-colour and white: posterior wings fuscous.

Very rare: found the beginning of July at Tunbridge Wells, and also within the metropolitan district. "Carlow, Ireland."—N. A. Vigors, Esq. "Raehills."—Rev. W. Little.

Sp. 3. albana. Alis anticis niveis cinereo subnebulosis, costá nigro punctatá, strigis tribus confertis brevissimis interruptis communibus nigris. (Exp. Alar. $6\frac{1}{2}$ —7 lin.)

To. albana. Haworth.—Eu. albana. Steph. Catal. ii. 191. No. 7135.

Anterior wings snow-white, slightly clouded with ashy, the apex ashy-brown;



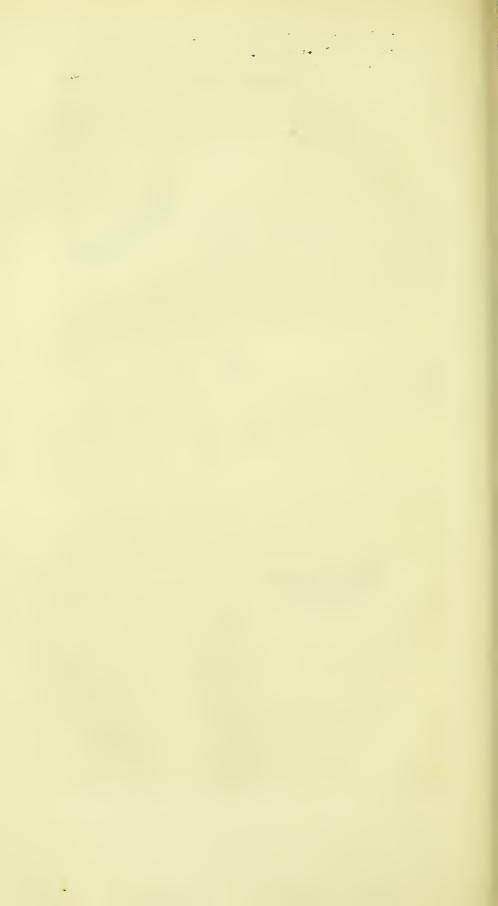






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with a large common ashy spot on the inner margin, before the middle, composed of three very approximating black streaks, and a larger acutely conical one, also common and deep black, near the anal angle: posterior wings whitish, with the apex dusky.

A rare species, of which I possess the original specimens; found near Darenth wood, and also in Yorkshire, towards the end of June.

Sp. 4. nævana. Alis anticis nigris, maculá communi dorsali maculáque posticâ albis, costâ posticè albo oblique strigat î. (Exp. Alar. 5—6½ lin.)

To. nævana. Hubner .- N. G. nævana. Steph. Catal. ii. 178. No. 6963.

Anterior wings with a livid black fascia at the base, the costa and hinder portion of the wing also black, faintly varied with white, and having a large blotch of the last colour on the inner margin of the wing about the middle, in which on the extreme edge is a small black dot, near the anal angle is a roundish white spot, and the black at the base is sometimes banded with white: on the costa behind the middle are three or four pair of oblique white streaks, the extreme tip of the wing has a rounded brownish spot, adjoining to which is a white dash, as in the Pseudotomiæ: cilia brown, white at the anal angle: posterior wings brownish.

Found at Darenth and Birch woods, in June, not very common.

Sp. 5. sociana. Alis anticis niveo nigroque fasciatis, ipso apice puncto rotundo brunneo, posticis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 6—7 lin.)

To. sociana. Haworth.-N. G. sociana. Steph. Catal. ii. 178. No. 6964.

Anterior wings black, sometimes atrous, from the base nearly to the middle, followed by a snow-white band, waved, or angulated, at the base, then another, frequently abbreviated, in the middle of the costa, black or dusky; beyond this the wing is ashy-white, varied, with the margin itself darker, and with a round brown dot on the costal apex: posterior wings brown.

Not uncommon, in June, at Darenth-wood, and other places within the metropolitan district.

Sp. 6. incarnana. Alis anticis albo nigro cinercoque variis, puncto distincto postico nigro, ante lituram parvam flexuosam cinercam. (Exp. Alar. 5½—6 lin.)

To. incarnana. Hübner.-N. G. incarnana. Steph. Catal. ii. 178. No. 6965.

Anterior wings varied with ashy-white and black, the base chiefly of the last colour; in the middle of the costa is a small dash of a reddish hue placed on an ashy ground, the apex itself bears a round brown spot, imperfectly edged with black: on the disc towards the apex is a small black dot, placed longitudinally: posterior wing fuscous.

Extremely variable, some examples are almost entirely suffused with brown, in others the white predominates, and all the intermediate grades occur.

Found in August within the metropolitan district, abundantly in some places, especially at Darenth wood.

Sp. 7. Paykulliana. Alis anticis canis cinereo-nubilosis, basi nigris, litură postică transversă tenuissimă sinuată atră. (Exp. Alar. 6 lin.)

Py. Paykulliana. Fabricius.—N. G. Paykulliana. Steph. Catal. ii. 178. No. 6966.

Anterior wings hoary, clouded with cinereous, the base black, towards the apex is a transverse dark very slender streak: posterior wings whitish.

Taken at the end of March at Darenth; probably an autumnal species.

Sp. 8. fimbriana. Alis anticis albis nigro-nebulosis lineolatisque, puncto apicis brunneo, lunulá communi nigrá aliáque fuscâ, posticis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 6-6½ lin.)

To. fimbriana. Thunberg .- N. G. fimbriana. Steph. Catal. ii. 178. No. 6967.

Anterior wings white, clouded and streaked with black, the streaks being placed very obliquely on the costa, the apex of the latter with a varied brown dot: near the base of the inner margin is a distinct, conspicuous, conical or lunate blackish-brown patch and an indistinct brownish one near the anal angle: posterior wings brown.

Remarkably variable: in extreme varieties, the costa alone is white, with its usual dark streaks, and the entire inner margin is black or deep fuscous, with a faint tracing of the blotches at the base and anal angle: all the intermediate shades occur.

Inhabits woods where plenty of birch occurs, as at Darenth, Birch wood, Coombc, &c. in June: the dark varieties are rare.

Sp. 9. bilunana. Alis anticis albis cinereo-nebulosis, lineolá atrá maculáque cinereá dorsalibus communibus, posticis albidis. (Exp. Alar. 6 lin.)

To. bilunana. Haworth.-Eu. bilunana. Steph. Catal. ii. 191. No. 7134.

Anterior wings white, more or less clouded with ash-colour, and a few dusky dots, somewhat disposed in streaks on the costa; near the base of the inner margin is an oblique black line, pointing towards the apex, and common to both wings; this is bounded towards the base with a large fuscous blotch, sometimes rather indistinct; near the anal angle is an obscure ashy spot; cilia white: posterior wings whitish-brown.

Rather variable in the intensity of its colours and markings.

Not very common: found in June at Darenth and Birch woods.

Sp. 10. subocellana. Alis anticis retusis albidis, basi cinereis, posticè maculá plumbeâ nigro-cinctá in fasciá cinereá, posticis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 5½ lin.)

Ph. To. subocellana. Donovan, xii. pl. 381. f. 1.—N. G. subocellana. Steph. Catal. ii. 178. No. 6968.

Anterior wings retuse, white, ashy at the base, where they are thickly sprinkled

with minute blackish dots, the hinder portion is similarly marked, and bears an indistinct speculum with a lead-coloured patch and three or four transverse black dots: costa streaked with black, with a brown dot at the apex: hinder margin with a black line: cilia white, brownish at the apex: posterior wings fuscous: cilia ashy and shining.

Not common; found in hedges at the end of June and beginning of July, within the metropolitan district.

Sp. 11. asseclana. Alis anticis obtusis albidis, posticè fuscis maculá subocellari subargenteá, margine omni cinerco, apice puncto rotundo piceo. (Exp. Alar. 5½-6 lin.)

To. asseclana. Hübner .- N. G. asseclana. Steph. Catal. ii. 178. No. 6969.

Anterior wings very obtuse, whitish, very thickly sprinkled with minute bluish dots and streaked with the same on the costa; the hinder portion of the wings is brownish, with a very obsolete silvery spot on the speculum, in which are some minute black lines; at the apex is a rounded brown dot: posterior wings brownish.

I suspect this insect may prove to be a large and suffused variety of the preceding species, which it very much resembles, excepting in colour, and in the anterior wings being more retuse at the apex.

Not common; found at Darenth in July.

Sp. 12. Mitterbacheriana. Alis anticis subtestaceis nebulosis, strigis costalibus fasciáque rectangulari albicantibus, posticis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 6—7 lin.)

To. Mitterbacheriana. Hübner?—N. G. Mitterbacheriana. Steph. Catal. ii. 178. No. 6970.—Ph. To. trimaculana. Donovan, xi. pl. 369. f. 1.

An extremely variable insect: in general the anterior wings are of a testaceous brown, with darker streaks and clouds, with a conspicuous rectangular whitish fascia a little before the middle, varying in width; towards the apex is another but more obscure one, placed obliquely and faintly marked with silvery spots near the anal angle, adjoining to which are three or four black longitudinal streaks: the costa is prettily streaked with oblique white lines, and at the extreme tip is a brown dot, edged with black; cilia brown: posterior wings fuscous.

Some examples are entirely suffused with fuscous, with the usual markings very indistinctly traced: others are brownish, or pitchy, or nearly black, and all intermediate shades are found; while in some, which are pale testaceous-brown, the markings are scarcely visible; in fact, two examples hardly occur precisely alike.

I suspect this species feeds on the elm: it is abundant where that tree is found, and is in plenty within the metropolitan district throughout the summer. "Gibside."—G. Wailes, Esq. "Rachills."—Rev. W. Little.

GENUS CCLXXXVIII.—ROXANA mihi.

Palpi longer than the head, compressed, ascending, densely clothed with loose scales, subclavate, the terminal joint minute, exposed: maxillæ short. Antennæ rather long, slender, pubescent within in the males, simple in the females: head small, with a tuft of loose scales between the antennæ and on the crown: eyes globose: thorax faintly crested behind: wings deflexed during repose, anterior elongate-triangular, rounded on the hinder margin, the disc with pencilled metallic markings on a dark ground; posterior ovate-triangular, entire: body rather long, slender, with a largish tuft at the apex in the males, and a small one in the females; the back in both sexes with a ridge: legs short, posterior longest and stoutest.

The only indigenous species of this genus, which forms a portion of the genus Eucosma of Hübner, may be distinguished by its markings alone from any other of the Tortricidæ, exclusively of the slight diversity in the structure of its trophi, &c.: it has been included in the genus Carpocapsa, but from the typical species it differs in having the palpi rather differently constructed, in reposing with its wings deflexed, and in having the hinder margin of the anterior ones rounded, with the disc more or less transversely pencilled with metallic lines, on a dark ground.

Sp. 1. arcuana. Alis anticis fusco-luteis, basi lineolis tribus fasciisque sesquitertiis arcuatis argenteis, maculá discoidali atrá punctis argenteis. (Exp. Alar. 7—8 lin.)

Ph. To. arcuana. Linné.—Donovan, xi. pl. 364. f. 1.—N. G. arcuana. Steph. Catal. ii. 180. No. 6984.

Anterior wings luteous-brown, with three short silvery or lead-coloured streaks, placed longitudinally at the base, then a transverse curved one before the middle, followed by a short one on the costa, a larger one near the apex, and a fourth very short, almost at the tip; between the second and fourth streaks is a pale creamy-white blotch, with an irregular black patch spotted with silver, and bordered near the anal angle with a short silvery line: posterior wings deep fuscous.

The wings vary slightly in tint, and the silvery markings are sometimes rather confluent at the base, and vary in width, as well as a little in form.

Found amongst hazels and oaks, at the end of June, at Coombe and Darenth woods, and in other places within the metropolitan district.

GENUS CCLXXXIX.—CARPOCAPSA, Treitschke.

Palpi longer than the head, ascending, subclavate, densely clothed with short compact scales, the terminal joint exposed and porrected longitudinally: maxillæ short. Antennæ short, slender, rather stoutest in the males, simple in both sexes: head transverse, small, densely clothed above with compact fine scales: eyes large, globose: thorax stout, not crested: wings slightly convoluted during repose; anterior broad, elongate-triangular, hinder margin with a faint emargination near the anterior angle; the disc, with a more or less distinctly marked metallic ring or ocellus, having three or more black streaks in the pupil, placed near the posterior angle; posterior wings larger, ovate-triangular, slightly emarginated towards the apex; body rather stout, with a tuft at the apex in the males, obtuse in the females: legs short.

This genus requires considerable revision; the three first species form the true Carpocapsæ of Treitschke—Cydia of Hübner—the remainder are mostly included in the genus Grapholitha of Treitschke, and constitute other genera of Hübner, as indicated hereafter: from the preceding genera of this family they may, however, be known, by the anterior wings being more conspicuously adorned, near the anal angle, with an oval spot, usually metallic, and marked within with a few black transverse dashes; the hinder margin is faintly notched or falcate towards the apex.

- A. Anterior wings broad, with numerous transverse dark streaks, and a distinct occllus on the anal angle: —Cydia, Hübner.
- Sp. 1. Pomonella. Alis anticis fusco-cinereis, strigis numerosissimis saturatioribus, maculáque subocellari posticá rubro-aureá. (Exp. Alar. 8—10 lin.)
- Ph. Ti. Pomonella. Linné. Se. Pomonella. Steph. Catal. ii. 179. No. 6971.
- Anterior wings ashy-brown, with very numerous, rather obscure darker transverse streaks, united into a broadish fascia towards the base; on the anal angle is a large blind subocellated spot, of which the margins are of a coppery or reddish-golden colour; posterior wings black, darkest at the anex.
- The caterpillar feeds on the inside of the apple, causing its destruction by depriving the stalk of its support: the moth frequents gardens and orchards in June.

Not very abundant, but found in gardens within the metropolitan district, occasionally in some plenty: about three years since I found several in my own garden, and this year it has been again in plenty.

Sp. 2. splendana. Alis anticis cinereis, griseo nebulosis, posticè fuscis, fascià posticà obliquá albidá, maculá occllari subviolaceá. (Exp. Alar. 7—9 lin.)

To. splendana. Hübner.—Se. splendana. Steph. Catal. ii. 179. No. 6972.

Anterior wings ashy, clouded with griseous, and with darker angulated streaks, forming a fascia at the base, the extreme hinder margin is fuscous, and bears a large subocellar spot, of which the sides are violet, with a slightly golden gloss, and within are two or three black streaks; the costa is obliquely streaked with pale lines, and the cilia are brown: posterior wings brown, with a black line on the hinder margin.

A rare species; I believe it has hitherto occurred only in one or two localities within the metropolitan district, Epping Forest and Darenth wood, in June.

Sp. 3. grossana. Alis anticis fuliginoso-cinereis, fasciá mediá obliqu'i cinereoalbidá, ante lituram obscuram atram anguli ani. (Exp. Alar. 7—9 lin.)

To. grossana. Haworth.—Se. grossana. Steph. Catal. ii. 179. No. 6973.

Anterior wings smoky-ash, with numerous darker angulated transverse streaks, an oblique ashy-white fascia in the middle, and an obscure black patch on the anal angle, having some transverse darker lines, and edged exteriorly with cinereous: posterior wings fuscous.

Also a scarce insect; found at Birch wood, in June, and also in the New Forest.

Sp. 4. aspidiscana. Alis anticis fusco-ferrugineis, fuscià medià obsoletà cinereà strigulisque argenteis costalibus, speculo argenteo, lineis tribus nigris. (Exp. Alar. 6½ lin.)

To. aspidiscana. Hübner, To. pl. 41. f. 256.

Anterior wings rusty-brown, with an obscure ashy fascia in the middle; the costa with four pair of short oblique silvery streaks; near the anal angle is a subocellar spot with a silvery edge, and three black transverse streaks: posterior wings brownish-grey, with paler cilia.

Found, but very rarely, within the metropolitan district: it has also occurred in the north of England.

B. Anterior wings narrow, with irregular pale markings on a darker ground; ocellus indistinct:—Enarmonia, Hübner.

Sp. 5. Weberana. Alis anticis fuscis, fulvo variegatis, strigis liturisque argenteis, maculâ postică subcellari aureâ, nigro striatâ. (Exp. Alar. 6½—8 lin.)

Py. Weberana. Fabricius.—Sc. Weberana. Steph. Catal. ii. 179. No. 6974. Anterior wings fuscous, very prettily varied and streaked, the costa with oblique golden, silvery and fulvous lines, and the disc with luteous: nearly at the anal angle is a circle of the last colour, in which is a shining subocellated golden spot, the ground of which is so broadly streaked with transverse black lines as to leave only three slender luteous streaks: cilia varied with luteous and black: posterior wings black or deep pitchy.

Not an uncommon insect, in apple orchards and in the borders of

woods within the metropolitan district, in June. It occurs at Coombe, Darenth, and Birch woods, the New Forest, Devonshire, &c.

Sp. 6. Rheediella. Alis anticis brunneis, posticè fulvo aureis, strigis quatuor flexuosis aureis, margine postico aureo. (Exp. Alar. 6-7 lin.)

Ph. Ti. Rheediella. Linné.—Donovan, xii. pl. 377. f. 1.—Se. Rheediella. Steph. Catal. ii. 179. No. 6975.

Anterior wings at the base to beyond the middle brownish, this space terminated by an oblique obscure brown fascia, edged with gold colour; beyond this are two other oblique abbreviated golden costal spots, and a third interrupted one, which passes in a flexuous manner from the costa to the inner margin: near the anal angle are two or three black streaks placed transversely; and on the extreme hinder margin is a black line: posterior wings brownish, yellowish behind.

Not uncommon, at least within the metropolitan district: taken in June near London, and in the New Forest.

Sp. 7. lanceolana. Alis anticis acutis pallide cinereis, costá albo fulvoque strigatis, maculá subocellari posticá argenteá. (Exp. Alar. 6—7 lin.)

To. lanceolana. Hübner?—Se. lanceolana. Steph. Catal. ii. 179. No. 6976.

Anterior wings acute, pale ashy-brown, the costa with oblique streaks of white and fulvous, which pass on to the disc, where they vanish: on the anal angle is a subocellar spot, of which the posterior portion is silvery, and it is transversely streaked with two or three brownish-black lines, on a fulvescent ground: posterior wings fuscous.

The wings vary considerably in tint, and the insect varies much in size.

Not an uncommon species, in the spring, in hedges where nettles abound, within the metropolitan district:—it occurs at Coombe wood, Hertford, &c. "Loch."—Rev. W. Little.

Sp. 8. Hypericana. Alis anticis cinnamomeo-luteis, costá strigis saturatioribus pallidioribusque, postice argenteo strigulosis, speculo argenteo, punctis tribus atris. (Exp. Alar. 6 lin.)

To. Hypericana. Hübner.—Se. Hypericana. Steph. Catal. ii. 179. No. 6977. Anterior wings of a luteous cinnamon colour, the costa with darker and paler oblique streaks, and faint silvery ones behind; on the anal angle is an obscure silvery ocellus, with three black streaks placed transversely: posterior wings deep fuscous.

A rather scarce species, occurring but sparingly at Coombe and Darenth woods in June.

C. Anterior wings narrow, with a lunate pale spot on the inner margin:—
Selania mihi.

Sp. 9. Leplastriana. Alis anticis cinereis strigis obliquis olivaceis, lunuláque albá communi dorsali, posticis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 5½—7 lin.)

Car. Leplastriana. Curtis, viii. pl. 352.

Anterior wings pale cinereous, transversely streaked with very fine black lines, the costa with numerous short white marks, passing obliquely into pale ochreous lines, with a few silvery ones intermixed; on the inner margin are some pale streaks, two of which are lengthened on the disc and curved; near the posterior angle is an imperfect silvery ocellus, with an ochreous centre and with three or four black lines: cilia metallic black: posterior wings fuscous, with ochreous cilia.

Found near Dover in the beginning of July; I am indebted to my friend, J. G. Children, Esq. for my specimens.

Sp. 10. perlepidana. Alis anticis fulvescentibus, nitidis lunulá dorsali subargenteá lineolam fuscam includente, posticis albidis. (Exp. Alar. 5—6 lin.)

To. perlepidana. Haworth.—Se. perlepidana. Steph. Catal. ii. 179. No. 6978.

Anterior wings ashy-fulvous, varied with brownish, but fuscous towards the base of the inner margin: the costa prettily streaked with brown and silver: in the middle of the inner margin is a slender silvery-white lunate spot, in which is a very delicate brown streak: near the anal angle is the usual subocellar spot, which has an interrupted golden iris, and four oblong transverse black dots for a pupil: cilia very glossy and of a golden hue: posterior wings whitish.

A rare and beautiful species, occurring at Darenth wood in June, and also in Scotland. "Cramond."—Rev. W. Little.

Sp. 11. stelliferana. Alis anticis flavido-cinereis costá albo punctatá, maculá mediá communi albidá, ocelloque argenteá anguli ani maculis tribus atris. (Exp. Alar. 6 lin.)

Car. stelliferana. Curtis, Brit. Ent. fo. 352.

"Yellow-cinereous, shining, superior (anterior) wings with ten whitish spots on the costa, none at the base, two or three producing silvery lines; a whitish spot on the interior margin, and another near the middle, an indistinct silvery oval near the posterior angle, containing three black dots: inferior (posterior) wings whitish at the base."—Curtis, l. c.

Taken "in Perthshire."—Curtis, l. c. I have an injured specimen from the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, and I believe Mr. Rudd has another taken near Darlington.

D. Anterior wings narrow, with darker, very oblique, indistinct longitudinal streaks; ocellus obscure:—Epiblema, p. Hübner.

Sp. 12. pupillana. Plate 34. f. 2.—Alis anticis albidis, fasciis duabus obliquis, maculáque subocellari posticá olivaceis. (Exp. Alar. 7½—8 lin.)

Ph. To. pupillana. Linné.—Se. pupillana. Steph. Catal. ii. 179. No. 6979.

Anterior wings white, ashy at the base, with a slender fascia before, and another similar one behind, the middle of a slightly olivaceous hue: beyond these, nearly at the anal angle, is a somewhat ocellar spot, of which the iris anteriorly is also olivaceous, but posteriorly obliterated; the pupil is composed of three silvery longitudinal dots, and numerous minute deep black ones: costa with two or three olivaceous dots: cilia white: posterior wings brown, with silvery cilia.

The anterior wings are sometimes white, with the markings completely obliterated.

The caterpillar feeds on the wormwood; and the moth occurs where that plant grows, chiefly, however, on the coasts.

Found in June, on the coasts of Devonshire and Pembrokeshire; also on those of Essex and Kent; most abundantly in the former locality.

Sp. 13. fulvana. Alis anticis subfulvis, strigis obliquis numerosis costalibus albis fulvisque, maculâ subocellari postică argenteâ. (Exp. Alar. 9—10 lin.)

Se. fulvana. Steph. Catal. ii. 180. No. 6980.

Anterior wings somewhat fulvous, acute at the apex, the costa with numerous short oblique whitish and tawny streaks on the apex; near the anal angle a slightly occilated spot, with an interrupted silvery margin, and three or four deep black streaks in the middle: posterior wings dark brown.

Scarce: taken in June, in meadows adjoining to woods in the vicinity of the metropolis.

Sp. 14. cana. Alis anticis canis, subfulvo prænebulosis, strigis obliquis costalibus maculáque posticá subocellari argenteis. (Exp. Alar. 8—9 lin.)

To. cana. Haworth.—Se. cana. Steph. Catal. ii. 180. No. 6981.

Anterior wings hoary, thickly clouded with fulvescent, with numerous oblique silvery white and tawny streaks on the costa, especially towards the apex, which is acute; near the anal angle is a large somewhat occilated spot, with an uninterrupted silvery iris, and three, nearly united, deep black streaks in the middle: posterior brown.

Not very common: found occasionally at Coombe and Darenth woods; also at Hertford and Ripley in June. "Rachills."—Rev. W. Little.

Sp. 15. Scopoliana. Alis anticis rufo-fuscis, maculá mediá communi cinerea, alteráque anguli ani obscuriore. (Exp. Alar. 7—9 lin.)

To. Scopoliana. Haworth.—Se. Scopoliana. Steph. Catal. ii. 180. No. 6982.

Anterior wings red-brown, the costa broadly pale, with alternate streaks of hoary and reddish; on the inner margin is a pale blotch, and another

smaller somewhat occilated one near the anal angle, with a slightly silvery margin, and three minute central black dots: posterior wings deep brown.

The wings vary in colour, being either paler or redder, sometimes ashy; the markings occasionally very indistinct, at others very bold and well defined.

Not uncommon; found in June within the metropolitan district, and in the New Forest, Norfolk, &c.

Sp. 16. rufana. Alis anticis rufis, immaculatis, costá pallidá, maculá subocellari obsoletissimá ad angulam ani. (Exp. Alar. 9 lin.)

Se. rufana. Steph. Catal. ii. 180. No. 6983.

Anterior wings narrow, deep immaculate tawny red, the costa pale; on the hinder margin near the anal angle is a very obscure somewhat ocellated silvery spot, with three fulvescent lines in the middle: cilia pale tawny: posterior wings brown.

Found at Darenth in July.

GENUS CCXC.—BACTRA mihi.

Palpi longer than the head, rather large, compressed, porrected horizontally, clothed with loose elongate scales, which conceal the terminal joint: maxillæ short. Antennæ short, slender, slightly pubescent within in the males, simple in the females: head small, enveloped in a dense mass of elongate loose scales: eyes small: thorax slender, not crested: wings placed horizontally during repose; anterior elongate triangular, somewhat linear, with the hinder margin obliquely truncate; the disc nearly destitute of markings, or having only some indistinct longitudinal dashes; posterior ovate-triangular, entire, with long cilia: body long and slender, with a large tuft at the apex in the males, and a small one in the females: legs rather long and slender.

The insects of this genus may be known by the extreme simplicity of their colouring, the anterior wings being nearly destitute of markings; they are very narrow, somewhat linear, and have the hinder margin obliquely truncate, with the anterior angle acute; the palpi are rather large and thickly enveloped in scales: most of the species frequent damp situations, where rushes abound.

Sp. 1. egenana. Alis anticis sordidè rufescentibus, posticè atomis perpaucis minutissimis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 7½ lin.)

To. egenana. Haworth.-Ap. egenana. Steph. Catal. ii. 180. No. 6985.

Anterior wings dull reddish, with a few very minute brown dots towards the hinder margin: posterior whitish-brown.

Found, but rarely, in damp situations, near Coombe wood, in June.

Sp. 2. pauperana. Alis anticis rufo-fuscescentibus, maculis duabus oblongis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 7½—8 lin.)

To. pauperana. Haworth. - Ap. pauperana. Steph. Catal. ii. 180. No. 6986.

Anterior wings red-brown, with two, more or less distinct, oblong brown spots on the disc, one towards the base, the other, rather curved, towards the apex; besides these is a brown streak at the apex, which is sometimes very obscure, at others distinct and nearly united to the curved discoidal spot; the inner margin is very finely and thickly dotted with brown: the posterior wings are brown, with paler cilia.

The discoidal spots on the anterior wings are sometimes wanting.

Not uncommon in marshy places, where rushes abound, as on Wimbledon Common, &c. Found in July last at Richmond, apparently common: also in the New Forest. "Rachills."—Rev. W. Little.

Sp. 3. egestana. Alis anticis rufescentibus immaculatis, margine ipso tenuiore nigricante. (Exp. Alar. 7 lin.)

To. egestana. Haworth.-Ap. egestana. Steph. Catal. ii. 180. No. 6987.

Anterior wings reddish, immaculate, with the inner margin faintly edged with black: posterior brown, with reddish-white cilia: anterior short and slender.

Less abundant than the last: found in similar situations in the month of June, towards the end.

Sp. 4. plagana. Alis anticis angustis rufis plagil centrali nigricante a basi ad marginem posticum. (Exp. Alar. 7½ lin.)

To. plagana. Haworth.—Ap. plagana. Steph. Catal. ii. 180. No. 6988.

Anterior wings narrow, pale red, with a distinct broad, dusky dash, reaching from the base to the hinder margin, and occupying nearly one-third of the wings: posterior wings brown, with paler cilia.

The central dash on the anterior wings is sometimes rather obscure.

Rare: found within the metropolitan district, and in Norfolk.

Sp. 5. expallidana. Pallida, lucida, tincturá costam vers\u00eds alarum anticarum icterici. (Exp. Alar. 6 lin.)

To. expallidana. Haworth.—Ap. expallidana. Steph. Catal. ii. 180. No. 6989.

Pale shining, immaculate; anterior wings with a tinge of yellowish towards the costa: palpi long, and slightly curved over the back.

Taken near Coombe wood: probably not strictly belonging to this genus, but my specimen is too injured to determine.

GENUS CCXCI.—ABLABIA, Hübner.

Palpi longer than the head, rather slender, compressed, depending, densely clothed with scales, which are elongate above, the terminal joint long and slender, drooping, and scarcely exposed: maxillæ short. Antennæ long, rather slender, simple in both sexes, most robust in the males: head moderate, with a slight tuft between the antennæ: eyes large: thorax moderate, not crested: wings deflexed during repose, anterior glossy, elongate, entire, acutely truncate on the hinder margin, the disc plain, with a few dusky clouds, cilia long; posterior ample, ovate-triangular, with long slender cilia: abdomen rather long and slender, with a large tuft at the apex in the males, rather stouter and obtuse in the females: legs slender.

Ablabia differs both in the structure of its palpi and in general habit from Bactra, with which genus Mr. Curtis unites it in his Guide, but in his genera it constitutes a portion of his genus Cnephasia, this shifting being a sufficient indication of the propriety of detailing it; from the former it differs by having the wings very glossy, and from the latter by having them nearly destitute of markings, exclusively of the diversity in the palpi.

Sp. 1. quadripunctana. Alis anticis sordide lutescentibus nitidis punctis obsoletis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 8-11 lin.)

To. quadripunctana. Haworth.—G. N. 4-punctana. Steph. Catal. ii. 180. No. 6990.

Anterior wings dull lutescent, or pale ochreous, shining, with about four obsolete remote brown spots, placed somewhat tetragonally, and on the hinder margin a few minute brown dots; cilia ashy-white: posterior leaden-brown, glossy; cilia of a satiny-white.

In some examples the spots on the anterior wings are nearly obsolete; in others they are very evident, and the remainder of the wing is more or less spotted or tesselated with brown: the former varieties constitute Cn. Cautiana.— *Curtis.*—*Steph. Catal.* ii. 180. *No.* 6991.

Not a very common species, being local: it is, however, not unfrequent near Dover, where it occurs sometimes in the month of August in plenty; last season I found it there in July. "Scotland."—J. C. Dale, Esq.

GENUS CCXCII.—CNEPHASIA, Curtis.

Palpi shorter than the head, ascending, densely clothed with long scales, especially on the upper edge of the second joint, the terminal joint exposed:

maxillæ short. Antennæ rather long, slender, finely pubescent within in the males, simple in the females: head small, with a tuft on the crown: eyes lateral, subglobose: thorax not crested: wings deflexed during repose; anterior somewhat lanceolate, rounded at the apex, and generally marked with transverse irregular bands, rarely immaculate; posterior ovate-triangular, entire: abdomen moderate, carinated on the back, and with a tuft at the apex; stouter and obtuse in the females: legs slender, short.

In this genus the anterior wings are somewhat narrower in proportion than in the other genera of this family, and are rounded at the apex, the posterior margin being rather straight; they are generally adorned with interrupted or waved darker fasciæ upon a light ground, though in some eases they are nearly immaculate; there is, however, a peculiarity of habit about the species, by which they may be more easily recognized than described.

- A. Anterior wings white, with irregular (sometimes interrupted) curved and oblique black fasciæ:—Nephodesma, Hübner.
- Sp. 1. Penziana? Alis anticis fusco irroratis, fasciis tribus obliquis irregularibus atris, posticis albidis. (Exp. Alar. 11—13 lin.)
- To. Penziana. Thunberg?—Cn. Penziana. Steph. Catal. ii. 180. No. 6992. Cn. hellana. Curtis, iii. pl. 100.
- Anterior wings white, prettily, but distantly sprinkled with brownish-black, with an irregular angulated black fascia near the base, widest on the costa, and narrowing on the inner margin; about the middle is a second very oblique fascia, composed of three spots, which are occasionally remote, at other times united by a narrow line, thus forming an irregular bar on the costa: near the tip are three other black spots, opposite to the central one of which, on the hinder margin, is a fourth, forming a second interrupted oblique fascia; cilia ashy, with darker clouds: posterior wings whitish-ash, with some darker spots on the hinder margin; cilia whitish-ash.
- Var. β. To. octomaculana. Haworth MSS.—Steph. Catal. ii. 180. No. 6993.
 —Differs in being rather larger and in having the fascia composed of distinct minute black spots.

Scotland and the north of England are the only localities I am aware of for this pretty species, which occurs in the beginning of July.

- B. Anterior wings narrow, luteous-white, indistinctly fasciated, or immaculate:—Dolophora, Hübner.
- Sp. 2. longana. Alis anticis luteo-albis fusco maculatim fasciatis. (Exp. Alar. $9-10\frac{1}{2}$ lin.)
- To. longana. Haworth.-Cu. longana. Steph. Catal. ii. 180. No. 6994.

Anterior wings rather long, slightly rounded at the apex, ashy- or yellowish-white, with an irregular patch of brown clouds or spots in the middle, forming a fascia, and three other larger ones towards their apex, more confluent and irregular: hinder margin with brownish dots: posterior wings ashy-white.

The apex of the anterior wings is sometimes faintly reticulated with brown; or the wings are pale, with the markings more or less conspicuous.

Taken occasionally in meadows and marshy places within the metropolitan district; not very common; found in the Isle of Dogs in June, and in the New Forest.

Sp. 3. ictericana. Alis anticis sordidè flavicantibus immaculatis, posticis albidis. (Exp. Alar. 8—9½ lin.)

To. ictericana. Haworth.—Cn. ictericana. Steph. Catal. ii. 181. No. 6995.

Anterior wings dull yellowish, immaculate, the apex rounded; posterior whitish.

The anterior wings are sometimes whitish, and the posterior reddish-white: probably the result of age.

This is rather a scarce species: it is found in the meadows about Bow and Limehouse, and also in other places within the metropolitan district, towards the end of June.

C. Anterior wings ashy, with sinuated or irregular continuous darker fasciæ:

—Eudemis, Hübner.

Sp. 4. sinuana. Alis anticis cinereo-albidis, fasciá incurvá basi alteráque valdè sinuata in medio, margineque in postico fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 8 lin.)

To. sinuana. Wien. Verz.—Cn. sinuana. Steph. Catal. ii. 181. No. 6996.

Anterior wings ashy-white, with an incurved deep fuscous fascia near the base, having a tooth without, then a very waved fascia in the middle, reaching from the costa to the posterior angle, and externally shaded off to the hinder margin of the wing, which is very dark at the extreme apex: posterior wings ashy-brown.

The only example I have seen of this pretty insect was taken at Darenth in June, several years since.

Sp. 5. assinana. Alis anticis cinereo-albidis, fasciis sesquitertiis fuscis, posticis albidis. (Exp. Alar. 9-11 lin.)

To. assinana. Hübner.—Cn. assinana. Steph. Catal. ii. 181. No. 6998.

Anterior wings whitish-ash, with a slightly bent unangulated ashy-brown fascia near the base, frequently, spotted with black, a second somewhat similar, but stouter, placed obliquely, and very much waved and circled

within, and a third, abbreviated, but frequently carried on as an interrupted one near the apex to the hinder margin: posterior wings whitish-brown.

The markings vary considerably, and are sometimes broken into small blotches instead of being in fasciæ.

Found occasionally within the metropolitan district, about the middle of June, and also in the New Forest and in Devonshire.

Sp. 6. interjectana. Alis anticis albido-cinereis, fasciis duabus integris fuscis, posticis fuscescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 9-9½ lin.)

To. interjectana. Haworth.-Cn. interjectana. Steph. Catal, ii. 181. No. 6999.

Anterior wings ashy-white, thickly sprinkled with black dots, with an acutely un-angulated, slightly oblique, brown fascia at the base, and a second reaching from the middle of the costa to the hinder angle, not waved within; the rest of the wing to the apex dark ashy, with faint darker clouds: posterior wings pale brownish-ash.

Not uncommon in the vicinity of London in June; taken also in other parts of the country.

Sp. 7. Logiana. Alis anticis albido-cinereis, fasciis tribus flexuosis fusco nebulosis, anteriore abbreviată, posticis cinereis. (Exp. Alar. 6—9 lin.)

Ph. To. Logiana. Linné ?- Cn. Logiana. Steph. Catal. ii. 181. No. 7000.

Anterior wings whitish-ash, thickly sprinkled with rather large fuscous dots, with three flexuous ashy-brown fasciæ with darker spots, of which the first is un-angulated and shortened near the base, the second very much sinuated in the middle, and the third on the hinder margin: posterior wings whitish-brown.

Extremely variable: the ground colour of the anterior wings being whitish, ashy, or darker brown, dusky or blackish; with the fuscous dots more or less distinct, or totally wanting; the fasciæ sometimes interrupted, at others very distinct or nearly obliterated; and in old examples the wings are sometimes of a rosy tint and immaculate.

Extremely abundant, in June, throughout the metropolitan district; also found in the New Forest, Norfolk, Scotland, &c. "Cramond."—Rev. W. Little.

Sp. 8. obsoletana. Alis anticis fuscis, ferè immaculatis, obsoletissimè trifasciatis, fusciá anticá abbreviatā. (Exp. Alar. 8—9 lin.)

Cn. obsoletana. Steph. Catal. ii. 181. No. 6997.

Anterior wings somewhat rounded at the apex, fuscous, nearly immaculate, with three very obsolete fascia, of which the basal one, which is curved, is abbreviated, the second oblique and flexuous, the third short and faintly

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interrupted, arising on the costa, near the apex, and terminating in the middle of the hinder margin.

Taken near Ripley in June 1827.

Sp. 9. rectifasciana. Alis anticis ochraceo-albis, cinereo nebulosis, fasciis tribus rectis testaceo-fuscis nigro præpunctatis; posticis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 6—7 liu.)

To. rectifasciana. Haworth.—Cn. rectifasciana. Steph. Catal. ii. 181. No. 7001.

Anterior wings ochreous-white, with a broad straight testaceous-brown fascia at the base, a second entire, or faintly sinuated one, in the middle, a third abbreviated one at the tip of the costa, reaching to the middle of the hinder margin: on the anal angle is a small spot of similar colour, and two minute ones on the costa; and all the fasciæ are minutely spotted with black: posterior wings pale brown.

Not uncommon at Darenth and Coombe woods, especially the former, in June; taken also in Devonshire, the New Forest, &c.

Sp. 10. curvifasciana. Alis anticis cinereo-albis fusco punctatis, fasciis tribus arcuatis cinereo-testaceis, fusco punctatis. (Exp. Alar. 7—8 lin.)

Cu. curvifasciana (nec aurifasciana). Steph. Catal. ii. 181. No. 7002.

Anterior wings ashy-white, rather thickly, but minutely sprinkled with brown dots, with a broad angulated or curved ashy-testaceous fascia at the base, a second narrow curved one in the middle, widest on the costa, and a third, also bent, near the hinder margin, which it does not reach: adjoining to this on the inner margin is a large triangular spot, and on the costa two minute ones, as in the preceding insect: posterior wings ashy-brown.

The third fascia on the anterior wings is sometimes entirely wanting.

Less abundant than the preceding: it occurs at Darenth and Birch woods, and near Dover, in June.

Sp. 11. nubilana. Alis anticis nigro-cinereis, fasciá strigisque saturatioribus, posticis atris. (Exp. Alar. $6-7\frac{1}{2}$ lin.)

To. nubilana. Hübner .- N. G. nubilana. Steph. Catal. ii. 181. No. 7004.

Anterior wings deep ashy, or dusky-brown, with numerous deeper brown, or blackish streaks, more or less confluent, and a distinct oblique broad fascia behind the middle, extending to the anal angle; near the base is sometimes a second fascia, but less distinct than the oblique one, and a faint cloud occasionally exists towards the apex: posterior wings deep black, cilia the same.

The wings are sometimes almost entirely suffused with fuscous, and the markings become obsolete.

Very common in meadows, pastures, and woody places; also occasionally taken in gardens, in June, throughout the metropolitan district.

Sp. 12. perfuscana. Alis anticis nigris nitidis ferè immaculatis, ciliis cinerco-fuscis, posticis fuscescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 6½-7 lin.)

To. perfuscana. Haworth.-N. G. perfuscana. Steph. Catal. ii. 181. No. 7005.

Anterior wings shining black, nearly immaculate, the disc having a few very indistinct darker markings; posterior wings brown; cilia ashy-brown; antennæ slender and reddish.

I suspect that this is a mere variety of the foregoing.

Taken in similar places, and at the same time, with the foregoing.

GENUS CCXCIII.—Sericoris, Treitschke.

Palpi short, slightly ascending, densely clothed with elongate scales, having the terminal joint exposed, the latter slender and acute: maxillæ short. Antennæ moderate, rather stout, pubescent within in the males, simple in the females: head small, with a short tuft between the antennæ: eyes small: thorax rather slender, not crested: wings deflexed during repose; anterior broad, slightly rounded on the hinder margin, the disc more or less marked with straight bands, sometimes darker, at others lighter, than the ground colour, and the costa with short oblique streaks towards the apex, which has usually a ring-like spot; posterior also ample, faintly emarginate on the hinder margin: abdomen rather long, with a largish tuft at the apex in the males, stout and obtuse in the females: legs short and rather stout. Females smaller than the males.

This genus, which requires further subdivision, is distinguished by having the anterior wings rather broad, with a straight transverse dark central fascia on a paler ground, accompanied in general by an oblique one near the hinder margin, and some pale geminated spots towards the tip of the costa; the hinder margin is slightly rounded: I applied the name Orthotænia to it in my Catalogue, in allusion to the fasciæ, but that name has been subsequently used for a distinct genus, which, however, was previously characterized and named by Treitschke.

A. Anterior wings with a dark central spot or straight fascia, the costa with geminated spots:—Celypha, Hübner.

Sp. 1. quadrimaculana. Alis anticis pallide cinereo-fuscis tincturá rufescenti, maculis discoideis irregularibus fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 9—10 lin.)

To. 4-maculana. Haworth.—Or. 4-maculana. Steph. Catal. ii. 181. No. 7006.

Anterior wings pale ashy-brown, with a reddish tinge; with about four fuscous clouds, placed longitudinally, the first small towards the base, the next, somewhat angulated, about the middle, the third towards the hinder margin, united, generally, to a fourth near the anal angle, and with it

forming a sort of inverted crescent; costa with obscure brown dots, placed obliquely: posterior wings reddish-brown.

Female much darker in colour, without the reddish tinge.

Not common: it occurs sometimes within the metropolitan district, in the neighbourhood of fir-trees, in June: I have several times taken it at Ripley, and at Darenth once: it is found also in Norfolk.

Sp. 2. striana. Alis anticis testaceo-fuscis, obsoletè fusco reticulatis; fascià medià rectà strigaque posticii submarginali fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 6—10 lin.)

Ph. To. striana. Wien. Verz.—Or. fasciana. Steph. Catal. ii. 181. No. 7007. Ph. To. biliturana. Donovan, xi. pl. 371. f. 2. female.

Anterior wings testaceous-brown, very obscurely reticulated with darker brown, the base rather dark; in the middle is a stoutish, straight, deepbrown fascia, being obscurely bidentate without, and narrowest on the costa; near the hinder margin is a curved streak, arising from the apex of the costa, and extending nearly to the anal angle of the hinder margin; posterior wings brown.

Extremely variable in size, and slightly so in colouring; the ground colour of the anterior wings being sometimes so dark as nearly to obliterate the fasciæ: at others it is very pale, and the fascia extremely distinct.

A common species in the vicinity of London during the month of June, frequenting woods, hedges, &c.; abundant at Darenth, Coombe, Hertford, Ripley, &c.

Sp. 3. fasciolana. Alis anticis cinnamomeo griseis, obsoletè fusco reticulatis, fascià mediá subobliquá margineque postico fuscis, ciliis sordide carneis. (Exp. Alar. 8½ lin.)

To. fasciolana. Hübner. To. pl. 41. f. 260.

Anterior wings of a griseous-cinnamon hue, very obsoletely reticulated with brown, with a slightly oblique, broad, brown fascia, rather beyond the middle, with a tendency to expand towards the anal angle; the hinder margin, excepting at the angle just mentioned, is also brown, this colour forming a triangular patch; cilia flesh-colour; posterior wings brown; cilia paler, with a reddish tinge.

Of this species, which appears very distinct from the foregoing, I obtained a fine pair from the late Mr. Haworth's cabinet; I know not their locality.

Sp. 4. Urticana. Alis anticis grisco-cinereis, basi fasciisque subrectis fuscis sesquitertiis, costá posticè punctis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 9—9½ lin.)

To. Urticana. Hübner.—Or. Urticana. Steph. Catal. ii. 181. No. 7008.

Anterior wings griseous-ash, with darker waves, the base broadly fuscous,

and irregularly waved; a second in the middle narrowed at the costa, and expanded towards the inner margin, its outer edge very irregular; on the hinder margin is a third small abbreviated one, arising near the anal angle, but not extending to the costa; the latter is spotted with fuscous at the apex; cilia ashy, with a blackish spot in the middle, adjoining the third fascia: posterior wings brown.

Very abundant, during the month of June, in hedges and places where nettles abound, throughout the metropolitan district; found also in Norfolk, near Dover, Devonshire, the New Forest, &c.

Sp. 5. obsoletana. Alis anticis griseis, fasciis subrectis sesquitertiis fuscis, strigăque obsoletă postică punctulorum argenteorum. (Exp. Alar. 7½ lin.)

Se. obsoletana. Steph. Nomen. 2d edit .- To. micana. Haworth.

Anterior griseous, with an irregular fascia at the base and another broad one in the middle with the edges ill defined, beyond which is a very clear streak of silvery dots; on the costa towards the apex are some pale spots disposed in pairs, and on the hinder margin is an abbreviated oblique fascia: cilia pale, with a brown dot: posterior wings deep fuscous.

Not very rare in the vicinity of London, frequenting hedges at the sides of woods, at Coombe, Darenth, Ripley, Hertford, &c. in June.

Sp. 6. alternana. Alis anticis ochraceo-griscis, nigro irroratis, fascià basi alteráque irregulari medià saturatioribus, ciliis puncto atro. (Exp. Alar. 7 lin.)

Or. alternana. Curtis, v. viii. fo. 364.

"Shining ochreous-grey: thorax and superior (anterior) wings freckled with black, the latter with nine pair of pale spots on the costa, the base rather darker, the black spots forming irregular and broken transverse lines; a blackish fascia across the centre freckled with a few pale scales, having a longitudinal pale line across the middle, the apex rather dark ash-colour: cilia with a small black spot at the tip and middle: inferior (posterior) wings fuscous."—Curtis, l. c.

Found in the north of England and in Scotland the beginning of July. "Taken 14th July, amongst heath in the Black wood, Loch Rannoch."—Curtis, l. c.

Sp. 7. undulana. Alis anticis rufo-cinereis, fasciis duabus dentatis strigăque postică fusco-brunneis argenteo obsolete marginatis. (Exp. Alar. 6—8 lin.)

To. undulana. Wien. Verz.-Or. undulana. Steph. Catal. ii. 182. No. 7010.

Anterior wings reddish-ash, with faint darker streaks, a broad brown fascia at the base, a second in the middle, bifurcate exteriorly, and a third short oblique one on the hinder margin; on the costa are four pair of whitish streaks, with a brown dot between each pair, and near the anal angle is a brown spot; the fascia are obsoletely margined with silver; cilia silvery, with a dusky dot towards the hinder angle: posterior wings fuscous.

Rather scarce; found occasionally in June at Birch and Darenth woods; also in Norfolk and the New Forest. "Monkswood."—C. C. Babington, Esq.

Sp. 8. gramineana. Alis anticis ferrugineo-fuscis, fusciá ante medium subargenteá, apice pallido maculis tribus grisco-fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 7 lin.)

Or. gramineana. Curtis, v. viii. fo. 364.

"Head, thorax, and superior (anterior) wings ferruginous-brown; the latter with seven or eight pair of whitish spots on the costa, with a somewhat silvery sinuated fascia, leaving a dark space at the base, apical portion of the same pale colour, having a dark and very sinuated fascia across the middle, the apex with three triangular spots on the costa, and an oblique lobe-shaped mark, rising from the posterior margin, and another near that angle, ferruginous-brown: inferior (posterior) wings brown."—Curtis, l. c.

Taken near Edinburgh in July. "On grassy slopes ascending Arthur's Seat."—Curtis, l. c.

B. Anterior wings with an irregular central fascia, the costa with simple spots:

—PHIARIS, Hübner.

Sp. 9. micana. Alis anticis cervinis, fusco irroratis, fasciis sesquitertiis intermediâ intùs bifidâ punctoque medio argenteo-albis, costá albá fusco punctatá. (Exp. Alar. 6—7 lin.)

To. micana. Hübner?-Or. micana. Steph. Catal. ii. 182. No. 7009.

Anterior wings of an olive-green, sprinkled with minute black dots, with a silvery-white fascia before the middle and a second behind, the latter bifid within; towards the apex is an irregular patch of the same colour, and on the middle of the disc a silvery-white spot; costa white, spotted with brown: posterior wings brownish, with whitish cilia.

Found rarely near London, but not uncommon in the east of Norfolk, and also near Beachamwell in Suffolk, towards the end of June.

C. Anterior wings with the central fascia placed rather obliquely, the costa with geminated spots:—Eudemis, Hübner.

Sp. 10. cespitana. Alis anticis brunneo-fuscis seu sordide ferrugiueis, fasciis duabus cinereis nitidulis rivulosis, posticá intùs bifurcatá, costá argenteo strigulutá. (Exp. Alar. 6½ lin.)

To. cespitana. Hübner. To. pl. 39. f. 244.

Anterior wings fuscous-brown or dull ferruginous, with a slightly curved asby

fascia near the base, and a second broader one, and bifurcate within beyond the middle, both with a silvery gloss; towards the apex, near the hinder margin, is a small brown lobe, and on the costa are numerous minute silvery streaks; cilia reddish-white, with a brownish cloud: posterior wings grey-brown; cilia ashy.

Taken in Devonshire and in Scotland, in June.

Sp. 11. politana. Alis anticis nitidis subglaucis fusciis tribus rufo-brunneis. (Exp. Alar. 6½ lin.)

To. politana. Haworth.—Or. politana. Steph. Catal. ii. 182. No. 7015.

Anterior wings somewhat glaucous, shining, with the base obliquely brown, an oblique waved fascia in the middle, and another, frequently interrupted, reaching obliquely from the costa to the anal angle red-brown; posterior wings brownish.

Rare; found in the New Forest, and in Devonshire, in June; very scarce within the metropolitan district.

Sp. 12. pulchellana. Alis anticis canis, fasciis tribus, subobliquis, concinnis nigricantibus, ultimá interruptâ. (Exp. Alar. 6-7 lin.)

To. pulchellana. Haworth.-Or. pulchellana. Steph. Catal. ii. 182. No. 7017.

Anterior wings hoary, with a large angulated oblique brown fascia at the base; a second stout, waved one, extending from the middle of the costa nearly to the anal angle, in which about the middle of the wings is a fulvous dot; a third fascia is formed of a semiovate spot on the costa, and a second pear-shaped one on the inner margin: cilia brown, dusky-black towards the apex of the wing: posterior lead coloured, with snowy cilia.

Very scarce: I possess a specimen that was taken in the New Forest; a second (which was in the late Mr. Haworth's collection) was found near London, in June.

Sp. 13. fuligana. Alis nigris, anticis fusco nebulosis, strigis sesquitertiis lituris punctisque atro-plumbeis, costá albidá subpunctatá. (Exp. Alar. 6—7 lin.)

To. fuligana. Hübner.—Or. fuligana. Steph. Catal. ii. 182. No. 7016.

Anterior wings with the base, an oblique fascia behind the middle, and the hinder margin, black, the intermediate spaces forming pale bands, which are clouded with fuscous, the black on the hinder margin is slightly interrupted, and forms a lobe inwards: costa with three black dots edged with white: cilia with a pale stripe at the base; posterior wings rather brownish-black.

Very rare: taken in June within the metropolitan district, and in Norfolk.

Sp. 14. subsequana. Alis anticis rufo-griseis lucidis, strigis irregularibus subargenteis, lineolisque tribus atris ad angulum ani, posticis cinereo-fuscis.
 (Exp. Alar. 6½—7 lin.)

To. subsequana. Haworth.—Or. subsequana. Steph. Catal. ii. 182. No. 7021.

Anterior wings griseous-red and shining, with irregular whitish glossy streaks, arising from the costa, and faintly tinged with silver towards the apex; these streaks inclose first an oblique continuous pale reddish fascia before the middle, and an interrupted one towards the apex; at the tip of the wing is an irregular brown spot, and a second towards the middle of the wing; near the anal angle are three minute black streaks: cilia glossy ashy-white: posterior wings ashy-brown, with whitish cilia.

This pretty species appears to belong rather to the genus Carpocapsa, but it differs sufficiently to constitute a section thereof, should it be referrible there.

Rare: I have one example that was found near London, and a second that occurred in the vicinity of Edinburgh in June.

Sp. 15. aurofasciana. Plate 39. f. 3.—Alis anticis nigro-fuscis, fasciis duabus medio rectis, punctisque duobus posticis transversis aureo-flavis, posticis fuscis.
 (Exp. Alar. 5—6½ lin.)

To. aurofasciana. Haworth.—Or. aurofasciana. Steph. Catal. ii. 182. No. 7019.

Anterior wings with a slightly-angulated brown-black fascia at the base, followed by a broad golden-yellow band, irregularly streaked with dusky, thence to the apex brown-black, with an irregular golden-yellow fascia, extending rather obliquely from the costa to the hinder angle, and having a brown lobe in the middle of the posterior margin: costa with minute white dots on the extreme edge: posterior wings blackish-brown.

Apparently very rare; I have one specimen that I caught many years since at Darenth wood in the beginning of July, and a second, a very fine one, whence the accompanying figure was designed, that I secured in July, 1827, on Claudon Common, near Ripley.

Sp. 16. bifasciana. Alis anticis luteo-fulvis strigis saturatioribus, fasciis duabus fuscis, posticis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 5½-7 lin.)

To. bifasciana. Haworth.—Or. bifasciana. Steph. Catal. ii. 182. No. 7018.

Anterior wings with a broad straight brown fascia at the base, placed a little obliquely, thence to the apex tawny-luteous, with a somewhat pear-shaped fascia a little behind the middle, widest on the costa and slightly waved externally, the extreme apex rather dusky; costa somewhat cinereous, with minute white streaks: posterior wings brown.

Also a rare species; I have two specimens, which were taken many years ago at Darenth wood in June; I have seen but one other specimen.

Sp. 17. furfurana. Alis anticis sordide griseo-rufescentibus, nebulosis, maculis irregularibus brunneo-fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 7 lin.)

To. furfurana. Haworth.—Or. furfurana. Steph. Catal. ii. 182. No. 7020.

Anterior wings rather obtuse, truncate, dull reddish, clouded, and varied with irregular fuscous-brown spots, forming an indistinct faseia at the base, and an interrupted one about the middle; besides these are a broad oblique brown streak at the apex, and a spot of similar hue on the inner margin; on the costa towards the apex are three distinct brown dots, with white edges, forming short streaks of that colour: posterior wings brown.

This is likewise a scarce insect; I possess two of the original specimens, one of them given to me by the late Mr. Haworth long since, the other I obtained from the dispersion of his fine collection.

Sp. 18. marmorana. Alis anticis fuscis, apice cinereis, maculá costæ alteráque oppositá communi, apiceque fusco-brunneis. (Exp. Alar. 7—7½ lin.)

To. marmorana. Hubner .- Or. marmorana. Steph. Catal. ii. 182. No. 7011.

Anterior wings with a broad angulated fuscous-brown fascia at the base, followed by an ashy space, streaked with fuscous, then a very short brown fasciæform spot in the middle of the costa, opposite to which on the inner margin, towards the anal angle, is another larger triangular one, and on the hinder margin, near the anterior angle, is a slender brown fascia, and the extreme tip is of similar colour, with some abbreviated white streaks on the costa and on the hinder margin: posterior wings brownish.

Not very rare; found at Coombe and Darenth woods in June; also at Ripley, in Devonshire, Norfolk, Scotland, &c.

GENUS CCXCIV.—Notocelia, Hübner.

Palpi approximating, stout, subclavate, clothed throughout with long loose scales, totally concealing the terminal joint: maxillæ very short. Antennæ rather short, robust and slightly serrated in the males, pubescent within, slender and simple in the females: head small, clothed with long scales: eyes small, subglobose: thorax stout, ovate, not crested: wings entire, anterior broad, short, with faint markings, excepting a conspicuous dark blotch near the anal angle, and an obscure ring at the anterior one; hinder margin faintly emarginate; posterior wings ovate-triangular, slightly emarginate at the apex: body short, slender in the males, with a slight tutt at the apex, robust and acute in the females: legs short.

This genus is synonymous with Aspis of Treitschke, a name which falls both on the score of priority of Hübner's, and from its being used in another department of zoology; the shortness and breadth of its anterior wings, which are very simply marked, and possess a

very strong dark triangular blotch near the anal angle, unlike any other of the foregoing genera, sufficiently indicate its distinction: one species only is known.

Sp. 1. Udmanniana. Alis anticis cinereis strigis fuscescentibus, maculá posticá communi subtriangulari castaneá, albido cinctá. (Exp. Alar. 7-8½ lin.)

Ph. To. Udmanniana. Linné.—Donov. v. pl. 153. f. 1—3.—Pec. Udmanniana. Steph. Catal. ii. 183. No. 7024.

Anterior wings ashy, with indistinct brownish streaks forming obscure fasciæ; adjoining the anal angle is a somewhat obtusely-triangular common distinct brown spot, and on the apex of the costa, which is dark, are three or four pairs of whitish streaks, separated by a brown line, and with a brown spot between each pair: posterior wings brownish.

Not rare, in woody places within the metropolitan district, in June; I have frequently taken it at Darenth and Coombe woods, Ripley, Hertford, &c.; it also occurs in the New Forest, Devonshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, the north of England, &c.

GENUS CCXCV.—PŒCILOCHROMA* mihi.

Palpi remote, parallel, porrected horizontally, densely clothed with rather short scales, leaving the terminal joint visible, and acute: maxillæ rather long. Antennæ short, robust, and with the joints very distinct and pubescent within in the males, slender and simple in the females: head small, with a dense tuft of scales above: eyes small: thorax robust, not crested: wings ample; anterior long and rather wide, with indistinct but variable markings, rarely fasciated, the inner margin with a more or less evident light or dark blotch on the inner margin, the hinder margin entire, rounded, without the usual ring-like mark at the apex, or having it very obscure: posterior faintly emarginate at the apex: body rather short, slender, and tufted in the males, robust and acute in the females.

The insects comprising this genus are generally very prone to vary, and have usually much diversity of colouring, whence their name: their anterior wings are long, broad, rounded behind, rarely fasciated, but mostly dotted or freekled with dark colours, and have a more or less distinct pale blotch on the middle of the inner margin, or that margin is entirely pale; the posterior wings are ample: they differ in habit, and I suspect the last species belongs to another group.

^{*} Ποικιλος varius, Χρωμα color.

- A. Anterior wings not fasciated, simply coloured, with a large ovate dark-coloured blotch on the inner margin:—Efisagma, p. Hübner.
- Sp. 1. Solandriana. Alis anticis pallidis atomis minutissimis rufescentibus, maculá communi oblongâ subsinuatá brunneo-ferrugineá. (Exp. Alar. 8— $9\frac{1}{2}$ lin.)
- Ph. To. Solandriana. Linné.—Pœc. Solandriana. Steph. Catal. ii. 183. No. 7026.
- Anterior wings pale, with a reddish tinge, caused by very minute atoms, the hinder margin brownish, and the costa with some minute brown dots; on the inner margin is a large oblong rusty-brown, or dusky, patch, slightly waved on the discal edge: posterior wings brownish.

Not very common, though far from rare, within the metropolitan district, towards the end of July or beginning of August: it also occurs in the New Forest, and in Norfolk and Devonshire.

- B. Anterior wings indistinctly fasciated, or immaculate, with a paler blotch on the inner margin:—Epiblema, p. Hübner.
- Sp. 2. trapezana. Alis anticis testaceis seu fusco-ferrugineis subrivulosis nitidulis, maculá magná dorsali communi pallidiore, aut albidá vel niveá. (Exp. Alar. 8—10½ lin.)
- Py. trapezana. Fabricius.—Pœc. Sparmanniana. Steph. Catal. ii. 183. No. 7025.
- Anterior wings glossy testaceous, or cinnamon-brown, with more or less distinct brown or blackish markings, the principal of which form a Greek A on the middle of the inner margin, the hollow of which is always paler than the rest of the wing, sometimes ashy, or pale testaceous, whitish, white, or snowy, and the extreme edge of the blotch bears a few testaceous, fuscous, or blackish dots, and is very rarely immaculate: posterior wings fuscous.
- Excessively variable: the wings are sometimes fuscous, and the blotch on the inner margin is occasionally almost obliterated: the wings frequently are adorned with dusky spots, at other times they are nearly immaculate.

More abundant than the foregoing species, and extremely given to vary: it occurs at Coombe and Darenth woods, and in other parts of the country, about August. "Loch."—Rev. W. Little.

- C. Anterior wings dark on the costa or varied, and with a distinct irregular pale dorsal blotch, or an indication of one:—EPINOTIA, p. Hübner.
- Sp. 3. communana. Alis anticis nigro-fuscis, albido, cinereo, virescenteve variis, muculá dorsali quadratá subbifidá lituráque anali albidis, aut cinereis, costá albo nigroque punctatá. (Exp. Alar. 6-7½ lin.)
- Py. communana. *Haworth.*—N. G. communana. *Steph. Catal.* ii. 182. *No.* 7023. To. corticana. *Hübner*, *To. pl.* 55. f. 209, male; pl. 43. f. 270, female.
- Anterior wings black-brown, or varied with whitish, ash-colour, or greenish,

with a conspicuous irregularly waved darker or deep black central streak, dilated towards the inner margin, at the base, and near the apex; on the inner margin is a conspicuous ashy, whitish, or snowy quadrate patch, spotted with fuscous, and bearing considerable resemblance to a cock's head, the beak directed towards the hinder margin; near the anal angle is a smaller, but less distinct pale mark, and the costa is prettily dotted with black and white; cilia varied with whitish and dusky: posterior wings fuscous.

Extremely variable, scarcely two specimens occurring precisely alike, some being richly varied, others totally suffused with black; in some the dorsal blotch is very evident and large, in others obscure and small; some are prettily tinted with green, others destitute of that colour: the marks on the costa are often wanting, and in size the insect varies greatly.

One of the most abundant species of this family; it occurs not only throughout the metropolitan district in June, but in other parts of the country. "Gibside."—G. Wailes, Esq.

Sp. 4. piceana. Alis lucidis, anticis piceis fusco irroratis, aut immaculatis, posticis pallidissime fuscescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 8—10 lin.)

To. piceana. Haworth.—Pec. piceana. Steph. Catal. ii. 183. No. 7029.

Anterior wings glossy pitchy, with very faint and indistinct darker markings, frequently totally immaculate, but sometimes with a few black dots placed in irregular streaks; posterior wings also glossy, and very pale brownish.

Variable like its congeners: in some examples the anterior wings have a narrow longitudinal testaceous streak reaching from the base to the apex; others, again, are considerably varied with tawny or ferruginous, with some obscure darker markings; and the posterior wings are sometimes fuscous.

I suspect the variety with the central testaceous streak may be Sp. vittana, Curtis: it has the habit of being distinct, but is evidently a mere variety.

Rare, at least within the metropolitan district; but in August 1821 a great number of specimens were taken near Brockenhurst, in the New Forest, whence my series was obtained.

Sp. 5. semifuscana. Plate 36, f. 1. Alis anticis externè fusco-nigris seu fuscis, internè lacteis; posticis pallidis. (Exp. Alar. 8—10 lin.)

To. semifuscana. Haworth MSS.—Pœc. semifuscana. Steph. Catal. ii. 183-No. 7028.

Anterior wings glossy, the costa broadly black-brown or fuscous, the inner margin clear milky white, which colour extends to the disc in a broad lobe, and towards the apex is expanded irregularly on the hinder margin, where it becomes clouded with fuscous and is somewhat rounded: posterior wings also glossy, and pale ashy-white.

This is also a scarce species, but occurs in the New Forest in







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August, I believe in the vicinity of Brockenhurst: I obtained two specimens from thence at the same time I received the preceding insect, and have since procured others from Mr. Haworth's collection.

- D. Anterior wings black, with darker clouds, and an indistinct fulvescent dorsal blotch:—Acalla, p. Hübner.
- Sp. 6. maculana. Alis anticis nigris nebulis atris, postice plumbeo substrigosis maculis duabus dorsalibus, anteriore atrá obsoletá, postica subferrugineá, posticis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 10—11 lin.)
- Py. maculana. Fabricius.—Pœc. maculana. Steph. Catal. ii. 183. No. 7027.
- Anterior wings black, with darker clouds; the hinder margin with some obscure lead-coloured streaks, and the inner one with two faint dorsal blotches, the anterior one being black, the posterior rusty-brown, or somewhat ferruginous, and placed near the anal angle: posterior wings shining-brown.

Not common; found at Darenth and Coombe woods in the beginning of August or end of July: it likewise occurs occasionally in other places.

- E. Anterior wings with a distinct transverse dark fascia on a pale ashy ground:

 —Nephodesma, p. Hübner.
- Sp. 7. maurana. Alis anticis favillaceis, fasciá magná basi, alterâque subobliquá pone medium utráque undulatâ fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 11—12 lin.)
- To. maurana. Hübner .- Pœc. maurana. Steph. Catal. ii. 183. No. 7030.
- Anterior wings very pale ashy-brown, or whitish-grey; the base with a broad fuscous fascia, somewhat waved on the outer edge; behind the middle is a slightly oblique band of similar colour, narrow on the costa and very much expanded on the inner margin, and both margins considerably waved: on the hinder margin are two or three minute fuscous dots, and a few paler ones on the costa; cilia pale: posterior wings fuscous, also with pale cilia.

Apparently a very rare species, of which I have yet seen only a pair; the female was taken in July, near Lyndhurst, in the New Forest, by Mr. Weaver; the male I procured from Mr. Haworth's collection; it was taken, I believe, in Sussex, by Mr. Scales.

GENUS CCXCVI.—PTYCHOLOMA* mihi.

Palpi very short, slender, rather ascending, clothed with short scales, the terminal joint slightly exposed and acute: maxillæ short. Antenuæ rather

^{*} Πτυξ plica, Λωμα fimbria.

short, stout in the males and pubescent within, slender and simple in the females: head small, with a short tuft between the antennæ: eyes small: thorax rather stout, with metallic stripes, not crested: wings deflexed, anterior entire, slightly rounded on the hinder margin, the costa faintly dilated on the shoulder, and in the males reflected, forming a thickened edge; the disc with metallic characters on a plain dark ground; posterior wings rounded, not emarginate: legs rather long, slender, with a tuft at the apex in both sexes, smallest in the females, in which sex the body is stoutish: legs short.

The males of this genus are well characterised by having the base of the costa of the anterior wings deeply reflected, and both sexes have the same wings of a dark hue (generally tinted with orange or tawny,) with various silvery marks thereon, resembling letters: they are also entire, rounded on the anterior margin, and not fasciated, neither do they possess a circular spot at the apex, so common in this family of insects.

Sp. 1. Lecheana. Alis anticis obscure luteo-fuscis, in medio characteribus I L resupinatis argenteis, posticis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 7—10 lin.)

Ph. To. Lecheana. Linné.-Pt. Lecheana. Steph. Catal. ii. 183. No. 7031.

Anterior wings obscure luteous or orange-brown, palest at the base; on the disc are two silvery marks resembling the letters I L, between which the colour is rather dark; cilia luteous and very glossy: posterior wings fuscous; cilia pale dull yellow.

The wings vary considerably in tint, being sometimes dull testaceous, or of an olivaceous hue, and the silvery marks are more or less distinct.

Found, not uncommonly, at the end of June, in woody places within the metropolitan district, at Darenth, Coombe wood, &c.; also at Hertford, Ripley, the New Forest, Devonshire, &c. "Monks' wood."—C. C. Babington, Esq.

Sp. 2. obsoletana. Alis omnibus nigris obscuris, anticis strigis punctisque numerosis ciliisque argenteis. (Exp. Alar. 8 lin.)

Or. obsoletana. Steph. Catal. ii. 182. No. 7012.

Wings dull black; anterior with numerous irregularly dispersed silvery dots, and some of them slightly disposed in streaks; cilia also silvery: posterior wings rather less obscure, with deep black cilia.

The only example I have seen of this very distinct insect was taken at Birch wood, in June.

GENUS CCXCVII.—EUCHROMIA* mihi.

Palpi robust, compressed, subclavate, porrected horizontally, clothed with long, loose scales, which extend as far as the extremity of the terminal joint, which is visible and acute: maxillæ short. Antennæ short and rather stout in both sexes, slightly pubescent within in the males: head subglobose, with a small tuft between the antennæ: eyes small: thorax rather stout, not crested; wings deflexed; anterior with the costa straight, the hinder margin entire, and a little rounded; the disc without any streaks or fasciæ; posterior wings ovate-triangular, slightly emarginate at the apex: body long and slender, rather stoutest in the females, with a small tuft at the apex in both sexes: legs short.

In this genus the species, which are closely allied in outline to those of the genus Lozotænia, are distinguished by being destitute of any fasciæ or markings, excepting a few indistinct spots on the costa of the anterior wings, which are generally of light purplish hues, and have a faint indication of a circular spot at the anterior angle.

Sp. 1. purpurana. Alis anticis ciliisque lætè purpureis, ipsá costá pallidá purpurco crebrè punctatá, posticis fuscis, ciliis rufescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 8—9½ lin.)

To. purpurana. Haworth.—Eu. purpurana. Steph. Catal. ii. 183. No. 7032.

Anterior wings and cilia fine lively purple, the costa thickly spotted with minute paler spots: posterior wings fuscous, with reddish and purplish cilia.

Found in June, but very rarely, in the New Forest; also in Norfolk.

Sp. 2. fulvipunctana. Alis anticis obscuris postice atomis inconspicuis subfulvescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 8-8½ lin.)

To. fulvipunctana. Haworth.—Eu. fulvipunctana. Steph. Catal. ii. 184. No. 7033.

Anterior wings dull reddish-brown, with very indistinct darker, or tawny-red dots, more or less obliterated: posterior fuscous, with whitish cilia.

Also taken in Norfolk, and near London, but very rarely.

GENUS CCXCVIII.—LOPHODERUS+ mihi.

Palpi short, diverging, slender, slightly ascending, clothed with short compact scales, the terminal joint very distinct and exposed, acute: maxilla short.

^{*} Ev bene, Χρωμα eolor.

[†] Λοφος crista, Δερη collum.

Antennæ rather short, slender in the females, stouter and a little pubescent within in the males: head small, with a tust on the front and between the antennæ: eyes large, subglobose: thorax robust, with a crest behind: wings deflexed; anterior long, slightly dilated at the base of the costa, and faintly waved at the tip, hinder margin a little rounded, not emarginate at the apex, the disc without distinct fasciæ, with a pale red or rust-coloured ground; posterior ample, faintly emarginate at the apex: body rather short and stout, with a slight tust at the apex in both sexes: legs short, posterior longest and stoutest.

The crested thorax of these insects forms a rather conspicuous character in this family, as few of the genera are distinguished by this peculiarity; their plain rounded anterior wings, which are destitute of defined fasciæ, and which have a somewhat raised pale smooth dot on the disc towards the apex, will enable the student to discriminate them from Ditula, and the other genera with the thorax crested behind.

Sp. 1. ministranus. Alis anticis sericeo nitidis ferrugineis, basi fasciáque posticá flavicantibus, punctoque postico albido. (Exp. Alar. 9-10 lin.)

Ph. To. ministrana. Linné.—Donovan, v. xii. pl. 380. f. 2.—Lo ministranus. Steph. Catal. ii. 184. No. 7034.

Anterior wings with a rich silken gloss, deep ferruginous, especially on the hinder margin, the base exteriorly and a broad indistinct dash on the hinder margins yellowish; on the disc posteriorly is a slightly raised whitish spot: cilia bright ferruginous: posterior wings brown, with pale cilia.

The anterior wings are sometimes entirely ferruginous, and the posterior sometimes palish at the base.

Extremely abundant in some places, especially in the vicinity of Dover, in June, but less frequent within the metropolitan district. "Gibside."—G. Wailes, Esq.

Sp. 2. subfascianus. Alis anticis fusco ferrugineis, fasciis duabus obsoletis pallidioribus. (Exp. Alar. 8 lin.)

Lo. subfascianus. Steph. Catal. ii. 184. No. 7035.

Anterior wings rusty-brown, with an indistinct pale fascia near the base before the middle, with the edges waved, and a second very indistinct and considerably abbreviated behind; cilia dusky: posterior wings pale fuscous, with darker nervures: cilia dusky-ash.

The only examples I have seen of this obscure, but distinct species, were taken in the New Forest, in June.

GENUS CCXCVIII.—SARROTHRIPUS, Curtis.

Palpi long, filiform, porrected in form of a beak, slender, clothed with long pilose scales, which conceal the terminal joint, which is very long and slender, nearly filiform: maxillæ long. Antennæ long, slender, setaceous, simple in both sexes: head rather short, with a porrected fascicle of scales in front: eyes subglobose: thorax short, with a rounded crest behind: wings, entire; anterior rounded at the base, the costa faintly emarginate in the middle and ciliated; hinder margin rounded, furnished with long cilia; the disc with a few slightly elevated scales; posterior wings ample, faintly notched towards the apex, with long cilia: body somewhat robust in both sexes, stoutest in the females, moderately long, and furnished with a small tuft: legs moderate; intermediate longest; anterior with a long branch of hairs on the inside of the femora and tibia.

This genus, which corresponds with Axia of Hübner-a name which ought strictly to be here employed, but to prevent a change I have continued the one proposed in this country—is one of the most conspicuous among the Tortricidæ, not only from the magnitude of the species, but from their habit; the palpi are remarkably long, slender, and filiform; the maxillæ are also long; the anterior wings very much rounded at the base, with the costa finely ciliated with rough scales, and the disc with a few scattered elevated ones, and marked with round dark dots, the hinder margin rounded and furnished with long cilia; the anterior legs are adorned with long fascicles of hair-like seales. The species are apparently autumnal, making their appearance towards the end of summer, and sometimes continuing throughout the winter. Hübner, Haworth, and other Lepidopterists, consider there are several species, as hereafter described, but Treitschke unites them all under one name, as Pen. revayana, in his 8th volume, forming them into Section A. (and consequently the type) of his genus Penthina, as before referred to (see p. 87): though I suspect he has mistaken the species of a variable genus for varieties of an inconstant species. At all events, there appear to be two types of colouring, one with pale ashy or hoary wings and a fulvous central dot-the other with fuscous or brown wings and a black central dot: they are comparatively rare in this country; but, upon an examination of about fifty specimens, I think they may be separated into the species as I have placed them: of their metamorphoses I am ignorant.

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Sp. 1. degeneranus. Alis anticis sericeis cancscentibus nubilosis, strigis undatis obsoletis punctisque elevatis fuscis, punctoque majore fulvo loco stigmatis anticis Noctuarum. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc.)

To. degenerana. Hübner.—To. bifasciana. Donovan, xi. pl. 357. f. 3.—Sa. degeneranus. Steph. Catal. ii. 184. No. 7036.

Anterior wings of a glossy silken hoary hue, clouded with cinereous-brown, with numerous elevated darker spots, and a fulvous one in place of the anterior stigma of the Noctuidæ; on the disc are two rather obscure waved streaks, and on the hinder margin a row of brown dots.

Taken at Darenth and Birch woods from July to December; also in the New Forest, near Brockenhurst, but not very abundant.

Sp. 2. undulanus. Alis anticis canescentibus, strigis duabus undulatis fuscis, punctoque interjecto fulvo. (Exp. Alar. 10—11 lin.)

To. undulana. Hübner, To. pl. 2. f. 7.

Anterior wings of a shining silken hoary tint, with some obscure fuscous dots and two waved fuscous streaks, one before the middle and the other behind, and both duplicated; between them is a fulvous dot.

Probably a variety of the male of the preceding insect.

Found in the same localities with the preceding, but less frequently.

Sp. 3. dilutanus. Alis anticis griscis, nitidis, fasciis duabus brevissimis costærufis. (Exp. Alar. 11—12 lin.)

To. dilutanus. Hübner .- Sa. dilutanus. Steph. Catal. ii. 184. No. 7037.

Anterior wings griseous, or pale ash colour, shining, with a short bar at the base and a second larger triangular one in the middle of the costa reddish; at the apex of the latter is placed a fulvous dot, between which and the hinder margin is an obsolete waved row of black spots, and on the hinder margin itself is another row of very minute black dots.

Taken in the neighbourhood of Greenhithe; also at Darenth and Birch woods and the New Forest, and occasionally at Coombe wood, in August, and in Norfolk.

Sp. 4. Lathamianus. Alis anticis pallidè testaceis, basi apiceque punctis elevatis nigris, puncto centrali ferrugineo. (Exp. Alar. $10\frac{1}{2}$ lin.)

Ph. To. Lathamianus. Gmelin.—To. Ilicana. Donovan, x. pl. 359. f. 2.—Sa. Lathamianus. Steph. Catal. ii. 184. No. 7039.

Anterior wings pale testaceous, with elevated black dots at the base and apex, and a ferruginous one on the disc: head and palpi above snow-white.

Less abundant than the foregoing; taken at Birch and Darenth woods in August.

- Sp. 5. Ilicana. Alis anticis uniformiter fuscis, nitidis, punctis nigris sparsis elevatis. (Exp. Alar. 9-11 lin.)
- Py. Ilicana. Fabricius.—Sa. Ilicanus. Steph. Catal. ii. 184. No. 7040.
- Anterior wings of an uniform glossy ashy-brown, with two approximating blackish dots, on the disc, before the middle, a deep black solitary one behind the middle, and near the hinder margin towards the anal angle, two or three approximating brown ones, placed, as it were, in continuation of a pale waved streak: on the extreme edge is a row of minute fuscous dots.

Rather more frequent than either of the other species of this genus; found at Birch wood, Darenth, and Coombe, at the end of July and beginning of August; likewise in the New Forest.

- Sp. 6. Afzelianus. Alis auticis testaceo-fuscis, basi maculâque trigonû medio costæ, punctisque paucis elevatis nigris. (Exp. Alar. 9—11 lin.)
- Ph. To. Afzeliana. Gmelin ?-Sa. Afzelianus. Steph. Catal. ii. 184. No. 7038.
- Anterior wings shining testaceous brown, with a short black fascia at the base, a large triangular black patch on the middle of the costa, and some obscure blackish dots on the disc.

Taken with the preceding species, less common: it has been found in March, probably the remains of the autumnal brood.

- Sp. 7. ramulanus. Alis anticis pallide testaceis, costá saturatiori, strigá longitudinali atrá ramosá a basi pone medium, punctisque elevatis nigris. (Exp. Alar. 9—10 lin.)
- To. ramulanus. Hübner.—Sa. ramulanus. Curtis, i. pl. 29.—Steph. Catal. ii. 184. No. 7041.
- Anterior wings pale testaceous, darker at the costa; the disc with a distinct longitudinal black streak, giving off two twigs at the base, one about the middle of the inner margin, and a bifid one at the apex, near which, on the costal side, is attached a round black dot, and on the hinder margin are two or three smaller ones, largest at the anal angle.
- Var. β. Sa. Stonanus. Steph. Catal. ii. 184. No. 7042.—Rather larger, with the black vitta on the anterior wings more ramose, the disc with a faint waved fuscous streak.

I have seen but few examples of this pretty species, of which I took one in July 1821 at Darenth; a second (figured by Mr. Curtis) was taken at Birch wood in July 1823, and two others, one of them the variety, subsequently.

GENUS CCXCIX.—PERONEA, Curtis.

Palpi rather long, parallel, porrected horizontally, compressed, tumid in the middle above; densely clothed with short scales, the apex pilose, and concealing the terminal joint, which is short and slender: maxillæ very short. Antennæ short, faintly serrated, simple in both sexes: head small, with a loose tuft of scales above: eyes prominent: thorax moderate, slightly crested behind: wings entire; anterior rounded at the base, the costa rather distinctly emarginate and ciliated, the hinder margin faintly repanded; disc with scattered elevated scales, chiefly near the posterior angle, and in the typical species with a large elevated tuft in the centre; cilia rather short: posterior wings ample, ovate-triangular, scarcely emarginate at the apex; cilia rather long: body somewhat long and slender, stontest in the females, with a small tuft at the apex: legs moderate, short; anterior clothed with very short scales, not pilose.

Like the insects of the preceding genus, much uncertainty exists as to the limits of the respective species; the typical ones may be instantly recognised by having a large bundle of elevated scales nearly in the centre of the anterior wings, the costa of which is rounded at the base, emarginated slightly in the middle, and faintly eiliated, with rough scales; the less typical species want the tuft of scales on the middle of the wing, but have small scattered elevated ones towards the base and hinder margin; the costa is less prominently rounded, and the prevalent colours are more diversified; the species are autumnal, making their appearance about August, though a few specimens are occasionally met with earlier.

A. Anterior wings with a large elevated bundle of scales on the disc, a little beyond the middle:—Lopas, Hübner.*

Sp. 1. profanana. Alis anticis griseo-ferrugineis, fasciculo magno medio elevato limboque crassiore ustulatis: thorace fusco. (Exp. Alar. 9—9½ lin.)

^{*} As in Sarrothripus, diversity of opinion exists as to the number of the species in this section, which mainly corresponds with Lopas of Hübner, and I really am at a loss to define their extent, as the numerous varieties which each apparent species are liable to form a most perplexing question to resolve; nevertheless, upon an examination of about 500 specimens, I have come to the conclusion that they may be divided into the following species, which appear as it were divisible into triads; each variation in the colour of the central tuft including three diversities in the general colours, one of which has usually a broad pale vitta on the inner margin.

Py. profanana. Fabricius.—Donovan, xii. pl. 377. f. 3.—Pe. profanana. Steph. Catal. ii. 184. No. 7043.

Anterior wings rusty-griseous, the costa, with the base, a large central patch, and a spot at the apex, ustulated-brown: on the disc is a conspicuous tuft of clongate elevated scales of a deep ustulated-brown, and a few minute elevated points of similar hue adjoining: posterior wings fuscous: thorax the same: head cinereous.

Found at Birch and Coombe woods, in the autumn; likewise in the New Forest: not very common.

Sp. 2. striana. Alis anticis saturate fuscis, punctulis duobus posticis costalibus niveis, fasciculo medio thoraceque fuscis, striâque cinereâ marginis tenuioris. (Exp. Alar. 9—10 lin.)

To. striana. Haworth.-Pe. striana. Steph. Catal. ii. 185. No. 7044.

Anterior wings deep fuscous, with two minute snowy-white dots at the apex of the costa, a large brown tuft of elevated scales on the disc, and some minute ones near the anal angle; on the inner margin is a broad ash-coloured streak, vanishing towards the posterior angle: thorax fuscous; head and palpi snowy.

More abundant than the last; found at Birch wood and near Ripley, where I found it in July 1827; also in Norfolk and the New Forest.

Sp. 3. substriana. Alis anticis griseo-fuscis, immaculatis, fasciculo medio atro, striâque obsoletâ cinereâ marginis tenuioris; thorace fusco. (Exp. Alar. 9\frac{1}{2} lin.)

Pe. substriana. Steph. Catal. ii. 185. No. 7045.

Anterior wings griseous-brown, nearly immaculate, with a large tuft of elevated black scales on the disc, and an obscure ashy streak on the inner margin: thorax fuscous: head and palpi cinereous.

Taken at Birch wood and in the New Forest in August; not so commonly as the foregoing.

Sp. 4. brunneana. Alis anticis brunneis, posticè saturatioribus, fasciculo medio nigro, striâque obsoletá subcinereá marginis tenuioris; thorace capite palpisque cincreis. (Exp. Alar. 9—10 lin.)

Pe. brunneana. Steph. Catal. ii. 185. No. 7046.

Anterior wings pale brown at the base, dark at the apex; the disc with a black tuft of elevated scales, and a few smaller ones near the anal angle; on the inner margin is a faint ashy streak: thorax, head, and palpi ashy.

Found at Darenth wood in August, and in the New Forest in the autumn.

Sp. 5. vittana. Alis anticis brunneis posticè saturatioribus, fasciculo medio nigro, vittà latà marginis tenuioris, thorace, capite, palpisque rufo-ochraceis. (Exp. Alar. 9-9½ lin.)

Pe. vittana. Steph. Catal. ii. 185. No. 7047.

Anterior wings brown, with the apex darker, the disc with an elevated tuft of black scales, and some minute black dots near the hinder angle; the inner margin with a broad ochraceous-red streak; thorax, head, and palpi of similar line.

This has occurred near London, and also in the New Forest, but rarely.

Sp. 6. spadiceana. Alis anticis brunneo-fuscis basi spadiceis, fusciculo medio elevato nigro-brunneo, thorace fusco, capite palpisque cinereis. (Exp. Alar. 9—10 lin.)

To. spadiceana. Haworth.-Pe. spadiceana. Steph. Catal. ii. 185. No. 7048.

Anterior wings bright bay-colour at the base, the apex fuscous-brown, the colours divided obliquely from near the base of the inner margin to a little behind the middle of the costa; on the disc is an elevated black-brown tuft, with a few paler minute scales near the anal angle: thorax fuscous: head and palpi ashy.

Taken at Coombe wood in the autumn, and occasionally throughout the winter: it also occurs in the New Forest.

Sp. 7. consimilana. Alis anticis brunneo-fuscis, basi internè subfulvo-aurantio, fasciculo medio elevato rufo-brunneo, stri\u00e1 obscur\u00e1 einere\u00ea marginis tenuioris, thorace capite palpisque albis. (Exp. Alar. 9\u00e4 lin.)

Pe. consimilana. Steph. Catal. ii. 185. No. 7049.

Anterior wings fuscous-brown, the base interiorly of a tawny-orange, the apex freckled with black; on the disc is an elevated red-brown tuft of scales, and on the inner margin an obscure ashy streak: head, palpi, and thorax white.

Found in the New Forest, and near Ripley, in the autumn; but not common.

Sp. 8. Desfontaniana. Alis anticis fuscis, striá a basi ad medium terminante, fasciculo magno elevato, aurantiis, thorace fusco, capite palpisque pallidis. (Exp. Alar. 9—10 lin.)

Py. Desfontaniana. Fabricius.—Pe. Desfontaniana. Steph. Catal. ii. 185. No. 7050.

Auterior wings brown, the costa darkest, with an indeterminate broad orange vitta arising from the base of the inner margin, extending to the middle, and terminated by an elevated tuft of scales, of similar huc; thorax fuscous; head and palpi pale, with a reddish tinge.

Found occasionally at Birch and Coombe woods, in the autumn; and rather abundantly in the New Forest.

Sp. 9. fulvocristana. Alis anticis externè brunneo-fuscis, internè aurantiobrunneis vittà latà ochraceà marginis tenuioris, fasciculo medio fulvo, capite pulpis thoraceque ochraceis. (Exp. Alar. 9—9½ lin.)

Pe. fulvocristana. Steph. Catal. ii. 185. No. 7051.

Anterior wings with the costa and hinder margin fuscous-brown, the inner portion orange-brown, with a broad ochreous streak on the inner margin extending to the hinder angle; on the disc is an elevated tuft of fulvous scales: head, thorax, and palpi ochreous.

Taken in the New Forest in the autumn: apparently rare.

Sp. 10. albovittana. Plate 36, f. 2.—Alis anticis costâ brunneo-fuscâ, margine postico fusco, vittâ a basi ad medium aurantiâ, aliâque latâ niveâ marginis tenuioris, fasciculo medio fulvo, thorace, capite palpisque niveis. (Exp. Alar. 9 lin.)

Pe. albovittana. Steph. Catal. ii. 185. No. 7052.

Anterior wings with the costa broadly fuscous-brown, the hinder margin dull brown, with an orange streak from the base to near the middle, and a broad snow-white one on the inner margin, vanishing towards the hinder margin: on the disc is an elevated fulvous tuft of scales: head, thorax, and palpi snow-white.

Of this conspicuous and beautiful species I have seen only the example whence the accompanying figure was designed: it was taken in the New Forest in August 1821.

Sp. 11. fulvovittana. Alis anticis fuscis, nebulosis, fuscià costali albidà, vittà latà marginis tenuioris fulvà, fusciculo medio fulvescente: thorace capite palpisque cinereis. (Exp. Alar. 8½—9 lin.)

Pe. fulvovittana. Steph. Catal. ii. 185. No. 7053.

Anterior wings brown, with darker and lighter clouds, a few blackish spots towards the base, then a rather distinct irregular whitish fascia, extending from the costa towards the inner margin, but vanishing before reaching the latter, and usually going off in a semicircle towards the apex of the costa, leaving a dusky costal patch: on the inner margin is a broad bright fulvous streak, and the elevated tuft of scales is very pale, or whitish, fulvous: head, thorax, and palpi ashy.

Found in the New Forest, and at Greenhithe, in the autumn.

Sp. 12. cristalana. Alis anticis fuscis, atro nebulosis, basi fasciù irregulari albà, qua oblique extendit verrus apicem costa; margo tenuiore fusciculoque elevato pallide fuscis: capite, thorace palpisque cinereis. (Exp. Alar. 9-10 lin.)

Ph. To. cristalana. Donovan, iii. pl. 77, f. 1, 2.—Pe. cristalana. Steph. Catalii. 185. No. 7054.

Anterior wings fuscous, clouded with black at the base, and with pale ashybrown at the apex, with an irregular white, fascia at the base extending obliquely towards the apex of the costa, and enclosing a fuscous blotch on the costa itself; the fascia also branches off irregularly towards the inner margin, towards the base: the central tuft is pale fuscous, as well as the inner margin; on the anterior angle is a dark fuscous cloud: head, palpi, and thorax cinereous.

Found at Birch and Coombe woods, but not common; more abundant in the New Forest, towards the end of August or beginning of September.

Sp. 13. subvittana. Alis anticis fuscis, immaculatis, vittâ valdè abbreviatá basi marginis interioris fasciculoque medio albidis, thorace capite palpisque albis. (Exp. Alar. 10½ lin.)

Pe. subvittana. Steph. Catal. ii. 185. No. 7055.

Anterior wings fuscous, immaculate, with a very short broad whitish streak at the extreme base of the inner margin, and the central tuft of scales whitish: head, thorax, and palpi obscure-white.

Taken in August 1821 in the New Forest.

Sp. 14. cristana. Alis anticis saturate fuscis, fasciculo medio elevato, vittà latá marginis tenuioris, capite, palpis thoraceque niveis. (Exp. Alar. 8½—10 lin.)

Py. cristana. Fabricius.-Pe. cristana. Steph. Catal. ii. 185. No. 7056.

Anterior wings deep fuscous, with a few scattered white elevated scales towards the hinder margin, and a large snowy-white tuft of the same rather behind the middle; on the inner margin is a broad snowy-white dash: thorax, head, and palpi also snow-white: posterior wings brownish.

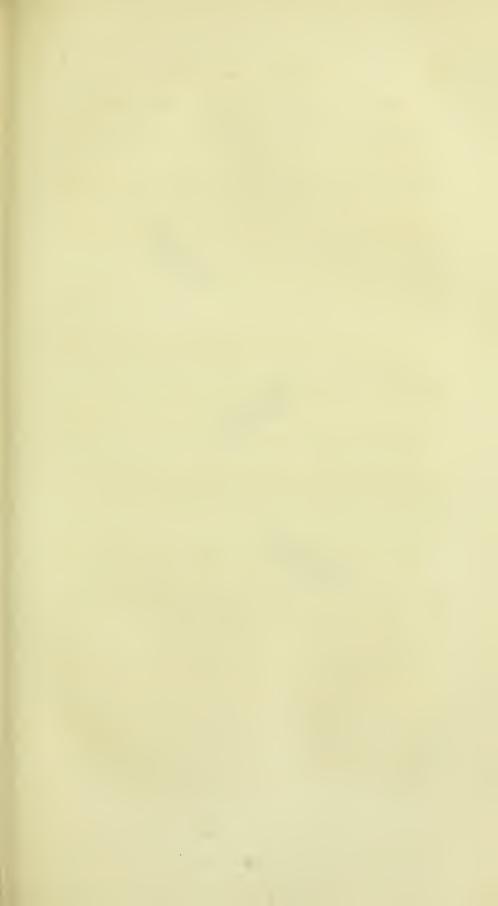
This beautiful species occurs less frequently than most of its congeners; it has been taken near Birch and Coombe woods, in Norfolk and in the New Forest, in August and September.

Sp. 15. albipunctana. Alis anticis fuscis, vittá latá marginis tenuioris ochraceoalbâ, fusciculo medio albo, thorace, capite palpisque, lacteis. (Exp. Alar. 9 lin.)

Pe. albipunctana. Haworth MSS .- Steph. Catal. ii. 185. No. 7057.

Anterior wings brown, immaculate, with a central tuft of white elevated scales, and a few scattered ones towards the hinder margin; on the inner margin is a broad ochraceous-white, or cream-coloured, dash: head, thorax, and palpi cream-coloured.

Apparently rare: it has occurred only in the New Forest.









- B. Anterior wings without a large elevated tuft of scales in the middle, a few scattered ones only on the disc.
 - a. Palpi large, with the terminal joint concealed:—Lopas et Eclectis, p. Hübner.
- Sp. 16. ruficostana. Alis anticis purpurascente fuscis, costû basi dimidiatim obliquè atro castaneo, vittû latû marginis tenuioris, thorace capite palpisque niveis, aut lutescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 9—10½ lin.)
- Pe. ruficostana. Curtis, i. pl. 16.—Steph. Catal. ii. 186. No. 7074.
- Anterior wings dull purplish brown, with a large patch of dark chestnut, extending obliquely from the base nearly to the apex of the costa; a minute tuft of bright ferruginous, or fulvous, scales on the disc, and some pale elevated spots on the anal angle, with a faint row of dusky ones parallel with the hinder margin; the inner margin with a broad stripe of a snowyor yellowish-white: posterior wings fuscous: head, thorax, and palpi snowy-white.

Several specimens of this very beautiful insect have been taken in different years in the New Forest, from August to October. I am indebted to Mr. Bentley, whose collection of this genus is very fine and unrivalled, for my specimen.

Sp. 17. umbrana. Alis anticis griseo-testaceis, luridis, vittá a basi ad apicem punctoque medio subelevato nigro-ustulatis. (Exp. Alar. 8—10 lin.)

To. umbrana. Hübner.—Pe. umbrana. Steph. Catal. ii. 185. No. 7058.

Anterior wings dull griseo-testaceous or brownish, shining, with a brownblack irregular streak extending from the base to the anterior apex; and in the middle with a slightly elevated black spot: posterior wings brownish.

The anterior wings are frequently clouded with dark fuscous, and more or less varied with pale fuscous; the latter colour disposed in oblique fasciæ, arising on the costa.

Taken occasionally at Coombe wood in the autumn, but in August and September 1821 it abounded in the New Forest, whence I obtained an extensive series of varieties at that period.

Sp. 18. divisana. Plate 31, f. 1.—Alis anticis testaceo-fuscis vittá rectá a basi ad apicem nigrá, alteráque adnatá laterá exteriore albâ. (Exp. Alar. 10—11 lin.)

To. divisana. Hübner .- Pe. divisana. Steph. Catal. ii. 187. No. 7059.

Anterior wings glossy testaceous-brown, with a broad black straight entire streak from the base to the anterior angle, shaded off inwardly to the ground colour of the wing, and bounded exteriorly by a broad white, or snowy, dash, vanishing towards the costa, which is brownish: head, thorax, and posterior wings also brownish.

Rare; very few specimens having yet been taken, most of which occurred in the New Forest, in the autumn of different years, commencing with 1821. It has been taken at Greenhithe.

Sp. 19. radiana. Alis anticis pallidis, vittâ striisque crebris basi confluentibus ustulato-fuscis, limbo crassiore latissimè pallido, posticis pallide fuscescentibus.
 (Exp. Alar. 9½—10 lin.)

To. radiana. Hübner.-Pe. radiana. Steph. Catal. ii. 185. No. 7061.

Anterior wings pale, with a brown streak extending from the base to the apex, and numerous oblique striæ reaching therefrom to the hinder margin and confluent at the base, where there are some elevated blackish scales; the costal edge broadly pale: posterior wings pale brownish.

The costa is sometimes faintly streaked with brown:—Pe. strigana. Steph. Catal. ii. 185. No. 7060.

This species has been found, but very rarely, at Coombe wood, in September, and a few examples have appeared in the New Forest.

Sp. 20. ramostriana. Alis anticis fuscis, lucidis, radiis numcrosis saturatioribus; posticis albido-fusco, thorace capitoque albidis. (Exp. Alar. 9—10 lin.)

Pe. ramostriana. Steph. Catal. ii. 186. No. 7063.

Anterior wings pale testaceous-brown, with numerous darker streaks radiating from a palish central one: posterior wings whitish-brown: thorax and head whitish.

Found in the New Forest, in the autumn.

Sp. 21. centrovittana. Alis anticis testaceo-fuscis, nitidulis, vitt\u00ed lat\u00ed a basi ad upicem grisco-testace\u00e1, striisque radiantibus ustulato-fuscis, posticis albido fuscescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 9-10 lin.)

Pe. centrovittana. Haworth MSS .- Steph. Catal. ii. 186. No. 7062.

Anterior wings testaceous-brown, shining, with a broad pale griseous-testaceous dash extending from the base to the apex, and numerous oblique radiating ustulated-brown streaks, extending on one side to the costa, and on the other to the hinder margin: posterior wings whitish-brown.

Variable: in some examples the anterior wings have an oblique abbreviated pale griseous fascia, a little before the middle, edged with fuscous: others have them clouded with a pale leaden brown.

Occasionally met with near London: in July 1827 I captured two specimens in a lane near Ripley: others have occurred in the New Forest later in the season.

Sp. 22. combustana. Alis anticis ustulato-fuscis, vittà obscur\u00ed a basi ad apicem pullidiore, margineque tenuiore lat\u00e0 ochracco. (Exp. Alar. 9-10 lin.) To. combustana. Hübner ?-Py. combustana. Steph. Catal. ii. 186. No. 7064.

Anterior wings bright ustulated-brown, slightly clouded, with an obscure paler dash from the base to the anterior angle; the inner margin broadly ochraceous-white: posterior wings whitish-brown.

Also variable; some specimens having an oblique pale fascia a little before the middle, and others having above half the width of the wings pale.

Found in the autumn in the New Forest, and also near Ripley in August.

Sp. 23. albistriana. Alis anticis fuscis, costá scabro ciliatá, striáque cinereá marginis tenuioris, posticis pallide fuscescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 9—10 lin.)

To. albistriana. Haworth.—Pe. albistriana. Steph. Catal. ii. 186. No. 7065.

Anterior wings brown, with minute darker elevated scales, the costa roughly ciliated, the inner margin with an ash-coloured streak, more or less broad: posterior wings pale-brownish.

Taken at Greenhithe and in the New Forest in August and September.

Sp. 24. autumnana. Alis anticis testaceo-fuscis, fasciá basi obliquá, maculáque magná costali saturatioribus, posticis fuscescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 9—10 lin.)

To. autumnana. Hübner.—Pe. autumnana. Steph. Catal. ii. 186. No. 7066.

Anterior wings shining testaceous-brown, with a few minute darker elevated scales, an oblique fascia at the base, and a large, somewhat semi-oval patch on the middle of the costa, dusky-brown: posterior wings brownish: thorax, head, and palpi brown.

Rather variable in tint and in the intensity of the markings.

Found during the autumn in the New Forest near Brockenhurst, to which part all the localities here given in this genus refer. "Gibside."—G. Wailes, Esq.

Sp. 25. suberistana. Alis anticis saturate fuscis nebulis saturatioribus, puncto medio elevato atro, thorace capite palpisque cinereo-albis. (Exp. Alar. 9½-10 lin.)

Pe. subcristana. Steph. Catal. ii. 186. No. 7067.

Anterior wings dark glossy brown, with deeper clouds especially towards the costa, on which is a dusky blotch; on the disc is an elevated dark, but minute, tuft of scales, and a few others towards the anal angle: head, thorax, and palpi ashy-white: posterior wings pale fuscous.

Also found in the New Forest, in the autumn, and in the vicinity of London, but not common: likewise in Scotland. "Loch."—Rev. W. Little.

Sp. 26. coronana. Alis anticis fusco-brunneis, liturá contortuplicatá basi alterâque anguli ani niveis aut albis, posticis albicantibus. (Exp. Alar. 10 lin.)

To. coronana. Thunberg.-Pe. coronana. Steph. Catal. ii. 186. No. 7068.

Anterior wings fuscous-brown, with an irregularly twisted white or snowy fascia at the base, extending to another on the anal angle, by an obscure pale streak; posterior wings whitish: head, palpi, and thorax fuscous.

Slightly variable: in some examples there is a tendency to a whitish streak on the inner margin; in others the basal fascia is very obscure, or extremely distinct.

This beautiful species has occurred near Coombe wood in October, but more frequently, earlier in the season, in the New Forest.

Sp. 27. Byringerana. Alis anticis brunneo-fuscis, fusciá anteriore obliquá intùs dilatatâ liturâque posticá albido-cinereis; posticis fusco-cinereis. (Exp. Alar. 9—10 lin.)

To. Byringerana. Hübner.—Pe. Byringerana. Steph. Catal. ii. 186. No. 7069.

Anterior wings fuscous-brown, with an oblique ashy-white fascia at the base, dilated within and united by a broad patch to an arched mark near the hinder margin, also ashy-white: posterior wings ashy-brown.

Rather variable in tint; some examples having the ground colour of the anterior wings of a deeper hue than others, with the pale markings varying much in tint: all have one or two patches of dark clevated scales in the middle.

Taken occasionally near Birch wood in September, but in profusion, during the autumn, in the New Forest. "Loch."—
Rev. W. Little.

Sp. 28. obsoletana. Alis anticis fuscis, ferè immaculatis, fasciá obsoletissimá basali pallidiore, posticis cinereo-fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 9 lin.)

Pe. obsoletana. Steph. Catal. ii. 186. No. 7070.

Anterior wings brown shining, nearly immaculate, with a very obsolete paler fascia, 'placed somewhat obliquely, near the base, and a subovate brown patch in the middle of the costa: posterior wings ashy-brown.

Found by myself, I believe at Ripley, in July 1827.

b. Palpi with the terminal joint exposed: - Acleris, Hübner.

Sp. 29. favillaceana. Alis anticis pallide cinereis, nitidulis, punctulis scabris, fusciá abbreviatá costali strigulisque cinnamomeis, posticis fuscescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 10—11 lin.)

To. favillaceana. Hübner.—Pe. favillaceana. Steph. Catal. ii. 186. No. 7071.

Anterior wings pale glossy ash-colour or hoary, with a large irregular, somewhat triangular, darker or cinnamon-coloured abbreviated fascia in the middle of the costa, an oblique streak of the same near the base, and one or two irregular ones towards the hinder margin, near which are some elevated darker scales, and a few towards the base: posterior wings brownish.

Very prone to vary: some examples have the triangular patch on the costa of the anterior wings pale ferruginous; others dusky- or purplish-brown; or in some it is almost obliterated; and the anterior wings are occasionally ashy-brown.

Not very uncommon in the woods about London from July to September; found also in other parts of the country and apparently abundant in the New Forest. "Loch."—Rev. W. Little.

Sp. 30. tristana. Alis anticis pallide favillaceis canisve, punctulis obsolctissimis scabris, fasciâque mediá abbreviatâ irregulari costali subtrigoná fuscá. (Exp. Alar. 8—9 lin.)

To. tristana. Hübner?-Pe. tristana. Steph. Catal. ii. 186. No. 7072.

Anterior wings pale ash-colour, or hoary, with very obscure elevated dots; at the base is a faint oblique streak, and towards the middle of the costa an irregular abbreviated, somewhat triangular, brown blotch or fascia: posterior wings whitish-brown.

Taken in similar places with the preceding insect, and at the same periods. "Newcastle, &c."—G. Wailes, Esq.

Sp. 31. reticulana. Alis anticis pallide favillaceis fusco obsoletè reticulatis, posticis albicantibus. (Exp. Alar. 9-10 lin.)

To. reticulana. Haworth.—Pe. reticulana. Steph. Catal. ii. 186. No. 7073.

Anterior wings pale shining ash-colour, the costa with obsolete irregular brownish dots, somewhat disposed in an oblique fascia; the disc obsolete, reticulated with fuscous: posterior wings pale brownish, or whitish.

Found, but rarely, with the two preceding insects, within the metropolitan district.

Sp. 32. bistriana. Alis anticis pallidis atomis fuscescentibus, strigáque obliquá a basi ad apicem alteráque marginis tenuioris spadiceis. (Exp. Alar. 10—10½ lin.)

To. bistriana. Haworth.-Pe. bistriana. Steph. Catal. ii. 186. No. 7075.

Anterior wings pale, with minute dusky or chestnut atoms, rarely immaculate, the costa pale; from the base to the apex runs a slightly waved bay-coloured, or chestnut streak, and on the extreme inner margin a second, broadest towards the base, and vanishing near the apex: posterior wings pale, immaculate.

The colour varies a trifle, but the width of the bay coloured streaks varies considerably in different specimens.

A very rare species, a few specimens only having occurred, most, if not all, of which were captured at Birch wood, or its vicinity, in the months of July and August: I have a very fine pair that I obtained from the late Mr. Haworth's collection, one of which he appears to have procured from that of Mr. Francillon; the other he captured himself.

Sp. 33. albicostana. Alis anticis pallide rufescentibus, atomis obsoletissimis saturatioribus, costá tenuissimè albá. (Exp. Alar. 10—11 lin.)

Pe. albicostana. Steph. Catal. ii. 186. No. 7076.

Anterior wings pale reddish, with very minute and obscure darker atoms; in other respects immaculate; costa white on the extreme edge: posterior wings ashy-brown: cilia long and whitish.

I possess a single specimen of this insect, which I caught at Dover in August; other specimens have been taken in the New Forest, I believe, at the same period of the year.

Sp. 34. similana. Alis anticis pallide rufescentibus punctulis scabris fuscescentibus, maculá costali triangulari, alteráque versus basi marginis tenuioris fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 9½ lin.)

Pe. similana. Steph. Catal. ii. 186. No. 7077.

Anterior wings pale reddish, with minute elevated dusky scales; on the middle of the costa is a triangular fuscous spot, with a darker cloud attached to the angle on the disc; at the base of the inner margin is a second smaller spot of similar colour: posterior wings pale whitish brown; cilia very pale and glossy.

Of this insect I possess a fine example, which was found near Birch wood, several years since, in the autumn; others have occurred since.

Sp. 35. latifasciana. Alis anticis cinereis, fusciá basi, alteráque latissime medio brunneis, posticis pallide fuscescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 8—8½ lin.)

To. latifasciana. Haworth.—Pe. latifasciana. Steph. Catal. ii. 186. No. 7078.

Anterior wings ashy, or hoary, with a short trigonal fascia at the base, and a second very broad one a little beyond the middle, slanting anteriorly, dark brown, the latter fascia extending nearly to the posterior margin, which is loary: posterior wings pale brownish.

Rare; taken occasionally within the metropolitan district in August and September, and in Yorkshire.

Sp. 36. plumbosana. Alis anticis rufo-plumbeis, punctulis minutissimis scabriusculis, posticis pallidis. (Exp. Alar. 8—9 liu.) To. plumbosana. Haworth.—Pe. plumbosana. Steph. Catal. ii. 186. No. 7079.

Anterior wings reddish lead colour, the costa darker at the base, with elevated spots; the disc with a few minute rather darker scales, three of which are nearly united, placed in a triangle towards the middle of the costa, and one within paler: posterior wings whitish, or pale-brownish.

Also somewhat scarce, but more abundant than the preceding species; found at Birch wood in September, and in the New Forest.

Sp. 37. Boscana. Alis anticis albidis, costa basi maculisque tribus medio marginis crassioris in triangulo subcastaneis. (Exp. Alar. 8—8½ lin.)

Py. Boscana. Fabricius?—Pe. Boscana. Steph. Catal. ii. 186. No. 7080.

Anterior wings whitish, with a few slightly elevated scattered red-brown atoms; a spot at the base of the costa, and a second small one opposed to it on the inner margin; besides these are three others, nearly confluent, on the costa, a little behind the middle, and placed triangularly: posterior wings brownish.

Rare: taken at Darenth and Birch woods in August, and in the New Forest.

Sp. 38. trigonana. Alis anticis canescentibus, maculá triangulari costali fuscobrunneá, posticis fuscescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 8 liu.)

Pe. trigonana. Steph. Catal. ii. 187. No. 7081.

Anterior wings hoary-ash, with some minute darker atoms, and a triangular fuscous-brown spot in the middle of the costa; cilia brownish: posterior wings fuscescent.

Also a scarce species: taken at Birch wood in September; and I believe likewise near Greenhithe.

Sp. 39. Schalleriana. Alis anticis canis, maculá costali obtusá trigoná ferrugineá, atomis nigris clevatis. (Exp. Alar. 7—9 lin.)

Ph. To. Schalleriana. Linné.—Pe. Schalleriana. Steph. Catal. ii. 187. No. 7082.

Anterior wings hoary-white, sometimes pale fuscescent, with an obtuse trigonal rusty, or reddish, spot, on the middle of the costa, and a few black elevated scales on the disc, especially towards the base: posterior wings pale brownish.

Much more abundant than the foregoing insect, frequenting the same localities at Darenth, Birch, and Coombe woods; also in gardens close to the metropolis itself at the end of August and in September. "Gibside."—G. Wailes, Esq. "Loch."—Rev. W. Little.

Sp. 40. rufana. Alis anticis rufo-ferrugineis maculá triangulari atrá medio marginis tenuioris. (Exp. Alar. 8 lin.)

Py. rufana. Fabricius .- Pe. rufana. Steph. Catal. ii. 187. No. 7083.

Anterior wings plain rusty-red, with a dark triangular spot in the middle of the costa, and frequently some scattered elevated black scales towards the base within: posterior wings pale fuscous.

Some specimens are reddish, with the costal spot on the anterior wings of a darker red.

Not very rare in the woods in the vicinity of London, and occasionally in gardens; found also in Yorkshire in September.

Sp. 41. costimaculana. Alis anticis pallide ochraceo-rufis obsoletissime rufoirroratis, maculá subovatá rufá costali, liturá atrá longitudinali adnatá. (Exp. Alar. 9 lin.)

Pe. costimaculana. Steph. Catal. ii. 187. No. 7084.

Anterior wings pale ochreous-red, very obscurely irrorated with dull red atoms, forming occasionally a somewhat reticulated appearance; in the middle of the costa is a large subovate red spot, palish in the middle, and bordered on the disc with a short longitudinal dusky line; hinder margin immaculate: posterior wings whitish-ash.

A very rare species, of which a few specimens only have come under my examination: taken near Dover in August.

Sp. 42. asperana. Alis anticis dimidiato-albis aut ochraceis, posticò nigris, posticis fuscescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 7-8 lin.)

Py. asperana. Fabricius.—Pe. asperana. Steph. Catal. ii. 187. No. 7086.

Anterior wings with the basal half obliquely pure snowy-white, dirty-white, or ochreous, the posterior black or fuscous; at the base and connected with the inner margin is an elevated tuft of scales, and others towards the middle and apex of the wing coloured the same as the respective grounds upon which they are placed; cilia reddish: posterior wings brownish.

Far from an uncommon species in woods and gardens throughout the metropolitan district in the months of July and August. "Gibside."—G. Wailes, Esq.

Sp. 43. variegana. Alis anticis dimidiato-cinereis postice fusco rufoque variis, fasciculo basali fusco squamorum elevatorum, posticis cinereo-fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 7—8½ lin.)

Py. variegana. Fabricius.—Pe. variegana. Steph. Catal. ii. 187. No. 7087.

Anterior wings ashy or whitish at the base, and thickly clouded with darker spots, varied posteriorly with dull red and fuscous, and some darker clouds disposed in fasciæ; towards the base, near the inner margin, is a large tuft

of fuscous or black elevated scales, and the dark fascia on the disc are also adorned with the same: posterior wings ashy-brown.

Excessively variable; the base of the anterior wings is sometimes brownish, at others reddish, or ochraceous, or deep brown, rarely glossy black, with a tint of umber; the usual markings are, however, apparent, and in the black variety there are three distinct, elevated, darker curved fasciæ; cilia dull red: posterior wings brownish, or dusky-black.

Extremely abundant in hedges, woods, and gardens, within the metropolitan district; found also in other parts of the country. "Loch."—Rev. W. Little.

Sp. 44. borana. Alis anticis ochraceis, maculâ magnâ costali bilobâ, alterâque scabrá basi marginis tenuioris nigris. (Exp. Alar. 7—8 lin.)

Py. borana. Fabricius.—Pe. borana. Steph. Catal. ii. 187. No. 7088.

Anterior wings ochreous, with a more or less intensely black tuft of elevated scales, towards the base, adjoining the inner margin, and on the costa behind the middle, extending nearly to the apex, a large dusky black spot, irregularly bilobed towards the disc, and reaching fainter considerably down the hinder margin to the anal angle, where it vanishes: posterior pale brown.

The central spot is less intense in colour in some specimens than others, and the base of the anterior wings is sometimes paler.

Rather scarce; found in the metropolitan woods in August, and also in the New Forest, &c.

†Sp. 45. Logiana. Alis anticis canis, atomis minutissimis nigris sparsis, posticis albido-cinereis. (Exp. Alar. 8 lin.)

Ph. To. Logiana. Hübner.—Pe. Logiana. Steph. Catal. ii. 187. No. 7085.

Anterior wings hoary-white, with very minute scattered black dots, and a faint ashy patch on the middle of the costa; posterior whitish-ash.

The only specimens I have seen of this insect were captured in September 1823 at Greenhithe; they are now in Mr. Bentley's collection.

GENUS CCC .- ACLERIS, Hübner.

Palpi short, parallel, clavate, thickly clothed with short scales, the terminal joint exposed, sleuder, acute: maxillæ short. Antennæ sleuder, rather short, pubescent within in the males: head small, with a fine tuft on the forehead: thorax globose: wings entire, retuse: anterior rounded at the base, and faintly ciliated, the hinder margin faintly emarginate towards the apex, which last is a little produced, the surface with a few scattered elevated HAUSTELLATA. Vol. IV., August 30th, 1834.

scales, and generally ferruginous or whitish, with dark costal marks; posterior ample, the hinder margin waved and acute: body rather short, slender, with a tuft at the apex in the males.

Like the foregoing genus, the anterior wings in this have the base rounded and dilated, and the costa slightly ciliated, but they are nearly destitute of any raised tufts of scales, a few scattered ones only being present: in colour they are of pale rusty tints, whitish or ashy, with distinct spots or blotches on the costa: the palpi are very similar externally to those of the last section of Peronea, but the smoothness of the anterior wings, and their less dilated base, exclusively of their colouring, sufficiently remove them: most of the species are extremely variable, and I am not certain but that I have confused some distinct ones amongst the numerous suites of varieties that are in my cabinet. They form the genus Paramesia of my Catalogue.

A. Anterior wings ferruginous, the costa very slightly emarginate:—
ACLERIS, Hübner.

Sp. 1. subtripunctulana. Alis anticis pallide ferrugineis reticulatis maculis tribus subconfluentibus medio marginis crassioris, posticis pallidis. (Exp. Alar. 5—6½ lin.)

Pa. subtripunctulana. Steph. Catal. ii. 187. No. 7089.

Anterior wings pale ferruginous, reticulated with a darker shade; the costa with a central blotch in the middle, composed of three dark rusty spots united by a paler streak: posterior wings pale fuscous.

The base of the anterior wings is sometimes dark ferruginous.

Taken, but rarely, near London in August: found more abundantly in the New Forest, and in Devonshire.

Sp. 2. gnomana. Alis anticis ferrugineis plus minus reticulatis punctulis tribus obsoletissimis, quasi impressis, in triangulo medio costæ. (Exp. Alar- $6\frac{1}{2}-8\frac{1}{2}$ lin.)

Ph. To. gnomana. Linné.—Pa. gnomana. Steph. Catal. ii. 187. No. 7090.

Anterior wings ferruginous, more or less distinctly reticulated with a darker shade, with three very obscure, dusky, or blackish spots on the middle of the costa, placed in a triangle, and in some examples scarcely visible, but in others very distinct, and occasionally united by a dark line, so as to form a curve, more or less solid, which causes the insect to appear very variable: posterior wings whitish, or brownish:—amongst the varieties, the Lepaspersana of Curtis, fo. 440, appears to have a place.

A very common insect in woods and on heaths, in hedges, gardens,

&c. within the metropolitan district; taken also near Dover, in Devenshire, Norfolk, &c. from July to September.

Sp. 3. tripunetulana. Alis anticis ferrugineis punctis tribus validis fuscis, in triangulo medio marginis crassioris; posticis albicantibus. (Exp. Alar. 7-8 lin.)

To. tripunctulana. *Haworth*.—Pa. tripunctulana. *Steph. Catal.* ii. 187. No. 7092.

Anterior wings ferruginous, with three strong fuscous spots on the costa, placed in the middle of the margin, sometimes united by a fine streak, or entirely confluent: posterior wings whitish; sometimes brownish.

Variable in colour; some examples being pale reddish, others somewhat hoary, but in all the spots on the costa are rather of a deep colour.

Less abundant than the last, but far from rare, from July to September, within the metropolitan district; found also in the New Forest.

Sp. 4. bifidana. Alis anticis ferrugineis, fasciá obliqu'i mediá fuscá ad costam bifidi, posticis albicantibus. (Exp. Alar. 8 lin.)

To. bifidana. Haworth.-Pa. bifidana. Steph. Catal. ii. 187. No. 7091.

Anterior wings ferruginous, with an oblique brown streak before the middle, then a slightly waved complete fascia, extending towards the anal angle and broadly bifid on the costa: posterior wings whitish or pale brownish.

Not uncommon within the metropolitan district, at the same time and in the same localities—Darenth, Coombe, &c.—as the last.

B. Anterior wings white or cream-colour, the costa waved and roughly ciliated:— Λ_{PHANIA} , $H\ddot{u}bner$.

Sp. 5. cerusana. Alis anticis niveis, atomis paucis sparsis cinereis, sæpè elevatis, punctisque tribus costalibus nigris in triangulo. (Exp. Alar. 6—7½ lin.)

To. cerusana. Hübner?—Pa. cerusana. Steph. Catal. ii. 187. No. 7093.

Anterior wings snow-white, with a few scattered ash-coloured atoms, some of them occasionally elevated; in the middle of the costa are three rather large black spots placed triangularly; cilia white: posterior wings brownish.

The anterior wings are sometimes ochreous, and the spots on the costa occasionally brownish: this variety is supposed to be distinct.

Found occasionally at Darenth wood, and near Dover, in July; also in the New Forest.

C. Anterior wings greenish, the costa deeply waved and roughly ciliated:—
Teleïa, Hübner.

Sp. 6. scabrana. Alis anticis scabris cinereo-virescentibus subirroratis, punctis tribus saturatioribus, in triangulo marginis crassioris. (Exp. Alar. $7\frac{1}{2}$ - $8\frac{1}{2}$ lin.)

Py. scabrana. Fabricius.-Le. scabrana. Steph. Catal. ii. 188. No. 7099.

Anterior wings rough, of a greenish-ash colour, with very minute scarcely darker scattered atoms, and three rather distinct brownish spots on the middle of the costa, placed in a triangle, the inner (or dorsal) one the darkest: posterior wings brownish.

In some examples the three costal spots are very obscure; in others very distinct and clear.

Rather scarce: taken at Darenth and Birch woods, and occasionally at Coombe, as well as in the New Forest, in July and August.

GENUS CCCI.—LEPTOGRAMMA, Curtis.

Palpi porrected horizontally, nearly parallel, clavate, thickly clothed with short scales, with the apical joint exposed and obtuse: maxillæ rather long, with a minute palpus at the base. Antennæ rather short, stoutest and pubescent within in the males: head small, with a tuft of scales between the antennæ: eyes globose: thorax the same, with a faint angulated crest behind: wings entire; anterior oblong-trigonate, with numerous elevated tufts of scales on the disc, slightly disposed in lines; the costa rounded at the base, and clothed with long rough scales, which form an angular projection near the middle; hinder margin faintly emarginate, forming a slightly acute anterior angle, the hinder angle rounded; posterior wings ample, the hinder margin waved and slightly acute: body short and slender, depressed, and with a tuft at the apex in the males.

The insects of this pretty genus—which is synonymous with Oxigrapha of Hübner—are remarkable for their lively bright green anterior wings having their surface sprinkled with large tufts of elevated scales, disposed somewhat in fasciæ; the costa is considerably waved, and is very strongly ciliated with rough scales at the base, terminating abruptly, and forming a slight angle, near the middle: the species are rather large, extremely prone to vary, and appear in the autumn.

Sp. 1. literana. Alis anticis perviridibus, scabris, characteribus atris, posticis fuscescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 8½—9½ lin.)

Ph. To. literana. Linné.—Donovan, x. pl. 355. f. 2.—Le. literana. Steph. Catal. ii. 187. No. 7094.

Anterior wings rough, with elevated scales, of a fine bright pale grassy-green, the costa anteriorly, and the disc, with various very short deep black lines and streaks, and the extreme hinder margin with a row of minute black dots: posterior wings brownish.

Extremely variable: some examples have a large deep black patch of elevated

scales at the base of the anterior wings, or on the inner margin; others have the black characters more or less confluent, and amongst my series I have a specimen with only a single short black longitudinal streak about the middle of the disc, towards the costa.

Not common; found in various parts of the country from July to October; I have taken it at Darenth wood in the former month, and have received specimens from the New Forest, where they appear to be common, during the other periods.

Sp. 2. squamana. Alis anticis scabris, cinereo-viridibus, costá minutim fusco punctulatá irroratáve, posticis fuscis. (Exp. Alat. 8—9½ lin.)

Py. squamana. Fabricius.—Ph. To. squamana.—Donovan, v. pl. 157. f. 7.— Le. squamana. Steph. Catal. ii. 187. No. 7095.

Anterior wings rough, of a bright ashy-green, thickly irrorated with extremely minute darker dots, the costa obscurely punctulated with the same: posterior wings fuscous.

The colour of the anterior wings varies considerably; sometimes being of a pale lightish green, at others of a very dark hue: some examples are very faintly marked, and others have more or less distinct short black streaks.

Also found in various parts of the country: I have taken it at Bere wood, near Dover, in August, and obtained numerous specimens from the New Forest: it also occurs in Devonshire, and at Darenth, Birch, and Coombe woods. "Raehills, rare."—Rev. W. Little.

Sp. 3. irrorana. Alis anticis scabris perviridibus, nigro crebrè et concinnè irroratis, posticis fuscescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 9-9½ lin.)

To. irrorana. Hübner.—Le. irrorana. Steph. Catal. ii. 188. No. 7097.— Curtis, ix. pl. 440.

Anterior wings roughish, of a light green, thickly and prettily irrorated throughout with deep raised black spots, the extreme hinder margin with a distinct row of the same: posterior wings brownish.

This appears to be the rarest species of the genus; it has occurred in August at Birch wood, and also in the New Forest, in Devonshire and in Dorsetshire.

Sp. 4. tricolorana. Alis anticis scabris, cinereo-viridibus, lineolis atomisque atris, striáque furcatã rufa, posticis fuscescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 9-9½ lin.)

To. tricolorana. Haworth.—Le. tricolorana. Steph. Catal. ii. 188. No. 7096.

Anterior wings rough, of a light ashy-green, sprinkled throughout with minute black dots; the costa anteriorly with waved transverse black lines, and posteriorly with numerous black dots; the disc also with strong dark clouds and black characters; at the base arises a red streak, which reaches

to the hinder margin, and branches off obliquely near the base to the middle of the costa: posterior wings brownish.

Variable in tint, some specimens being of a very bright grassy green, others very dingy; some much spotted and clouded, others less so; some with white freckles.

Rare: taken at Darenth wood in August and September; also in the New Forest, and in Devonshire, and in other parts of the west of England.

Sp. 5. fulvomixtana. Alis anticis scabris, perviridibus nebulis saturatioribus nigro fulvoque irregularit\(\text{e}r\) mixtis, posticis fuscescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 8—9 lin.)

Le. fulvomixtana. Steph. Catal. ii. 188. No. 7098.

Anterior wings rough, of a light green, the disc with darker clouds, irregularly mixed with fulvous and black ones; in general there is a conspicuous black spot at the base of the inner margin, and another on the costa towards the apex, with smaller ones on the disc, more or less distinctly mixed up with fulvous clouds or spots: posterior wings brownish.

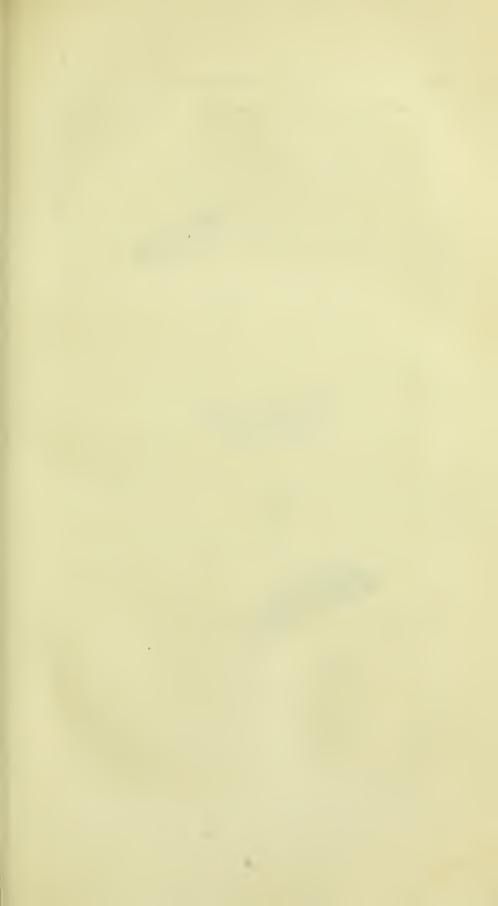
Some examples are destitute of the black clouds, and are only adorned with pale fulvescent spots on a green ground.

Apparently not uncommon, in the New Forest, in August and September, whence I have received numerous fine specimens: it has likewise occurred at Darenth and Birch woods.

GENUS CCCII.—TERAS, Treitschke.

Pulpi rather long, parallel, densely clothed with short scales below and long ones above, reaching to the base of the terminal joint, which is exposed, clongate-conic: maxillæ rather short. Antennæ slender, rather stoutest in the males and pubescent within: head with a smooth bundle of scales between the antennæ: eyes small: thorax subovate, faintly crested behind: wings slightly deflexed; anterior falcate, long, the costa deeply excised a little beyond the middle, the base rounded; posterior acute at the anterior angle: ciliu moderate: body moderate, rather stout and depressed in both sexes, with a small tuft at the apex.

I applied the name Glyphisia to this genus, in my Catalogue, in allusion to the deep excavations on the costa of the anterior wings, a character which at once distinguishes it from all the other Tortricide; but as the genus is synonymous with the first section of Teras of Treitschke (Rhacodia of Hübner), I have adopted his name, although his genus, in the main, is nearly the same with Peronea. Treitschke and other continental writers conceive there are only two





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species, one having the inner margin of the anterior wings fulvous, the other concolorous; but it is evident that these characters will not hold good, as both varieties occur in each of the species. I may here take occasion to remark that the continental Lepidopterists appear to take comparatively little cognizance of the smaller species, as in Treitschke's work, which professes to describe *all* the European Lepidoptera, there are only 185 species of Tortricidæ, nearly one-third of which are not yet recognised as British, and that in Britain alone there are decidedly upwards of 300 species discovered; so that this country possesses more species, not described by him, than he allowed to all Europe!

Sp. 1. emargana. Plate 38. f. 1.—Alis anticis pallide testaceis brunneo reticulatis, postice fasciá latissimá fusco-brunneá. (Exp. Alar. 9—10 lin.)

Py. emargana. Fabricius.-Gl. emargana. Steph. Catal. ii. 188. No. 7100.

Anterior wings from the base to the middle and the hinder margin pale testaceous, reticulated with brown; with a deep brown or ustulated fascia extending from a little before the middle to the hinder margin, where it vanishes; the inner margin is slightly reddish: the costal notch arises beyond the commencement of the fascia, and extends nearly to the apex, being a little sinuated within and very deeply excavated: posterior wings pale brownish, with darker nervures, and faintly reticulated with fuscous towards the apex.

As before alluded to, this is supposed on the continent to be a mere variety of Te. effractana, but its form and characters will scarcely admit of such a supposition being correct.

Taken, but rarely, within the metropolitan district in the autumn; found also near Dover in Bere wood, and also in the New Forest, Devonshire, &c. "Gibside."—G. Wailes, Esq. "Raehills."—Rev. W. Little.

Sp. 2. excavana. Alis anticis præferrugineis lineolis transversis obsoletis fuscescentibus, fasciáque mediá fuscá, posticis cinereo-fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 9½— 10 lin.)

To. excavana. Haworth.—Gl. excavana. Steph. Catal. ii. 183. No. 7101.—Ph. To. emargana. Donovan, iii. pl. 106. f. 5.

Anterior wings deep ferruginous, with two obscure transverse fuscous streaks towards the base, and a fascia of the same, very much waved, and abbreviated towards the inner margin, behind the middle, extending on the costa towards the apex, which is very faintly reticulated with fuscous: costal notch not very deep: posterior wings whitish-ash, or brownish.

Also supposed to be a variety of the following species on the continent, but I think improperly.

Found at Birch, Darenth, and Coombe woods from July to September, but not very abundant; also taken in the New Forest, &c. "Rachills, not common."—Rev. W. Little.

Sp. 3. effractana. Alis anticis griseo-fuscis, punctis albis elevatis sparsis, fasciâ obliquâ obsoletissimâ fuscescente. (Exp. Alar. 9—10 lin.)

To. effractana. Hübner.—Gl. effractana. Steph. Catal. ii. 188. No. 7102.—Ph. To. emargana. Donovan, iii. pl. 91. f. 1.

Anterior wings griseous-brown, with a very obscure oblique greatly sinuated fascia rather before the middle; the disc obscurely reticulated, and having minute elevated white scales scattered irregularly: posterior wings fuscous-

Variable: in some examples the inner margin of the anterior wings is fulvous, in others concolorous, or with a distinct brown streak.

Not uncommon in woods within the metropolitan district during the autumn, and also abundant in other parts of the country, as in the New Forest, &c. "Raehills."—Rev. W. Little.

Sp. 4. caudana. Alis anticis griseis, obsoletissime reticulatis, costá paulò emarginatá, posticis cincreo-fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 8—9½ lin.)

Py. caudana. Fabricius.-Gl. caudana. Steph. Catal. ii. 188. No. 7103.

Anterior wings griseous, very obsoletely reticulated with a darker shade, with a very faint trace of a waved dusky fascia rather before the middle, a little beyond the margin of which, on the costa, a shallow excavation commences, which is carried on nearly to the apex: posterior wings dark ashy-brown.

Var. β. Gl. ochracea. Steph. Catal. ii. 188. No. 7104.—Anterior wings entirely of a pale ochreous colour.

Less abundant than the foregoing within the metropolitan district, but more frequent in Yorkshire and the north of England, during the autumn.

GENUS CCCIII. - DICTYOPTERYX* mihi.

Pulpi short, stout, ascending, subclavate, densely clothed with long scales, terminating in an abrupt cone, with the apical joint exposed in the middle of its base: maxillæ rather short. Antennæ long and slender, faintly pubescent within in the males: head small, with a slight crest above: eyes moderate, subglobose: thorax rather slender, not crested: wings slightly deflexed during repose; anterior acute or subtruncate, of pale yellowish or red hues, reticulated throughout with a darker shade, sometimes confluent in fasciæ; posterior wings also acute: body short, slender, with a slight tuft at the apex, rather stoutest in the females.

^{*} Δικτυον rete, πτερυξ ala.

The pretty insects which I have associated together in this genus may be known by the pale colours—generally yellowish—of their anterior wings, which are very beautifully reticulated with a darker shade (whence the name); the hinder margin is generally very acute, being rather deeply emarginate, so as to give a falcate apex; the surface is nearly smooth, having but few raised scales, and the costa is not ciliated, as in some of the foregoing genera: the species are extremely variable.

Λ. Anterior wings with the hinder margin subfalcate, acute:—ΛΜΕΙΙΑ, Hühner?

Sp. 1. contaminana. Alis anticis stramineis rufo pulcherrimè reticulatis, costá basi fusciâque medià sinuosà bifidà ustulatis, ciliis albis. (Exp. Alar. 7—8½ lin.)

To. contaminana. Hübner.—Di. contaminana. Steph. Catal. ii. 189. No. 7105. Harris Exp. pl. xxviii. f. 2, 3.

Anterior wings pale straw-colour, or yellowish, prettily reticulated with reddish-brown, with a distinct streak at the base and a broad waved fascia behind the middle darker brown, the latter suddenly bifid towards the costa, forming a Roman Y: the extreme hinder margin is reddish-brown, and the cilia white: posterior wings whitish.

The base of the wings is sometimes straw-colour from its origin; at others it is broadly brownish; and the ground colour varies slightly, being occasionally ferruginous or reddish.

Very abundant from July to September in woods and copses within the metropolitan district; likewise taken in East Kent, Norfolk, Suffolk, the west of England, &c. "Gibside."—G. Wailes, Esq.

Sp. 2. ciliana. Alis anticis ferrugineis fusco rufove reticulatis, fusciá mediá obliquá costali saturatiore. (Exp. Alar. 7—9 lin.)

To. ciliana. Hübner.—Di. ciliana. Steph. Catal. ii. 187. No. 7106.—Ph. To. obscurana. Donovan, xii. pl. 374. f. 2.

Anterior wings ferruginous, faintly reticulated with fuscous or red, with an obscure oblique short waved dusky fascia in the middle of the costa, rather darkest towards the disc; the extreme hinder margin is also dusky; cilia white, with the hinder portion dusky: posterior wings whitish or very pale brownish; cilia whitish.

Rather variable: in some examples the wings are more deeply reticulated than others, and the ground colour varies considerably in tint, being occasionally of a lighter or darker testaceous or straw colour; and there is sometimes an oblique dusky fascia towards the base.

Common during the end of summer and the beginning of the

autumn in woods and hedges within the metropolitan district; also found in Devonshire, the New Forest, &c.

Sp. 3. rhombana. Alis anticis ferrugineis subreticulatis, fasciá completá sinuosâ mediá nigricante. (Exp. Alar. 7—9 lin.)

To. rhombana. Hübner .- Di. rhombana. Steph. Catal. ii. 189. No. 7107.

Anterior wings dark ferruginous, obsoletely reticulated with fuscous, with an obscure streak before the middle, and a very much waved continuous fascia in the middle, both dusky-brown; between this and the hinder margin is a similarly coloured spot on the costa; cilia whitish, with the hinder portion dusky: posterior wings whitish or pale brownish: cilia whitish.

Variable in size and considerably in colour; the central fascia is sometimes interrupted, or totally wanting, from the dark hue of the wings, which have occasionally only the extreme costa ferruginous, the rest of the surface being deep rusty-brown.

Less abundant than the last, but common within the metropolitan district throughout the months of August and September; found also in the New Forest and in other parts of the country.

B. Anterior wings with the hinder margin truncate, obtuse:—Aleimma,

Hübner.

Sp. 4. plumbana. Alis anticis stramineis maculis duabus mediis fasciæformibus subconfluentibus sub-brunneis. (Exp. Alar. 8—9½ lin.)

To. plumbana. Hübner .- Di. plumbana. Steph. Catal. ii. 189. No. 7108.

Anterior wings pale straw-colour, faintly reticulated, the disc with two irregular brownish fasciæform subconfluent blotches, slightly branched towards the costa; towards the apex is a fine dusky line, and on the extreme hinder margin another; cilia pale straw-colour: posterior wings also pale straw-coloured.

Slightly variable as to the confluence of the clouds on the anterior wings.

Common in woods and hedges throughout the metropolitan district, about August and September: frequent also in other parts of the country.

Sp. 5. Lœflingiana. Alis anticis pullide stramineis, nebulis creberrimis minutissimis disci, literáque χ duplici medio costæ rufcscentibus. (Exp. Alar. 8 lin.)

Ph. To. Læflingiana. Linné.—Donovan, iii. pl. 90.—Di. Læflingiana. Steph. Catal. ii. 189. No. 7109.

Anterior wings pale straw-colour, with very minute reddish-brown clouds, forming a delicate reticulation, with two confluent spots towards the costa, resembling a Greek χ ; hinder margin with a pale reddish-brown line: cilia straw-coloured.

Rather variable in tint, and slightly so as to the confluence of the reddish spots on the anterior wings.

Also abundant in various parts of the country, especially within the metropolitan district in August and September.

Sp. 6. Forskåleana. Alis anticis retusis, testacco-flavis rufo perlepide reticulatis, fasciá magná abbreviatá obliquá marginis tenuioris. (Exp. Alar. 5½-6½ lin.)

Ph. To. Forskåleana. Linné.—Di. Forskåleana. Steph. Catal. ii. 189. No. 7110.

Anterior wings retuse, pale testaceous-yellow, very prettily reticulated with reddish, with a distinct slender oblique fascia in the middle of the costa, expanding into a broad blotch on the inner margin; hinder margin with a slender dusky line; cilia pale fulvous, with a dusky cloud on the anal angle: posterior wings fulvous, palest at the base.

Variable: occasionally the anterior wings are destitute of the large blotch on the inner margin, and have in the place thereof one or two minute black dots, or are totally immaculate.

Likewise common within the metropolitan district in June and July; frequent also in the New Forest and in Devonshire.

GENUS CCCIV.—CAPUA* mihi.

Palpi short, divaricating, slender, somewhat depending, densely clothed with short scales above, and rather long ones below; the terminal joint distinct and much exposed, elongate-acute: maxillæ short. Antennæ short, especially in the males, and so deeply pubescent as to appear slightly pectinated, simple in the females: head small, with a very short tuft between the antennæ: eyes very large, globose: thorax short, not crested: wings obscure, anterior triangular, obliquely truncate at the apex, the costa straight, reflected and thickened in the males; the surface not fasciated, but obscurely tesselated; posterior wings ample, rounded on the hinder margin, acute at the apex; body rather long and slender, with the apex acute in the females, and with a small tuft.

The only species of this genus with which I am acquainted bears considerable resemblance, at first sight, to Dic. plumbana; but from that insect it not only differs generically, but also in habit:—the anterior wings are very short, broad, and destitute of fasciae or blotches, being very faintly reticulated or tessellated; their hinder margin is truncate and entire; the costa in the males is reflected and thickened at the base.

^{*} Capua, nomen urbis.

Sp. 1. ochraceana. Alis anticis ochraceo-pallidis cinereo-fusco obsoletè reticulatis, posticis ochraceo-fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 6—8 lin.)

N. G. ochraceana. Steph. Catal. ii. 189. No. 7111.

Anterior wings pale ochry-yellow or ashy, with very obscure dark or dusky-ash reticulations, the meshes of which are occasionally so filled up as to produce a tessellated appearance: cilia dull ochreous-yellow: posterior wings ochreous-brown, with the base paler.

The anterior wings vary considerably in the intensity of their tint.

The only examples I have seen of this conspicuous, though plain and simply-coloured, insect, were taken, I believe, in the New Forest, near Lyndhurst, by Messrs. Chant and Bently, to whom I am indebted for my series, several years ago, in June.

GENUS CCCV.—CHEIMATOPHILA* mihi.

Palpi short, slender, slightly divaricating, porrected horizontally, densely clothed with short compact scales, tumid above, and attenuated to the apex, the terminal joint being scarcely visible: maxillæ short. Antennæ rather long, very slender, especially in the females; a little stouter and slightly pubescent within in the males: head small, with a rounded tuft between the antennæ: eyes small: thorax subglobose, not crested behind: wings very glossy, smooth, anterior elongate-subtriangular, with the base faintly rounded, the costa straight, the hinder margin slightly emarginate and acute at the apex, the hinder angle rounded, disc with undefined markings: cilia rather ample: posterior wings short and broad ovate-triangular, faintly waved behind, the apex a little acute, cilia very long.

The narrow glossy wings of this genus—which appears synonymous with Sparganothris of Hübner—combined with their smoothness, and their prettily marbled surface, which is of a chestnut hue of different tints, adorned with white clouds disposed in slanting bands, exclusively of other characters, indicate its distinction from its allies: the only known species is found in the autumn, and occasionally throughout the winter.

Sp. 1. castaneana. Plate 36. f. 3.—Alis anticis fusco-castancis nitidis, albo irregularitèr marmoratis, posticis albis aut pallide fuscescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 7—9 lin.)

To. castaneana. Haworth.—Ch. castaneana. Steph. Catal. ii. 189. No. 7112.

^{*} Xeimas hyems, φιλος amicus.

Anterior wings of a deep brownish or reddish chestnut, and very glossy, irregularly and very prettily marbled with whitish or white, sometimes with a few blackish irrorations, or entirely immaculate; in general the white clouds are disposed in two oblique fasciæ: posterior wings whitish, or very pale brownish.

Extremely variable both in colour and in the disposition of the whitish markings on the anterior wings; some specimens being almost entirely of a deep immaculate chestnut, others red-chestnut, and occasionally almost white, with a few chestnut spots and dots.

Extremely abundant in the New Forest, during the autumn, and found also in Sussex, near Ashdown Forest, during the winter: rare near London. "Lord Rosebery's Park, Dalmeny."—Rev. W. Little.

GENUS CCCVI.—ARGYROTOZA* mihi.

Palpi very short, divaricating and depending, clavate, 'densely clothed with elongate scales, which terminate abruptly, and leave the terminal joint, which is small, exposed: maxillæ short. Antennæ short and very slender, simple in both sexes, but very faintly pubescent in the males: head small, with a dense tuft between the antennæ: eyes moderate, globose: thorax stout in proportion, not crested: wings without elevated scales, anterior elongate-triangular, truncate at the apex, the disc yellow, fulvous, or reddish, with more or less distinct streaks, composed of minute silvery dots: posterior wings ample, rounded at the apex: body short and slender, with a small tuft at the apex in the males, rather stouter in the females, and obtuse.

The species which I have included in this genus may be readily known by their anterior wings being more or less adorned with curved silvery lines upon an orange or yellowish ground, united at the same time to their shortness, truncate hinder margin and straight costa: all the species are very small.

- A. Anterior wings broad, retuse, fulvous or dusky, with distinct silvery streaks:—Croesia, p. Hübner.
- Sp. 1. Bergmanniana. Alis anticis flavis fulvo nubilosis argenteo punctatostrigatis, capite thoraceque sulphureis. (Exp. Alar. 6-6½ lin.)
- Ph. To. Bergmanniana. Linné.—Donovan, v. pl. 157. f. 1—6.—Ar. Bergmanniana. Steph. Catal. ii. 189. No. 7113.

^{*} Αργυροτοξος argenteo arcu decorus.

Anterior wings yellow, clouded with fulvous, and obscurely reticulated with the same; with four slightly curved nearly equidistant streaks of silvery dots, the first abbreviated and near the base, the second before the middle, the next rather behind, extending obliquely to the anal angle, and the fourth on the hinder margin itself; cilia pale yellow: posterior fuscous, with dirty yellow cilia: head and thorax sulphur-yellow.

Extremely abundant in hedges and gardens, by the sides of woods, &c. throughout the metropolitan district, and in most parts of England, at the end of July and the beginning of August. "Lord Rosebery's Park, Dalmeny."—Rev. W. Little. "Norwich."—Rev. W. Whitear.

Sp. 2. Hoffmanseggiana. Alis anticis fulvo-brunneis, strigis quinque interruptis argenteis, lineoláque flavá marginis tenuioris. (Exp. Alar. 5—6 lin.)

To. Hoffmanseggiana. Hübner.—Ar. Hoffmanseggiana. Steph. Catal. ii. 190. No. 7116.

Anterior wings fulvous-brown, with obscure ferriginous streaks, and five distinct interrupted rows of silvery dots, the second terminating on the inner margin in a slender yellow line; the hinder margin is darker than the base, and terminates in a row of minute yellowish dots; cilia golden-yellow: posterior wings black, with dusky yellow cilia.

Apparently a very rare species, of which I have seen but few specimens only, most of which were captured at Darenth wood in June; others have been taken in the New Forest and near Dover; I believe also in Devonshire.

B. Anterior wings rather narrow, and acute at the apex, with irregular silvery streaks:—Commorpila, Hübner.

Sp. 3. Conwayana. Alis anticis fulvis argenteo obsolete punctato-strigatis, medio maculis duabus transversis flavis, posticis nigris. (Exp. Alar. 5—6 lin.)

Py. Conwayana. Fabricius.—Ar. Conwayana. Steph. Catal. ii. 190. No. 7114.

Anterior wings fulvous, slightly clouded with brown, obsoletely streaked with silvery dots, disposed in about five irregular rows, the first near the base, second before the middle, third in the middle, fourth behind and fifth nearly on the hinder margin; between the second and third rows of silvery dots is a dull-yellow spot on the costa, and a bright one on the inner margin; cilia yellow: posterior black. The male is rather darker in colour.

Less abundant than the first: taken at Coombe, Darenth, Birch wood, and other places within the metropolitan district, in June; also in the New Forest and in Devonshire.

Sp. 4. subaurantiana. Alis anticis pallide flavo-aurantiis, strigis obsoletissimis argenteis posticis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 6 lin.)

Ar. subaurantiana. Steph. Catal. ii. 190. No. 7115.

Anterior wings very pale yellowish-orange, with slightly darker clouds, and with some very obscure streaks of silvery dots, most distinct on the costa, and vanishing towards the inner margin; cilia pale luteous: posterior wings pale yellowish-brown.

This pretty insect appears to be very rare; my specimen was taken several years since at Darenth wood in June.

Sp. 5. Daldorfiana. Alis anticis nitidis nigro-brunneis, postice rufo-fulvis auro strigatis, posticis atris. (Exp. Alar. 4—6 lin.)

Py. Daldorfiana. Fabricius.—Ar. Daldorfiana. Steph. Catal. ii. 190. No. 7118. Ph. To. dimidiana. Donov. xi. pl. 264. f. 2.

Anterior wings glossy brown-black, very dark at the base, the apex tawnyred, with three or four pale dots on the costa, and some faint golden streaks near the hinder margin: posterior wings black, with pale cilia.

The posterior wings are sometimes pale, with a dark spot on the anal angle:
—probably a sexual distinction.

Not very abundant: taken occasionally at Darenth, Birch, and Coombe woods, in June; also near Ripley, and in Devonshire. "New Forest, June 1834."—Rev. G. T. Rudd.

GENUS CCCVII.—ARGYROLEPIA* mihi.

Palpi short, parallel, porrected horizontally, filiform, clothed with short scales, with the terminal joint nearly concealed, its apex acute: maxillæ very short. Antennæ rather long, shortish and pubescent within in the males, simple in the females: head small, with a dense tuft on the forehead: eyes small, lateral; thorax slender, subovate, not crested: wings entire; anterior elongate-triangular, the hinder margin slightly truncate or rounded, the disc with silvery blotches or streaks on a fulvous ground, or fasciated or tessellated with yellowish, with silvery streaks intermixed, costa straight, no ring at the apex; posterior wings moderate, faintly angulated behind: body short, slender, with a very small tuft at the apex in the males.

The insects of this pretty genus have the anterior wings more or less adorned with silvery scales, sometimes irregularly scattered thereon, or disposed in imperfect streaks, lines, or large blotches,

^{*} Αργυρος argentum, λεπις squama.

upon a yellowish, red, or tawny-brown ground; the hinder margin is entire and rounded, or subtruncate.

A. Anterior wings with the hinder margin obliquely-truncate, the disc tawny-yellow, with large blotches of pearly-silvery scales:—Eugnosta, Hübner.

†Sp. 1. Lathoniana. Alis anticis fusco-aureis, fasciá latá, maculis duabus punctisque marginalibus margaritaceis, posticis cinereis. (Exp. Alar. 8 lin?)

To. Lathoniana. Hübner .- Ar. Lathoniana. Steph. Catal. ii. 190. No. 7119.

Anterior wings dusky-gold colour, with a broad central fascia, two spots and some marginal dots of a pearly-white or silvery hue: posterior wings ash-coloured.

Haworth states that he has seen a single example of this fine insect, of which I believe a pair were taken near Tunbridge Wells in July 1831.

Sp. 2. margaritana. Alis anticis argenteo-margaritaceis, maculis fasciisque interruptis aurantio-aureis, posticis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 7 lin.)

To. margaritana. Haworth.—N. G. margaritana. Steph. Catal. ii. 191. No. 7141.

Anterior wings of a very glossy pearly-silver, with the base, a costal spot at the base, and two oblique fascia, one before, the other behind, the middle, more or less interrupted, of an orange-gold; and a third, nearly entire, on the hinder margin, behind a costal dot of similar hue: posterior wings dark fuscous.

A very rare and beautiful species, of which I possess the original pair from the late Mr. Haworth's collection; I believe they were taken in Kent.

B. Anterior wings rounded on the hinder margin, the disc with straight transverse fasciæ and interrupted streaks of silvery dots:—

Commorhila, p. Hübner.

Sp. 3. æneana. Alis anticis flavissimis, fasciâ mediá margineque postico nigris argenteo punctatis. (Exp. Alar. 6 lin.)

To. æneana. Hübner.-Ar. ænana. Steph. Catal. ii. 190. No. 7123.

Anterior wings bright yellow, with an orange tinge, with a broad straight dusky-black fascia in the middle, faintly sprinkled with silvery dots, and on the hinder margin a similar one, also spotted with silver; the costa with a few dusky-black spots; cilia yellow: posterior wings black.

The ground colour of the anterior wings is sometimes of a dusky-yellow.

A very rare species, which has been taken occasionally in Epping Forest, in June, whence my specimens were obtained.

Sp. 4. bistrigana. Alis unticis fuscis, fasciis duabus pallidis, strigis punctisque argenteis, posticis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 8 lin.)

Or. bistrigana. Steph. Catal. ii. 182. No. 7013.

Anterior wings brown, with two pale yellowish straight fasciæ, one before, the other rather behind, the middle, and numerous silvery spots, some of which are disposed in interrupted streaks; cilia yellowish, with a brown cloud near the anal angle: posterior wings fuscous; cilia flavescent.

Also extremely rare: I have seen three specimens only, which were found in the vicinity of London, several years since, in the summer, by Mr. Stone.

- C. Anterior wings rounded on the hinder margin; the disc with large pale spots placed diagonally, so as to produce a tessellated appearance:—

 Phelonia, Hübner.
- Sp. 5. tesserana. Alis anticis aurantiaco-fulvis, maculis quinque flavo-aureis tessellatim positis, strigisque argenteis flexuosis, posticis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 6-7 lin.)

To. tesserana. Wien. Verz.-Ar. tesserana. Steph. Catal. ii. 190. No. 7124.

Anterior wings of a tawny-orange, with five large approximating spots, placed two towards the middle of the costa, two others on the inner margin, but not opposite, and the fifth on the hinder margin; these spots vary in colour, being sometimes all pale yellow, at others whitish; occasionally the two costal ones and that on the hinder margin are yellow, with the two others whitish; again other specimens have all but the two costal spots obliterated: the colour of the wing also varies, being occasionally of a tawny-red, or yellowish; but in all there are some fine flexuous silvery stripes, arising between the spots: posterior wings fuscous: head and thorax tawny.

Taken abundantly in June on the Downs near Brighton; also near Dover, in Hants, &c., and occasionally near Croydon and Hertford, but rather a scarce species.

Sp. 6. decimana. Alis anticis fulvis argenteo strigosis, fasciá maculisque quinque flavis, posticis nigris. (Exp. Alar. 7—8 lin.)

To. decimana. Wien. Verz.?-Ar. decimana. Steph. Catal. ii. 190. No. 7125.

Anterior wings fulvous, with about five interrupted silvery stripes, a broad yellow fascia at the base, two spots of similar colour on the costa, and two opposite, and a larger transverse one on the hinder margin: posterior wings black.

Found in June, not very uncommonly, on the Downs near Albury in Surrey, about Newland's Corner: it has also been taken in May at Coombe wood.

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GENUS CCCVIII.—ORTHOTÆNIA, Curtis.

Palpi short, parallel, porrected horizontally, thickly clothed with slender scales, subclavate, the terminal joint distinctly exposed and slender: maxillæ very short. Antennæ short and slender, faintly pubescent within in the males: hcad small, with a loose tuft of scales on the front: eyes large, subglobose: thorax robust, subglobose, not crested: wings entire, anterior elongate-triangular, broadish, the hinder margin rounded, the disc ferruginous or dark reddish-brown, with numerous pale faint silvery streaks, most frequently decussating or anastomosing; posterior ovate-triangular, rather acute on the hinder margin: cilia long: body short and rather stout, especially in the females, and with a small tuft at the apex.

The insects of this genus, as here restricted, may be known by having the anterior wings rounded on the hinder margin, with longish cilia, the disc being of red or brown tints, the markings being broken into spots and imperfect fasciæ by numerous decussating or anastomosing silvery streaks: the species are generally rare, and almost all confined to fir groves and plantations.

- A. Anterior wings bright tawny or orange, with distinct silvery-white decussating streaks:—Rhyacionia, p. Hübner.
- Sp. 1. Turionana. Alis anticis aurantiaco-fulvis strigis quatuor anastomosantibus margineque postico argenteis, posticis albidis. (Exp. Alar. 6—11 lin.)
- Ph. Ti. Turionana. Linné.—Ar. Turionana. Steph. Catal. ii. 190, No. 7125. Orth. Turionana. Curtis, v. viii. pl. 364.

Anterior wings bright fulvous orange, with about four irregular transverse anastomosing silvery streaks, and a simple one on the hinder margin, some of them bifid on the costa, which has one or two small silvery dots; the extreme hinder margin is also silvery, with a very slender blackish line at the base of the cilia, which are pale: posterior wings dusky.

Found, but not common, in June, near Birch wood, and in Norfolk, also towards Kensington, and in Yorkshire.

- Sp. 2. gemmana. Alis anticis cinnamomco-rufis strigis duplicatis liturisque argenteis, costà albo pnuctatà. (Exp. Alar. 6—8 lin.)
- To. gemmana. Hübner.—Ar. gemmana. Steph. Catal. ii. 190. No. 7122.
- Anterior wings of a dull cinnamon-red, with various duplicated silvery streaks, and some obscure dashes of the same; the costa with a few white spots, and cilia brownish: posterior wings fuscous.
- Rather variable in colour, and always with the streaks of a more silvery hue, and the ground colour darker than in the foregoing species, than which it is also smaller.

Also rare; taken at Birch wood, near Guildford, and in the Regent's Park in July and August.

- Sp. 3. Bentleyana. Alis anticis fusco-ferrugineis, strigis quinque geminatis punctisque numerosis argenteis, ciliis argenteis fusco punctatis. (Exp. Alar. 10—12 lin.)
- Ph. To. Bentleyana. Donovan, x. pl. 357. f. 1.—Ar. Bentleyana. Steph. Catal. ii. 190. No. 7120.

Anterior wings rusty-brown, or reddish, with about five geminated irregular decussating silvery streaks, and some scattered dots of the same colour, the latter forming a fascia on the hinder margin; cilia silvery-white, with brown spots: posterior wings brownish, with pale cilia.

Rather variable both in size and colour.

This beautiful species appears to be peculiar to the north of England and Scotland, where it seems to occur in plenty: I have a splendid series from the mountains of Cumberland, and a few from the vicinity of Edinburgh, where they were captured in June and beginning of July: it occurs likewise near Manchester.

- B. Anterior wings of dark tints, with irregular or anastomosing silvery streaks and dots:—Evetria, Hübner.
- Sp. 4. Haworthana. Alis anticis rufo-fuscis, fasciis duabus argenteo-flavis, costá postice fusco punctatá, posticis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 7—8 lin.)
- To. Pinetana. Haworth.—Or. Pinetana. Steph. Catal. ii. 182. No. 7014.
- Anterior wings red-brown, with a broadish silvery-yellow fascia before the middle, and a second oblique irregular one, extending from a little behind the middle of the costa to the anal angle; the apex of the costa also yellowish, with four distinct red-brown dots; the disc varied with silvery-yellow and red-brown: cilia pale, with a brown spot towards the anal angle.

Found, but very rarely, in Norfolk, towards the end of July, by the late Mr. Haworth, whose specimens I possess.

- Sp. 5. Resinella. Alis anticis nigricantibus, seu rufo-fuscis, strigis pluribus intricatis ad costam sæpè bifidis subargenteis, posticis fuliginosis. (Exp. Alar. 7—9 lin.)
- Ph. Ti. Resinella. Linné.—Cn. Resinella. Steph. Catal. ii. 181. No. 7003.
- Anterior wings dusky or dull red-brown, with numerous intricate somewhat silvery streaks, dividing the ground colour into small blotches, and many of them bifid on the costa: cilia fuscous, with darker clouds: posterior wings dusky, with a darker line near the base.

Extremely variable in the tint of the anterior wings.

Found in June against fir-trees near Birch wood, not very common; but in July 1827 it was in plenty in a fir plantation on Ockham Heath, near Ripley.

Sp. 6. comitana. Alis anticis fuscescentibus, nitidis, strigis duabus geminatis punctisque variis subargenteis. (Exp. Alar. 4—6 lin.)

To. comitana. Wien. Verz .- Ps. comitana. Steph. Catal. ii. 176. No. 6934.

Anterior wings brownish, with a reddish tinge, with a geminated silvery streak near the base, and a second, slightly angulated before the middle, and between this and the hinder margin numerous irregular spots, most of them double, one of which on the anal angle forms an oval ring; cilia silvery-brown; posterior wings fuscous, with paler cilia.

This species is also very subject to vary in the tint of its anterior wings.

Abundant in June amongst fir trees at Birch wood: I am not aware of any other locality.

GENUS CCCIX.—RHYACIONIA, Hübner.

Palpi short, slender, approximating in form of a beak, ascending, densely clothed with short scales, leaving the terminal joint, which is acute, exposed: maxillæ very short. Antennæ rather long and slender, more robust and very pubescent in the males: head small, with a loose tuft of scales on the front: eyes large, globose: thorax globose, not crested: wings entire; anterior rather elongate-triangular, with the hinder margin obliquely truncate, disc black, with raised darker scales, and a very oblique toothed white band, sometimes broken into spots, rather before the middle; posterior wings small, ovate, faintly waved on the margin: cilia short: body short, rather slender, with a very small tuft at the apex.

In this genus the anterior wings are short, and have the costa straight and the hinder margin obliquely truncate, thereby forming a triangle; the surface is black, with darker elevated scales, and a very oblique snowy-white fascia, which is occasionally more or less broken up, and dentate outwardly, a character possessed by no other indigenous species.

Sp. 1. Hastiana. Alis anticis nigro-fuscis, fasciá mediá antrorsùm obliquá niveá, punctis elevatis nigris. (Exp. Alar. 6—8 lin.)

Ph. To. Hastiana. Linné.-Or. Hastiana. Steph. Catal. ii. 182. No. 7022.

Anterior wings brown-black, with a broad oblique snowy-white fascia in the middle, extending towards the anal angle, and furnished on the outer edge with an obtuse prominence; the hinder portion of the wings with a few raised black scales: posterior wings and cilia brown.

Extremely variable in regard to the white fascia on the anterior wings; in some examples it dwindles down to a slender streak, and in others it is represented by two spots, one on the costa, the other on the inner margin, and occasionally the spot on the inner margin alone exists, the costal one being obliterated, or extremely minute.

Apparently very rare: I have a fine series of varieties, which were taken in Devonshire in June 1820; one or two other specimens only have been found. I believe Mr. Haworth had one from Norfolk.

GENUS CCCX.-EUPŒCILIA* mihi.

Palpi very short, thick, parallel, porrected horizontally, densely enveloped in coarse hair-like scales, not concealing the terminal joint, which is minute and obtuse: maxillæ very short. Anteunæ short, slender, somewhat robust in the males and thickly pubescent within: head small, with a rough crest between the antennæ and on the crown: eyes large, globose: thorax rather stout, not crested: wings entire; anterior narrow, elongate-triangular, pale, prettily marked with darker clouds, and generally with a distinct central fascia, the hinder margin somewhat obliquely truncate, with the apex rounded; cilia short; posterior subtriangular, with the apex acute, generally pale in the males and dark in the females; cilia rather long: body short, slender, rounded, with a very small tuft at the apex in the males, obtuse in the females.

The species of this genus are generally of small size, and have the anterior wings rather narrow, with the hinder margin somewhat obliquely truncate, without a circular mark at the anterior apex; the disc is smooth, usually pale, and mottled and glossy, with a dark central fascia, sometimes interrupted or indistinct, and the hinder margin is generally dusky.

A. Anterior wings pale, with a distinct straight central fascia:—Asthenia, Hübner.

Sp. 1. maculosana. Alis anticis albis, fasciá subabbreviatá maculisque fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 5-6 lin.)

To. maculosana. Haworth. - Eu. maculosana. Steph. Catal. ii. 190. No. 7127.

Anterior wings white, ashy at the base, with a slightly waved fuscous fascia before the middle, spotted with black, but scarcely touching the costa; behind this to the extreme apex are some irregular dusky spots on an ashy ground; cilia spotted with brown: posterior wings fuscous, with the base and cilia white.

The anterior wings are sometimes ashy, with a very indistinct central fascia,

^{*} Eυ bene, ποικιλος varius.

and the posterior wings are dusky black: this is probably the opposite sex.

Very common in hedges by the side of woods throughout the metropolitan district: frequent also in the New Forest, near Dover, &c. in the beginning of July.

Sp. 2. angustana. Alis anticis ochraceis nitidis, fasci i rectá mediá, margineque postico fusco-brunneis. (Exp. Alar. 3-6 lin.)

To. angustana. Hubner.-Eu. angustana. Steph. Catal. ii. 190. No. 7128.

Anterior wings ochreous-white and very glossy, with darker clouds, with a straight dusky-brown fascia in the middle, irregularly waved without, and becoming narrowed on the inner margin; the hinder margin also brown, forming a deep fimbria: posterior wings whitish, with the hinder margin dusky; cilia white: the female has the posterior wings fuscous, and the anterior wings somewhat darker than the male.

Not uncommon in July in the woods throughout the metropolitan district; taken also at Dover, in the woods near Whittlesea Mere, and in the north of England, as well as in the New Forest and in Devonshire. "Cramond."—Rev. W. Little.

Sp. 3. nana. Alis anticis ochraceo-albis, basi, fasciá medi î strigáque abbreviatá posticá fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 3½-5½ lin.)

To. nana. Haworth.-Eu. nana. Steph. Catal. ii. 191. No. 7130.

Anterior wings ochreous-white, with darker shades; the base itself fuscous; costa from thence to the middle ashy, at which point arises a rather broad brown fascia, widest on the inner margin, and bearing about two ochreous spots: on the apex of the costa is an abbreviated fuscous streak, widest at its origin; behind this the wing and cilia are nearly immaculate ochreous: posterior wings ashy-white, with paler cilia. Female darker, with fuscous posterior wings.

Not very rare at Darenth and Birch woods in July, and found also in other parts of England. "Cramond."—Rev. W. Little.

Sp. 4. pygmæana. Alis anticis cinereo-ochraceis, nigro valdè nebulosis, posticis atris. (Exp. Alar. 4 lin.)

To. pygmæana. Haworth.- Eu. pygmæana. Steph. Catal. ii. 191. No. 7129.

Anterior wings ochreous-ash, varied and clouded with black, and sprinkled with ash-colour, especially about the middle and towards the apex of the costa; cilia ashy, with a dark line at the base: posterior wings very black; cilia fuscous.

This appears to be a scarce species; I have Haworth's original

specimen, and have seen but two or three others, which have occurred near Darenth wood in July.

Sp. 5. permixtana. Alis anticis aurantiis nigro fasciatis, maculâ costali pallidiore, alterâque fuscă communi marginis tenuioris. (Exp. Alar. 4—6 lin.)

To. permixtana. Hubner .- Ar. permixtana. Steph. Catal. ii. 190. No. 7119.

Anterior wings dull orange, streaked with dusky or black, with very obscure markings, a transverse paler spot on the costa before the middle, opposite to which on the inner margin is a triangular dusky or black one, and behind the middle is a griseous-black fascia; posterior wings snowy-white, with a dark apex in the male, black in the female; chia pale yellowish.

Not very uncommon, in June, in the woods of the metropolitan district, frequenting open places and hedges: found also in plenty in the New Forest, Devonshire, &c.

B. Anterior wings pale, with an indistinct central fascia, the margin clouded:

-Notocella, p. Hübner.

Sp. 6. dubitana. Alis anticis chalybeo nigroque nebulosis, fasciis duabus latis ochro leuco-albis, capite palpisque niveis. (Exp. Alar. 6—7 lin.)

To. dubitana. Hübner .- Eu. dubitana. Steph. Catal. ii. 191. No. 7132.

Anterior wings varied with lead colour and black, with two broad fasciæ, one before, the other behind, the middle marbled with white and ochreousyellow: on the middle of the inner margin is a dark blotch; the hinder margin and the cilia rather bluish-black, the latter with black dots: posterior wings ashy, with a darker border and lighter cilia: head and palpi snowy-white.

Apparently rare: it has occurred in the north of England, and in Scotland, in July.

Sp. 7. Sodaliana. Alis anticis niveo cinereoque variis, fasciá anticá interruptâ nigrá, aliáque posticâ undatâ fuscá. (Exp. Alar. 6—6½ lin.)

To. Sodaliana. Haworth.-Eu. Sodaliana. Steph. Catal. ii. 191. No. 7135.

Anterior wings varied with snowy-white and ash-colour, with some black spots and dots on the costa, with a black fascia, interrupted in the middle, beyond the middle of the costa, and a second slightly incurved and waved near the hinder margin: on the inner margin towards the apex are some blackish dots: posterior wings dusky.

Of this very rare insect I have seen but two specimens, one of which I took in July 1827 near Ripley; the other, which is the original specimen, I obtained from the late Mr. Haworth's collection.

Sp. 8. luteolana. Alis anticis albo-lutescentibus punctis minutissimis fuscis nebulosis, costá postice maculis duabus nigricantibus. (Exp. Alar. 6—6½ lin.)
 Eu. luteolana. Steph. Catal. ii. 191. No. 7131.

Anterior wings of a dull clay-coloured white, clouded throughout with minute fuscous atoms, some of which become rather united on the edge of the costa at the base, and produce minute spots, and at the apex are two rather large dusky ones; cilia yellowish-white: posterior wings throughout thickly irrorated with fuscous atoms on a pale yellowish ground; cilia white.

This appears to be a scarce species; my specimen was taken in June near London, but I forget the exact locality, though I believe it to be in the vicinity of Darenth wood.

GENUS CCCXI.—PHTHEOCHROA* mihi.

Palpi very long, slender, subfiliform, divaricating, porrected horizontally, clothed with long scales placed loosely beneath, the terminal joint exposed and very evident, deflexed: maxillæ very short. Antennæ short and slender, very faintly pubescent within in the males, simple in the females: head moderate, enveloped in a dense tuft of loose scales; eyes small, lateral; thorax rather stout, not crested; wings entire, anterior with the costa straight, the apex and the hinder margin slightly rounded, posterior angle faintly angulated; disc with irregularly elevated scales, and rather confused markings, of which some of the colours vanish with the life of the insect; posterior wings ample, acute-triangular, with the anterior angle slightly produced and rounded: body slender, short, with a very small tuft at the apex.

Of this genus Haworth remarks: "In its roughened wings it resembles the Asperance (Peronea and its allies), but wants their remarkable rotundity at the shoulders," by which characters it may be at once recognised from all the other Tortricidæ: a very remarkable peculiarity also belongs to this genus, which is, that a portion of the colouring of the wings fades almost immediately upon the death of the animal, some fine rufous marks fading upon that event taking place.

Sp. 1. rugosana. Alis anticis albido-cinereis, scabris, maculis lineolis strigisque costalibus albis, posticis cinereis. (Exp. Alar. 8—9½ lin.)

To. rugosana. Hübner.—Ph. V: albana. Donovan, xi. pl. 371. f. 1.—Phtrugosana. Steph. Catal. ii. 191. No. 7143.

^{*} φθεω perdo, χροα color.











Anterior wings ashy-white, rugged, with irregular fuscous clouds, forming an abbreviated streak on the costa towards the base, a fascia in the middle, interrupted by an oblique ovate white spot near the costa, a lunate spot towards the hinder margin, beyond which is an oblique incurved fascia terminating in the middle of the hinder margin; besides these are some whitish markings, and a bright flesh-coloured fascia behind the middle of the wings, which fades almost entirely upon the death of the animal, and completely in old cabinet specimens: posterior wings ashy.

Found in hedges about the middle of June, but not common: I have taken it at Darenth wood and in Copenhagen fields: it also occurs at Coombe wood.

GENUS CCCXII.—Cochylis, Treitschke.

Palpi short, slightly ascending, subclavate, densely clothed with rather long scales, especially at the apex above, and nearly concealing the terminal joint, which is very short and slender: maxillæ very short. Antennæ moderate, rather slender, finely pubescent within in the males, simple in the females: head rounded, densely clothed with long scales above: eyes small, globose: thorax moderate, not crested: wings entire; anterior elongate-triangular, with the costa straight, the hinder margin is generally obliquely truncate, the disc reddish or griscous, with an oblique central fascia; posterior wings ample, ovate-triangular, with the apex slightly angulated: cilia rather long: body short, slender, with a distinct tuft at the apex, rather stouter in the females.

The pretty insects belonging to this genus are generally of fine tints of red, flesh-colour, or griscous, with a very oblique, generally abbreviated, darker fascia on the anterior wings, which last are obliquely truncate on the hinder margin; the species are usually of small size, and appear towards the end of spring and in the summer, and are apparently in some instances double-brooded: they appear to be very local.

Sp. 1. roseana. Plate 35. f. 1.—Alis anticis roseis, postice saturatioribus pone fasciam obliquam linearam rufo-fuscam, posticis fuscescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 6—6½ lin.)

To. roseana. Haworth.-N. G. roseana. Steph. Catal. ii. 191. No. 7136.

Anterior wings bright rosy-red, palest at the base within, with an oblique linear red-brown fascia rather before the middle, darkest on the inner margin, and vanishing towards the costa, near the apex of which are some dusky spots; cilia rosy, with the apex brownish: posterior brown, cilia paler.

The fascia on the anterior wings varies a little in colour, being sometimes dark rose-colour, at others red-brown.

Rare; found in June in the Isle of Wight, and at Darenth wood and near Dover; it also occurs in the north of England: I have a fine series from the former locality, assisted by the late Mr. Haworth's original specimens.

Sp. 2. subroseana. Alis anticis roseo-griseis, fasciá obliquá abbreviatá brunneá marginis tenuioris, posticis albidis. (Exp. Alar. 5-6 lin.)

To. subroseana. Haworth.-N. G. subroseana. Steph. Catal. ii. 191. No. 7137.

Anterior wings pale rosy-griseous, the hinder margin ashy-brown, with a faint flesh-coloured blotch; near the middle of the inner margin is an oblique very short brownish fascia: posterior wings dusky, and in the males whitish.

The anterior wings vary a little in colour, being sometimes whitish, with the fascia rather dusky.

A more abundant species than the last, and I believe taken rather earlier in the season: it has occurred once or twice at Birch wood, and also in the north of England.

Sp. 3. ruficiliella. Alis anticis rufo-plumbeis, fasciá mediá præobliquá abbreviatá marginis tenuioris, ciliisque rufis. (Exp. Alar. 6 lin.)

To. ruficiliana. Haworth.—N. G. rufociliana. Steph. Catal. ii. 191. No. 7138.

Anterior wings reddish-lead-colour, with a very oblique abbreviated brighter fascia on the inner margin a little before the middle, and a second wider one, forming a kind of border, on the hinder margin; posterior wings fuscous, with paler cilia.

Taken in June at Darenth wood, but apparently very rare: it occurs more frequently, in meadows, in Yorkshire, according to Haworth, whose original specimens of this species and its allies are in my collection.

Sp. 4. griseana. Alis anticis griseis, fasciá medià subundulatá sesquialterà posticô, fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 6 lin.)

To. griseana. Haworth.-N. G. griseana. Steph. Catal. ii. 191. No. 7139.

Anterior wings griseous, with a reddish-brown fascia in the middle, extending from the costa to the hinder margin and rather waved at its origin; towards the apex of the costa are some dusky spots, and a faint short brownish fascia parallel with the hinder margin; cilia with some brownish freckles: posterior wings deep fuscous.

Not common: I once met with a pair at Darenth wood at the end of June, and others have occurred in the vicinity of London.

Sp. 5. Rupicola. Alis anticis ochraceis postici ferraginess, fascis med i ferragineos, fascis med i ferragineos fascó, macula triangulari subpadión interiore ad antici. [Exp. Alas. 6—8 lin.]

N. G. marginana. Steph. Catal. ii. 191. No. 7140. - Coc. Repicels. Curtis, x. pl. 491.

Anterior wings ochreous at the base, ferruginous, dusted with black at the apex, costa spotted with black, the middle with an oblique rusty-brown fascia, darkest on the costa, and edged with whitish towards the inser margin, adjoining to which is an indistinct triangular spot; the extreme hinder margin dusky: posterior wings dusky-black; cilia dusky, with the apex ochreous.

I have a specimen of this insect which was taken near London in June: it has also been taken "middle of July, side of cliff, Dover."

—Curtis. l. c.

GENTS CCCXIII .- LOZOPERA* mihi.

Palpi rather long, porrected nearly horizontally, ascending very slightly, subclavate, densely clothed with short scales, the apical joint slightly exposed, short and acute: maxilla short. Antenna short, rather stout and simple, faintly pubescent beneath in the males: head short, with a dense tuft of scales on the crown: cross large, subglobose: thomas robust, subovate, not crossed: wings entire; anterior with the costa straight, the hinder margin distinctly truncate obliquely, and furnished with long cilia; the disc pale, generally of yellowish tints, with irregular dark transverse markings; posterior wings ample, strongly waved on the hinder margin, the apex produced and obtusely truncate: body rather short, robust in both sexes, but stoutest in the females, with a small tuft at the apex; calla rather long.

In this genus the hinder margin of the anterior wings is very obliquely truncate, and of the posterior the apex is considerably produced and obtusely angled, the cilia are long; the former wings are of pale colours—generally yellow, or straw-colour—and are adorned with indistinct and somewhat irregular obliquely transverse darker markings: the palpi are rather long, and slightly ascending, and the species appear to frequent chalky districts. The genus is almost synonymous with Chlidonia, Hubner.

Sp. 1. alternana. Plate S5. f. 2.—Alis auticis col racco-flaris, nebulis saturatioribus, fasciis du clus irregular bus fuscescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 10—18 lin.) Lo. alternana. Steph. Cott.i. ii. 191. No. 7144.

^{*} Acca oblique, repay terminus

Anterior wings bright ochreous-yellow, or straw-coloured, with darker and lighter shades, with a rather distinct oblique dusky fascia, a little behind the middle, not touching the costa, but extending, though interruptedly, to the inner margin; towards the apex is another but fainter dusky fascia; the hinder margin is faintly reticulated with rusty-fuscous, and has a dark edge, and the costa is spotted with blackish; cilia pale yellow: posterior wings fuscous, with yellowish cilia, or pale cinereous, with lighter cilia.

Rather variable in tint and in the intensity of its markings.

Found not uncommonly in the grassy slopes between the meadows and corn-fields on the hills about Dover, in July and the beginning of August, where I first discovered it in 1818.

†Sp. 2. Dubrisana. Alis anticis sulphurėis, fasciá mediá subinterruptá obliquá, alteráque posticá fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 4-6 lin.)

Co. Dubrisana. Curtis, fo. 491.

"Palpi, head, and thorax griseous; abdomen silky-grey; superior (anterior) wings pale sulphur, mottled with shining white and brownish marks, with a somewhat interrupted oblique brown fascia across the middle, and another beyond it; inferior (posterior) wings white, more or less freckled with fuscous towards the apex."—Curtis, l. c.

Not found, I believe, near London: it has been taken in the "Middle of August, top of cliffs, near Dover."—Curtis, l. c.

†Sp. 3. marmoratana. Alis anticis sulphureis fusco irroratis maculisque albidis, fasciis duabus fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 7 lin.)

Co. marmoratana. Curtis, fo. 491.

"Antennæ and palpi blackish, the latter white inside: head, thorax, and abdomen griseous, the latter white at the apex; superior (anterior) wings pale sulphur, freckled with brown, and variegated with shining white spots and lines, leaving two indistinct oblique fuscous bands; costa spotted with brown: inferior (posterior) wings fuscous, slightly freckled with white: cilia white."—Curtis, l. c.

Also apparently a local species: it has occurred in the "Middle of August, near Dover."—Curtis, l. c.

Sp. 4. straminea. Alis anticis pallide stramineis, fasciolá mediá obliquá abbreviatá marginis tenuioris pallide fulvá. (Exp. Alar. 7—8 lin.)

To. straminea. Haworth.-Lo. straminea. Steph. Catal. ii. 192. No. 7145.

Anterior wings pale straw-colour, with a few dusky fulvous spots on the costa; an abbreviated dull tawny streak before the middle of the inner margin, extending nearly to the middle of the disc obliquely towards the costa; on the extreme hinder margin is a faint tawny line: posterior wings whitish, with long silky-white cilia.

Found, but rarely, in May and towards the end of August, at Darenth wood and near Dover; also in meadows in Yorkshire, and in other parts of the country. "Gibside."—G. Wailes, Esq. "Raehills."—Rev. W. Little.

- Sp. 5. Smeathmanniana. Alis anticis pallide stramineis, nitidis, fasciis duabus obliquis subinterruptis griseo-brunneis. (Exp. Alar. 5—7 lin.)
- To. Smeathmanniana. Fabricius.—Lo. Fabriciana. Steph. Catal. ii. 192. No. 7146.
- Anterior wings pale straw-colour, glossy, faintly clouded, with two griseousbrown spots on the costa, opposite to each of which is a similarly coloured oblique fascia extending to the inner margin, where they each become darkest; the anterior fascia is slightly curved towards the apex of the wings: posterior wings brownish.
- Rather variable: in some specimens there is a faint brown patch on the base of the inner margin; others have the base of the costa tawny-brown; the oblique streaks are sometimes very slender, and at others broad and conspicuous.

This insect also occurs occasionally near Darenth wood, about the beginning of August, but appears to be rare: it is likewise found in Epping Forest.

- Sp. 6. Francillana. Alis anticis pallide flavis, strigis duabus obliquis rufobrunneis. (Exp. Alar. 5-8 lin.)
- Py. Francillana. Fabricius.—Donov. xi. pl. 355. f. 1.—Lo. Francillana. Steph. Catal. ii. 192. No. 7147.
- Head, thorax, and anterior wings, pale yellow, immaculate, the latter with two very oblique and distinct red-brown streaks, each arising from a costal spot, placed one before the middle, the other behind: posterior wings brownish.

In some specimens the basal half of the costa has a brown edge.

Rather scarce: found about the middle of June near Darenth wood, and also on the cliff below Dover Castle in the middle of July.

- Sp. 7. badiana. Alis anticis griseo-stramineis, nitidis, maculá basi fuscá, fasciâ mediá maculáque posticá costali fulvo-fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 6—8 lin.)
- To. badiana. Hübner.—N. G. Smeathmanniana. Steph. Catal. ii. 191. No. 7142.
- Anterior wings of a shining griseous-straw colour, or somewhat sulphurcolour, with an ovate fuscous spot at the base of the costa, an oblique tawny-brown fascia in the middle, slightly angulated and interrupted in the middle, and between this and the hinder margin is a round tawny-brown

spot, which is sometimes produced into a short fascia, with a spot opposed to it on the inner margin; cilia pale sulphur-colour: posterior wings fuscous or black, cilia paler.

Taken in the beginning of July in the marshes near Whittlesea Mere; also near Hertford and in Battersea fields, and in the Isle of Wight.

Sp. 8. Baumanniana. Alis anticis subcinereis maculá baseos fasciisque duabus angulatim approximatis interruptis cinnamomeis argenteo marginatis, posticè punctis aliquot argenteis. (Exp. Alar. 5½—11 lin.)

Py. Baumanniana. Fabricius.—Ar. Baumanniana. Steph. Catal. ii. 190. No. 7126.

Anterior wings somewhat ashy, with a large spot at the base of a reddishcinnamon tinge, an interrupted fascia in the middle, and another towards the apex, placed obliquely to the first of the same colour, and faintly edged with silver; the hinder margin with a few silvery spots: posterior wings fuscous.

Rather variable in colour, the wings being of a brighter or paler colour, and the fasciæ vary much, being sometimes very much interrupted, or at times decussating: the size of the insect also varies greatly.

Found, at the end of May and in June, near Darenth wood and in the north of England, as well as in Scotland and in the New Forest, but not very common. "Cramond and Raehills."—

Rev. W. Little.

GENUS CCCXIV.—XANTHOSETIA* mihi.

Palpi long, parallel, porrected horizontally in form of a beak, densely clothed throughout with shortish scales, which end in a pencil, and conceal the terminal joint, the latter minute: maxillæ very short. Antennæ rather short, robust in the males and pubescent within, slender and simple in the females: head rather large, with a slight tuft on the forehead and crown: cyes large, subglobose: thorax rather short, not crested: wings entire; anterior elongate-triangular, with the costa straight at the base, the hinder margin slightly rounded, the anterior angle acute, the posterior rounded; disc pale, with a depressed paler portion, encircled by a darker ring at the apex, and a raised point on the origin of the depression: posterior wings ample, faintly waved on the hinder margin; cilia all short; body short, stoutish, with a ridge down the back and a rather large tuft at the apex, very small in the females.

^{*} Ξανθος flavus, Σης tinea.

The insects of this genus are remarkable for their lively yellow or rusty tints, and are nearly destitute of markings, having only a spot towards the middle of the inner margin of the anterior wings, and a kind of circular streak towards the hinder margin, a portion of which is made up by the coloured cilia; the palpi are rather long; the anterior wings have a smooth elevation towards the hinder margin, and the latter is slightly rounded: the insects occur about July and August.

Sp. 1. Zægana. Alis anticis flavis nitidulis, puncto medio castaneo, postice castaneo-rufis maculá flavá, ciliis ferrugineis. (Exp. Alar. 9—11 lin.)

Ph. To. Zœgana. Linné.—Donovan, iii. pl. 106. f. 2.—Xa. Zogana. Steph. Catal. ii. 192. No. 7148.

Anterior wings bright slightly glossy yellow, with a varied chestnut spot in the middle, towards the inner margin, the apex chestnut- or rusty-red, with a large yellow spot, producing an irregular orbicular mark; cilia of a rusty golden-red: posterior wings fuscous.

Not very common; found in grassy places in August: I have taken it at Darenth and Coombe woods, and near Hertford; in the latter places more frequently than elsewhere: it also occurs in the New Forest and in Norfolk.

Sp. 2. ferrugana. Alis anticis ferrugineis, puncto medio fusco, postice fuscis maculá ferrugineá. (Exp. Alar. 8—9 lin.)

To. ferrugana. Haworth.—Xa. ferrugana. Steph. Catal. ii. 192. No. 7149.

Anterior wings dull ferruginous, with a faint fuscous spot in the middle towards the inner margin, the apex fuscous, with a large ferruginous spot; cilia dull fuscous: posterior wings deep fuscous.

I strongly suspect that this insect is a mere variety of the foregoing, from which it differs solely in colour.

Rare: I have once taken a single specimen at Darenth in August; and others have been found in Norfolk, and I believe it has occurred in the New Forest.

Sp. 3. hamana. Alis anticis sulphureo-flavis nitidulis, punctulo obsoletissimo, liturâque postică hamată ferrugineis. (Exp. Alar. 9—11½ lin.)

Ph. To. hamana. Linné.-Xa. hamana. Steph. Catal. ii. 192. No. 7150.

Anterior wings sulphur-yellow, with a very minute and obscure rusty dot in the middle towards the hinder margin, and an oblique somewhat raised streak of similar hue behind, extending from behind the middle of the disc, where it is slightly flexuous externally, to the anal angle; the base and apex of the costa are also slightly ferruginous: posterior wings fuscous, with whitish cilia.

Rather variable in colour, and in the intensity of the posterior streak on the anterior wings.

Not uncommon in August in grassy places, where galium abounds, within the metropolitan district: found also in other parts of the country, as in the New Forest, Devonshire, &c. "Meldon Park."—G. Wailes, Esq.

Sp. 4. diversana. Alis anticis sulphureo-flavis, strigá interruptâ mediá, cruceque communi posticâ ferrugineis. (Exp. Alar. 8—11½ lin.)

To. diversana. Hübner .- Xa. diversana. Steph. Catal. ii. 192. No. 7151.

Anterior wings pale sulphur-yellow, with the costa at the base, a spot in the middle, and an angulated bow towards the apex, ferruginous; from the centre of the costa a more or less distinct and interrupted streak arises, which reaches to the inner margin, and occasionally there are some rusty spots towards the apex and on the disc: posterior wings fuscous, with ashy cilia.

Extremely variable both in size and colour, the latter being of various tints of yellow, with more or less distinct ferruginous spots and streaks; and I possess a specimen with the costa and hinder margin deep black.

Found in various places within the metropolitan district, about the beginning of August, far from uncommonly: it occurs in plenty at Ripley, and I have taken a few specimens at the Hermitage.

Sp. 5. inopiana. Alis anticis lucidis ochraceo-rufescentibus, immaculatis, posticis rufo-fuscescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 9—10 lin.)

To. inopiana. Haworth. - Xa. inopiana. Steph. Catal. ii. 192. No. 7152.

Anterior wings very glossy ochreous-red or reddish, immaculate, with a faintly raised spot towards the apex, the hinder margin rounded: posterior wings glossy and reddish-brown: cilia obscure shining ochreous.

Very rare: I have obtained a single example from the New Forest, where it was found in June, and in the beginning of July 1827 I took a second near Ripley.

GENUS CCCXV.—PHIBALOCERA* mihi.

Palpi very long and slender, divaricating, recurved, slightly clothed with short scales, basal joint minute, second elongate, terminal about half as long as

^{*} φιβαλος gracilis, κερας cornu.

the second, very slender and acute: maxillæ very short. Antennæ as long as, or longer than, the wings, joints distinct, rather stoutest in the males: head small, with an obtuse tuft between the antennæ: eyes rather large, subglobose: thorax moderate, subovate, not crested: wings entire, anterior with the costa waved, thickened in the males, and ciliated at the base in the females; hinder margin truncate, cilia very long; disc pale; posterior wings rather small, slightly acute at the apex, and furnished with long cilia: body short, rather depressed, obtuse and with a tuft at the apex in the males, acute in the females.

The great length of the antennæ of this genus at once removes it from the other genera of this family, from all the preceding of which it also differs in having the palpi long and recurved, a character prominent in the following genera, and thus leading the way to the succeeding family, from which its triangular and truncated anterior wings at once remove it. There is but one species, which appears about the end of July.

Sp. 1. Quercana. Alis anticis flavo-rufis punctis duobus strigáque marginali saturatioribus, maculis duabus costalibus ciliisque sulphureis. (Exp. Alar. 7—9 lin.)

Py. Quercana. Fabricius.—Donovan, iii. pl. 106. f. 3. Phi. Quercana. Steph. Catal. ii. 192. No. 7153.

Anterior wings bright yellowish-red, with two minute darker, or dusky, dots on the disc, an oblique purplish-brown streak towards the base, passing backwards to the middle of the costa, and interrupted by a somewhat oblong bright yellow spot on the extreme edge of the costa itself, on the other side of which it is again continued to the apex, where it becomes acutely angled, and passes along the hinder margin, vanishing at the anal angle; at the base of the costa is a second, but smaller, sulphur-coloured spot, and the cilia are of similar colour: posterior wings whitish, cilia paler, with the anal angle yellowish.

Variable in colour; some examples being of a more brilliant yellow than others, some of a purplish-brown, and with the markings very distinct; in some obliterated: the base of the anterior wings is frequently of a dusky hue.

Abundant in woods and gardens within the metropolitan district, at the end of July and throughout the month of August; found also in other parts of the country.

GENUS CCCXVII.—HYPERCALLIA* mihi.

Palpi very long, ascending, densely clothed with very short scales, the basal joint short, second long, slender at the base, terminal vertical, about half the length of the second, slender, acute: maxillæ shorter than the palpi-Antennæ rather long, slender, pubescent within in the males: head small, with a pointed tuft between the antennæ: eyes small: thorax subovate, lineated, not crested: wings entire; anterior elongate-triangular, the costa not produced at the base, the hinder margin faintly truncate, with the anterior angle acute and the posterior rounded; the disc pale, with dark (blood-red) reticulations; posterior wings ample, slightly waved towards the apex, which is obtusely angulated: body shortish, slender, sublinear, obtuse at the apex, and with a small tuft.

The very long, divaricating, recurved palpi of this genus, exclusively of the peculiarity in the disposition of the colours—which are light sulphur, reticulated with broad blood-red lines—sufficiently indicate the distinctions of this genus from its allies: the genus has been placed amongst the Pyralidæ, and also amongst the Tineidæ; but although perhaps the present may not be its true location, I think it is too nearly allied to Phibalocera to warrant its distinct separation therefrom: one species only is known, which appears to be extremely local, frequenting chalky districts.

Sp. 1. Christiernana. Plate 38. f. 2.—Alis anticis ciliisque saturate sulphureis, sanguineo perlepide reticulatis; posticis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 7—9 lin.)

Ph. To. Christiernana. Linné.—Hy. Christiernana. Steph. Catal. ii, 192. No. 7154.

Anterior wings and cilia bright sulphur, beautifully reticulated with blood-red, the reticulations interrupted towards the inner margin: posterior wings fuscous, with whitish cilia: head and thorax sulphureous, the latter with three blood-red lines.

Slightly variable, some specimens being more completely reticulated than others, and being of a brighter colour; and some having the posterior wings whitish.

This conspicuously beautiful insect is extremely local, and may from that circumstance be esteemed very rare, as even in its locality it seldom occurs: in July 1819 I was fortunate enough to capture two specimens at Darenth wood, the only locality I am aware of,

^{*} $\Psi \pi \epsilon \rho$ valde, $\kappa \alpha \lambda \lambda \delta \varsigma$ pulchritudo.

although I have a remarkably fine pair that were taken a year or two previously in Essex. A small gap at the north-west corner of Darenth wood, at the angle of the first field from the lane leading from Dartford, was the spot where I obtained my specimens, and at the time they were found about a dozen more were secured. I believe a single specimen has been found this season.

GENUS CCCXVIII.—ORTHOTELIA* mihi.

Palpi very long, slender, parallel, recurved, clothed with scales, the basal joint stoutest, the second and third of nearly equal length, the last being acute: maxillæ short. Antennæ rather long, very slender and simple in both sexes: head with a short tuft between the antennæ: eyes rather large, globose: thorax robust, not crested: wings entire; anterior elongate, sublinear, the costa not produced at the base, the hinder margin subtruncate, with very short cilia; anterior angle acute, hinder rounded; posterior wings short and broad, with the apex rounded, and the hinder margin not sinuated: body long and rather stout, with a ridge on the back, and a small tuft at the apex.

Of this singular genus, which in many respects resembles Chilo, but differs therefrom in having but two palpi, as well as in the truncated anterior wings, I know but one species, the larva of which subsists within the stalks of the Bullrush:—like the two preceding genera it has the palpi recurved; but the antennæ are short, and the anterior wings have neither transverse streaks nor are they reticulated, but are faintly streaked longitudinally with alternate light and dark lines, forming a radiated appearance.

Sp. 1. venosa. Plate 35. f. 3.—Alis anticis ochreo-flavis venis radiantibus fuscis, maculáque subposticá pallidiore. (Exp. Alar. 10—13 lin.)

To. venosa. Haworth MSS:-Or. venosa. Steph. Catal. ii. 192. No. 7155.

Anterior wings ochreous-yellow, with brown radiating nervures, becoming somewhat confluent, and forming a slightly triangular patch, at the hinder margin; towards the inner margin are a few dusky dots, and an obscure palish spot on the disc behind the middle: posterior wings whitish, a little dusky towards the inner margin; cilia pale.

Some examples are darker than others, and the insect varies a little in size. The larva feeds on the inner substance of the stalk of the bullrush.

^{*} Oppos rectus, τελος finis.

Not common: found about Croydon, and in the marshes near Walthamstow, and I believe also at Whittlesea Mere and near Camberwell, towards the end of July, and beginning of August.

FAMILY II.—YPONOMEUTIDÆ.

Antennæ rather long, slender, inserted within on the crown before the eyes, or in front of the face, simple; rarely pectinated, but frequently ciliated within in the males. Palpi generally two, triarticulate, very rarely four, long, slender, setaceous or subulated, mostly recurved, but sometimes depending, the apical joint of the labial greatly exposed and acute: maxilla moderate: head small, either clothed with long scales in front, or smooth: eyes rather large: thorax slender or moderate, rarely crested: wings undivided; anterior generally long and narrow, with shortish cilia: posterior mostly ample, folded on the inner edge, and with long cilia: both pairs generally more or less convoluted during repose: body slender, frequently elongated, sometimes depressed; generally acute in the females, and furnished with a tuft in the males: legs rather long. Larva slightly pubescent, with sixteen legs, and in some genera with an additional pair; most frequently subcutaneous, or residing within the stalks of plants; sometimes in a detached case resembling a shell: pupa various, elongate, usually found in the nidus, but occasionally subterranean.

The insects of this rather extensive family differ from the Tortricidæ in having the palpi long and slender; they are mostly recurved or drooping, and in general only two in number, by which they differ from the Tineidæ, which have four conspicuous ones; whereas in the few genera of this family which possess that number the second pair are mostly small: there is considerable diversity of habit amongst these insects; some of them residing in their larvæ state on flowers, upon which they subsist; others are found within the surfaces of leaves, devouring only the parenchyma; some form extensive webs, and live in society; others are solitary: amongst the subcutaneous species are some of the most brilliant of the Lepidoptera, their wings being adorned with highly polished metallic surfaces, and some of them being extremely varied in the number of tints: others again are very plain; the former set have generally drooping palpi, the latter ascending, recurved, ones.

GENUS CCCXIX.—DEPRESSARIA, Haworth.

Pulpi long, slightly divaricating, curved upwards and backwards, the second joint clothed with very long broad scales, the basal with short ones, and the apical appearing naked, very slender and attenuated: maxillæ short and thick, with scales in front. Antennæ remote, inserted on the crown, slender, simple: head wide, clothed with broad scales: eyes small: thorax robust: wings incumbent during repose; anterior linear, lanceolate; posterior short and broad: body broad and depressed, with a few tufts of hair on the sides and at the tip, the apex in the males rather attenuated, slightly recurved, with a small tuft: legs rather short. Larva generally found on umbelliferous flowers, and changing to a pupa within the stalks.

The broad flattened abdomen of the insects of this genus, and horizontally incumbent wings, at once indicate its distinction from the other genera of this family; the recurved palpi existing in several others: in habit the insects differ, inasmuch as they are usually found, in the larva state, subsisting on the flowers of umbelliferous plants, and the pupa is found within their stalks: they are generally autumnal.

- A. Anterior wings rounded behind, the disc generally with interrupted dark streaks, sometimes dotted:—PINARIS, Hübner.
- Sp. 1. Heracleana? Alis anticis pallidè griseis lineolis disci approximatis nigris, stigáque angulatá pallidá. (Exp. Alar. 11—14 lin.)
- Ph. To. Heracleana. Linné?—De. Heracleana. Steph. Catal. ii. 193. No. 7156. Albin. pl. xxxviii. f. 61, a—d.
- Anterior wings pale griscous, with numerous approximating black streaks on the disc, and a whitish central dot, behind which is a very much angulated pale streak; the hinder margin is also pale, and has a row of large fuscous spots: posterior wings pale fuscous, with pale yellowish cilia.
- Caterpillar feeds on the Cow-parsnip (*Heracleum sphondylium*) and other umbelliferous plants: it is pale, with black dots and a yellowish head: the pupa is found in the stalk, and the image appears in July.

Not uncommon in June on umbelliferous plants throughout the metropolitan district in the larva state, especially at Darenth wood; frequent also in the New Forest and in Devonshire.

- Sp. 2. Umbellana. Alis anticis striatis griseis, maculis approximatis emarginatis disci nigris, posticis pallidis. (Exp. Alar. 10—11 lin.)
- Py. Umbellana. Fabricius.—De. Umbellana. Steph. Catal. ii. 193. No. 7157.

 Anterior wings griseous, with radiating darker nervures, and two approxi-

mating black dots on the disc, and a minute row of the same on the hinder margin; posterior wings pale.

Not very abundant, but found occasionally in the vicinity of London, in July and August; also in Norfolk and other parts of the country.

Sp. 3. venosa. Alis anticis rufis, nervis omnibus tenuissimè albicantibus, posticis albis. (Exp. Alar. 9—10 lin.)

De. venosa. Haworth.-Steph. Catal. ii. 193. No. 7159.

Anterior wings red, of variable tint, somewhat truncate, obtuse, with a very narrow whitish streak on all the nervures, and frequently a large brownish spot posteriorly: posterior wings white.

Also rare: taken in July and August near London, Dover, and in Devonshire.

Sp. 4. nervosa. Alis anticis rufis, venis posticè saturatioribus, annulo medio geminato rufo minutissimo, posticis albidis. (Exp. Alar. 9-9½ lin.)

De. nervosa. Haworth.—Steph. Catal. ii. 193. No. 7161.

Anterior wings dull red, with the nervures behind, and the hinder margin darker or dusky, cilia the same; in the middle of the disc, nearly in place of the anterior stigma of the Noctricidæ are two very minute, almost united, white dots, edged with red and placed longitudinally: posterior wings whitish, with a very faint tinge of reddish.

Rare: taken within the metropolitan district in July and the beginning of August.

Sp. 5. apicella. Alis antieis rufo-fuscescentibus striis interruptis nigris, atomis albo-cinerascentibus, posticis cinereis. (Exp. Alar. 10 lin.)

Te. apicella. Hübner.-De. apicella. Steph. Catal. ii. 193. No. 7160.

Auterior wings reddish-brown, with numerous indistinct interrupted blackish streaks, and minute ashy-white atoms; a dusky cloud at the base of the costa, and a second towards the base of the inner margin: posterior wings ashy-grey, with the tip dusky; cilia ochreous.

Caterpillar feeds on the carrot (Daucus carota), and the image appears about the middle of August.

Rare: found in August at Bere wood near Dover, and in Devonshire: likewise taken within the metropolitan district, though very seldom.

Sp. 6. badiella. Alis anticis fuscis, lineolis sparsis numerosis saturatioribus, posticis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 8-10 lin.) Ti. badiella. Hübner.-De. badiella. Steph. Catal. ii. 193. No. 7162.

Anterior wings fuscous or bay-colour, with numerous irregular indistinct darker, or dusky, streaks, slightly clouded at the base with fuscous, and with a few very obscure fuscous dots on the extreme hinder margin: posterior wings fuscous.

Found at Darenth wood, and near Hertford and Ripley in July, at Dover in August, and near Barham in September; also found in Norfolk, but not common.

Sp. 7. characterosa. Alis anticis griseis, subnebulosis, costâ roseá characteri? nigrá interruptá mediá, posticis albidis. (Exp. Alar. 8—9 lin.)

De. characterosa. Haworth.—Steph. Catal. ii. 193. No. 7163.

Anterior wings pale griseous, slightly clouded, and with a purplish tinge, with a black mark on the disc, resembling a note of interrogation, and placed longitudinally.

Found occasionally within the metropolitan district in the autumn, and I believe also in the New Forest.

Sp. 8. Carduella. Alis anticis rubro-testaceis, atomis saturatioribus, punctis duobus minutissimis maculáque posticá nigris, posticis flavescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 6 lin.)

Ti. Carduella. Hubner.—De. Carduella. Steph. Catal. ii. 194. No. 7173.

Anterior wings testaceous-red, with darker atoms, a pair of minute black dots on the disc before the middle, and a conspicuous spot of the same colour towards the apex: posterior wings pale yellowish-ochre: head, palpi, and thorax, pale yellow.

The caterpillar feeds on the corn-flower (Centaurea cyanus), and the imago appears towards the end of July.

The only examples of this pretty and distinct species which I have seen are a pair taken in the New Forest, near Brockenhurst, in July 1821, and another that I obtained from Donovan's collection.

Sp. 9. gilvella. Alis anticis pallide rufo-ochraceis vel flavidis atomis maculâque mediá fuscis, punctisque tribus atris. (Exp. Alar. 9—10 lin.)

Ti. gilvella. Hübner.—De. gilvella. Steph. Catal. ii. 194. No. 7170.

Anterior wings pale reddish-ochre or yellowish, with minute fuscous atoms, coalesced into spots on the costa, a rounded brown spot in the middle of the disc, adjoining to which are three deep black dots, one pair contiguous and placed obliquely towards the inner base, the other dot behind the brown spot: on the hinder margin is a row of fuscous dots: cilia pale straw-colour: posterior wings whitish, with an occasional dusky tinge.

The wings vary slightly in tint, and one, or more, of the minute black dots are sometimes wanting.

The caterpillar feeds on the scabious (Centaurea scabiosa), and other allied plants, and on thistles: the imago appears in July.

Not very rare; found amongst willows and in grassy places, near Hertford, Darenth, &c.; also in Suffolk and near Edinburgh.

Sp. 10. Sparrmanniana. Alis anticis pallide flavis, punctis duobus disci longitudinalit\(\text{c}\) digestis atris, posticis albidis. (Exp. Alar. 9—10\(\frac{1}{2}\) lin.)

Py. Sparrmanniana. Fabricius.—De. Sparrmanniana. Steph. Catal. ii. 194. No. 7175.

Anterior wings pale dull yellow, with two distinct minute deep black dots on the disc, placed longitudinally, one before, the other a little behind, the middle: on the hinder margin are two or three black or fuscescent dots, and frequently a brownish cloud towards the anal angle, or on the inner portion of the disc; and the latter is sometimes slightly marked with minute dusky atoms: posterior wings whitish-immaenlate and glossy, with yellowish cilia.

Caterpillar feeds on the Centaurea Jacea: the imago appears in August.

Not very uncommon: found in various parts of the country, as at Dover, the New Forest, Scotland, and within the metropolitan district. "Gibside."—G. Wailes, Esq.

Sp. 11. Yeatsana. Alis anticis griseis, maculá punctisque duobus centralibus nigris, posticis albidis. (Exp. Alar. 8½ lin.)

Py. Yeatsana. Fabricius.—De. Yeatsana. Steph. Catal. ii. 194. No. 7177.—Ph. albidana. Donovan, v. xi. pl. 377. f. 2.

Anterior wings griseous, with a central black spot, and two minute darker approximating dots, placed obliquely towards the base, and on the hinder margin a row of dots, four or five in number; cilia dull reddish-straw colour: posterior wings whitish.

Not rare within the metropolitan district, at Darenth and Coombe woods, Hertford, Ripley, &c.: also found in the New Forest and in Devonshire.

Sp. 12. immaculana. Alis anticis pallide flavis, immaculatis, atomis perpaucis minutissimis atris, posticis fuscescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 8 lin.)

De. immaculana. Steph. Catal. ii. 194. No. 7176.

Anterior wings pale yellow or lemon-colour, totally immaculate, with a few very minute black atoms; posterior yellowish-ash, with a faint purplish tinge.

Taken in July 1821, in the New Forest, near Brockenhurst, apparently rare.

B. Anterior wings rounded behind, the disc pale, usually with a flexuous darker character in the middle:—Agonopteryx, Hübner.

Sp. 13. ocellana. Alis anticis griseis, liturá mediá S formi sanguineá, puncto albido, posticis albis. (Exp. Alar. 9½ lin.)

Py. ocellana. Fabricius.—Di. ocellana. Steph. Catal. ii. 194. No. 7169.

Anterior wings pale griseous, with a flexuous streak, resembling the letter S, in the middle, towards the costa, of a bright blood-red, terminating in a white dot, and having two minute black ones at its origin: on the hinder margin is a row of blackish dots, and the costa is faintly marked with fuscous; at the base within is a curved brownish streak: posterior wings whitish, with the cilia paler.

Not very common; found in July and August in woods and hedges within the metropolitan district, and also in Suffolk and in the New Forest. "Rachills."—Rev. W. Little.

Sp. 14. applana. Alis anticis fusco-rufis atomis fuscis, punctis duobus nigris, lineoláque e maculis albis. (Exp. Alar. 8—10 lin.)

Py. applana. Fabricius.-De. applana. Steph. Catal. ii. 193. No. 7166.

Anterior wings red-brown, sprinkled with darker atoms, and slightly clouded, with two black dots placed obliquely on the disc before the middle, and two or three white ones placed longitudinally behind the first pair, and bordered with black: posterior wings whitish-ash.

Variable in colour, and slightly in markings, but the black and white dots always conspicuous, though occasionally one or other of them is wanting: the base of the anterior wings is frequently pale, this tint forming a kind of fascia which extends to the inner margin.

Caterpillar feeds on the carrot, hemlock, &c.: the image appears towards the end of August.

Common all the year, in gardens, hedges, &c. throughout the metropolitan district; also in the New Forest, Devonshire, near Dover, in Norfolk, Suffolk, &c. "Cramond, common."—Rev. W. Little.

Sp. 15. curvipunctosa. Alis anticis griseis, fusco subatomosis, lincolá sinuatá, mediá curvatá, subinde interruptá, nigrá. (Exp. Alar. 7—8 lin.)

De. curvipunctosa. Haworth.—Steph. Catal. ii. 194. No. 7167.

Anterior wings griseous, with remote brown atoms, and a minute curved black streak in the middle, which is sometimes interrupted; the costa with some brown dots, occasionally united in small blotches, or very obsolete: head, thorax, and base of the anterior wings at times pale; or the anterior wings entirely purplish-brown, with a minute, curved, deep black line: posterior wings pale ashy-brown, with whitish cilia.

Rather scarce: taken in August near London.

Sp. 16. albipunctella. Alis anticis rufo-fuscis seu ferrugineis, striis longitudinalibus interruptis nigris, puncto medio albo. (Exp. Alar. 9 lin.)

Ti. albipunctella. Hübner.—De. albipunctella. Steph. Catal. ii. 194. No. 7168.

Anterior wings red-brown or ferruginous, with numerous interrupted black streaks, and a conspicuous white dot in the middle of the disc, faintly edged with dusky: on the extreme hinder margin some minute fuscous dots: posterior wings greyish-brown.

Caterpillar feeds on the hemlock (Cicuta), and the imago appears in August.

Found, but rarely, near London; also in the vicinity of Edinburgh. "Cramond."—Rev. W. Little.

Sp. 17. Alstrœmeriana. Alis anticis albidis maculâ, mediá costali fusco-ferrugineá, posticis cinereo-albidis. (Exp. Alar. 8—8½ lin.)

Ph. To. Alstrœmeriana. Linné.—De. Alstrœmeriana. Steph. Catal. ii. 194. No. 7178.

Anterior wings narrow, glossy, whitish, with a few dusky spots on the costa, and an imperfect row of the same on the hinder margin; about the middle of the costa is a large fuscous spot, terminated on the disc by a rusty or blood-red streak; and on the inner margin are a few fuscous clouds: posterior wings ashy-white, sometimes a little fuscescent.

Not uncommon in hedges, ozier-grounds, &c. in the autumn, and occasionally in the spring, within the metropolitan district, and also in the New Forest and in Norfolk. "Newcastle."—G. Wailes, Esq.

Sp. 18. putridella. Alis anticis pallidis, venis omnibus fuscis, punctisque medio nigris, posticis albidis. (Exp. Alar. 8½ lin.)

Ti. putridella. Hübner.-De. putridella. Steph. Catal. ii. 193. No. 7158.

Anterior wings pale, with brown nervures, a short streak towards the base of the inner margin, four dots on the disc towards the costa, two of which are minute and black, and placed obliquely before the middle, then a larger fuscous one, and finally a white one, with a black edge; the hinder margin with a row of minute black dots: posterior wings whitish, with pale ochreous cilia.

Rare: found in August in Norfolk, and also in the New Forest.

C. Anterior wings rounded behind, the disc pale, with minute darker atoms:—

Tichonia, Hübner.

Sp. 19. atomella. Alis anticis rufescentibus aut testaceis, nebulosis, atomis minutissimis nigris sparsis. (Exp. Alar. 8½ lin.)

Ti. atomella. Hübner.—De. atomella. Steph. Catal. ii. 194. No. 7174.

Anterior wings reddish or testaccous, with some darker clouds, and numerous minute scattered black dots and a few rosy ones intermixed; towards the

base is a rather conspicuous black dot; and an indistinct row of fuscous ones on the extreme hinder margin: posterior wings whitish-ash.

The caterpillar feeds on genistæ: the imago appears about the middle of July.

Rare: found in April and September within the metropolitan district; also near Dover.

D. Anterior wings truncate behind, the disc pale: - HEMYLIS, B. Treitschke.

Sp. 20. costosa. Alis anticis rufo-flavis, maculá magná oblongá mediá costali fuscá, ciliis roseis, posticis albidis. (Exp. Alar. 8—9 lin.)

De. costosa. Haworth.—Steph. Catal. ii. 194. No. 7171.

Anterior wings reddish-yellow, slightly varying in tint, sprinkled with minute rusty dots, and with a rather large oblong darker or fuscescent spot about the middle of the costa, but not touching the costa itself; extreme hinder margin and the cilia rosy or reddish: posterior wings whitish.

Not uncommon in the beginning of autumn, near London, and also in other parts of the country. "Cramond."—Rev. W. Little.

Sp. 21. irrorella. Alis anticis pallide flavis obsoletissimè nebulosis, atomis fuscis, posticis albidis. (Exp. Alar. 7½—8½ lin.)

De. irrorella. Steph. Catal. ii. 194. No. 7172.

Anterior wings pale yellow, with some very obscure darker clouds, and minute fuscous atoms, one of which is conspicuously larger towards the base near the costa: posterior wings whitish.

Found in the New Forest in July 1821, near Brockenhurst.

E. Anterior wings rather narrow, rounded behind, the disc purplish, with paler markings:—EPILEUSTIA, Hübner.

Sp. 22. liturella. Alis anticis cinereo-purpureis, fasciá tenuissimá rectá juxtà basin, strigisque abbreviatis costalibus pallidis, posticis fuscescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 8—8½ lin.)

Ti. liturella. Hübner.—De. liturella. Steph. Catal. ii. 193. No. 7164.

Anterior wings dull- or ashy-purple, with some ill-defined deep black clouds towards the base, some irregular abbreviated pale streaks on the costa, and a straight fascia of the same hue towards the base; hinder margin immaculate: posterior wings brownish: head, thorax, and palpi, ochreous.

Very rare: taken at Birch wood in June, and I believe also at Darenth.

†Sp. 23. Bluntii. Alis anticis castaneo-purpureis, strigá duplicá ovali albidá, capite palpis pedibusque ochraceis. (Exp. Alar. 9—10 lin.)

Dc. Bluntii. Curtis, v. v. pl. 221. - Steph. Catal. ii. 193. No. 7165.

"Superior (anterior) wings purplish-castaneous, palest at the costa, with a double irregular oval mark on the disc of a dirty-white colour; abdomen and inferior (posterior) wings pale fuscous; head, palpi, and legs pale ochre."—Curtis, l. c.

I believe the only specimens of this insect were taken in "July, at Southchurch, Essex," by my late friend, E. Blunt, Esq., in memory of whom its name was applied by Mr. Curtis.

Sp. 24. purpurea. Alis anticis rufo-purpureis maculâ maguâ costali fuscâ, pallide adnatâ; costâ roseo punctatá. (Exp. Alar. $5\frac{\pi}{2}$ —6 lin.)

De. purpurea. Haworth.—Steph. Catal. ii. 195. No. 7179.

Anterior wings purplish-red; the costa brownish, prettily and thickly dotted with rose-colour, with a large dusky spot in the middle, obsoletely marbled with whitish on each side: posterior wings brown.

Sometimes the rosy, or the whitish, markings are wanting; and occasionally the anterior wings are entirely purplish-red and immaculate.

Rather local: abundant occasionally in April near Hertford; also found sometimes in the autumn: it occurs likewise in the New Forest and in the north of England.

GENUS CCCXX.—Anacampsis, Curtis.

Palpi very long, slender, recurved, divaricating, thickly clothed with scales, especially at the base, where they are very long, and form a more or less conspicuous tuft within; the apical joint is exposed, and as long as the other two united, very slender, and acuminated: maxillæ short, stout.

Antennæ moderate, simple, rather long and slender, similar in both sexes: head small, clothed with hard scales: eyes moderate: thorax not crested: wings incumbent during repose; anterior linear-lanceolate, longer than the body; posterior ovate-lanceolate, with very long cilia: body slightly depressed, of the male with a small tuft at the apex, of the female elongate and very acute: legs moderate; hinder pair long and stout.

There is considerable resemblance between this genus and the preceding, but in the present the antennæ and the anterior wings are longer, the latter narrower, more lanceolate and obtusely rounded at the tips, the posterior wings shorter, with longer cilia; the body less depressed; the palpi more slender and divaricating; and the markings on the anterior wings more irregular and confused. The genus, in its present state, is a complete magazine for all sorts of stragglers with recurved palpi and simply coloured wings, but I have not ventured to break it up:—in it are embraced the following genera

of Hübner, viz. Nothris, Scythropia, Gelechia, Brachmia, and a portion of Pinaris, as shewn in the Appendix, to which I must refer the reader.

Sp. 1. Juniperella. Alis anticis fusco-cinercis, strigá albidá undulatá posticá punctisque quatuor nigris, abdomine fusco. (Exp. Alar. 7—8 lin.)

Ph. Ti. Juniperella. Linné. - An. Juniperella. Steph. Catal. ii. 195. No. 7180.

Anterior wings ashy-brown, with four indistinct and irregularly-placed black dots and a waved whitish streak towards the hinder margin, and on the extreme edge of the latter some minute black dots: posterior wings whitish: abdomen fuscous.

Rather variable, the anterior wings differing a little in tint, being sometimes very much suffused with fuscous, or nearly black, with the posterior whitish streak.

Not uncommon in gardens and hedges within the metropolitan district; also found near Dover, in Norfolk, Suffolk, the New Forest, Devonshire, &c.

Sp. 2. laticinctella. Alis anticis fuseo-cincreis atomis nigris, strigăque postică albidă, abdominis medio flavicante. (Exp. Alar. 7—8½ lin.)

Re. Populi. Haworth.—An. Populella. Steph. Catal. ii. 195. No. 7181.

Anterior wings ashy-brown, with black atoms and a curved whitish streak towards the hinder margin, which has a faint row of blackish dots: posterior wings dusky: abdomen fuscous, with a broad yellowish fascia in the middle.

Like the preceding species this varies a little in colour.

Not very uncommon in gardens within the metropolitan district, in June and July: I have also received it from the New Forest and Devoushire.

Sp. 3. hortuella. Alis anticis angustis saturate nigro-fuscis, postice atomis pallidis, punctoque costali albido. (Exp. Alar. 7½—9 lin.)

Re. rustica. Haworth.—An. rusticella. Steph. Catal. ii. 195. No. 7182.

Anterior wings narrow, of a deep brown-black, with some scattered whitish atoms on the hinder margin, faintly disposed in an angulated streak, arising from a whitish costal spot: posterior wings pale fuscous.

Found within the metropolitan district in June, frequenting gardens and copses.

Sp. 4. Listerella. Alis anticis fuscis, punctis 2-3 obsoletissimis saturatioribus, antennis obsoletè albo-annulatis. (Exp. Alar. 7 lin.)

Ph. Ti. Listerella. Linné.-An. Listerella. Steph. Catal. ii. 195. No. 7184.

Anterior wings pale fuscous, with two or three minute, evanescent, darker dots in the middle, and a faint row of dusky ones on the hinder margin: posterior wings immaculate: anterior legs and antennæ faintly annulated with white.

The anterior wings are occasionally immaculate.

Taken in gardens within the metropolitan district: not common.

Sp. 5. nebulea. Alis anticis griseo-fuscis, nigro cinereoque nebulosis, posticis cinereis. (Exp. Alar. 7½ lin.)

Re. nebulea. Haworth.—An. nebulea. Steph. Catal. ii. 195. No. 7185.

Anterior wings griseous-brown, dotted and clouded with black and ashyyellowish atoms, with two larger spots towards the apex; on the hinder margin is a yellowish waved line of dots, and a few obsolete ones on the costa: posterior wings ashy-grey.

Found in June in gardens within the metropolitan district; not common,

Sp. 6. Betulea. Alis anticis subangustis fuscis, punctis saturatioribus albidisque, posticis cinereo-fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 7½-8 lin.)

Re. Betulea. Haworth.—An. Betulea. Steph. Catal. ii. 185. No. 7186.

Anterior wings rather narrow fuscous, with some darker spots disposed in a longitudinal streak, in general alternating with some whitish ones, and forming an interrupted streak; on the apex of the costa and on the hinder margin are some blackish dots, forming an obtuse-angulated row: posterior wings pale ashy-brown.

Taken at Birch wood and in the New Forest in June; also sometimes at Darenth wood.

Sp. 7. Zephyrella. Alis anticis fuscis, atomis punctisque nigris, posticis cinereo-fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 7½ lin.)

Tin. Zephyrella. Hübner, Ti. pl. 62. f. 414 &. f. 415 Q.

Anterior wings ashy-brown, with numerous black atoms and spots, disposed irregularly, forming a slender longish stripe on the costa, and an adjoining larger spot, with a more conspicuous one on the disc towards the hinder margin, which is also slightly spotted with black, and has yellowish cilia: posterior wings ashy-brown.

Of this distinct species I have long possessed a pair unnamed in my cabinet, one of which I caught myself in the neighbourhood of London; the other was taken, I believe, in the New Forest, in June.

Sp. 8. rhombella. Alis anticis canescentibus nigro-nebulosis, posticis fuscescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 7-8 lin.)

Ti. rhombella. Hübner.—Au. rhombella. Steph. Catal. ii. 195. No. 7187.

Anterior wings hoary-brown, sometimes whitish, with a short deep black streak at the base, and a smaller fuscous one beyond the middle of the costa; on the disc several others and some black dots irregularly disposed, except on the hinder margin, where they form an interrupted row: posterior wings glossy brownish.

Rather local; but found occasionally in some plenty at Darenth and Birch woods in June.

Sp. 9. cinerella. Alis anticis fusco-cinereis immaculatis nitidulis, posticis obscurioribus. (Exp. Alar. 8—9 lin.)

Ph. Ti. cinerella. Linné.-An. cinerella. Steph. Catal. ii. 195. No. 7188.

Anterior wings of a glossy immaculate ashy-brown, sometimes with a reddish tinge; the head, thorax, and abdomen the same: posterior wings rather obscure.

Not very uncommon; found within the metropolitan district, at Coombe wood, and near Hertford, in June.

Sp. 10. subcinerea. Alis anticis pallide fusco-cinereis immaculatis, posticis saturatioribus. (Exp. Alar. 7 lin.)

Re. subcinerea. Haworth.-An. subcinerea. Steph. Catal. ii. 195. No. 7189.

Anterior wings rather narrow, rounded at the apex, pale immaculate cinerascent-brown, posterior wings rather darker and very glossy.

The anterior wings have sometimes a few very faint brownish dots.

This species occurs occasionally within the metropolitan district and in the New Forest, in June.

Sp. 11. lutarea. Alis anticis rufo-lutosis subcinerascentibus, punctis medio 2-3 saturatioribus evanescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 7—8 lin.)

Rc. lutarea. Haworth.-An. lutarea. Steph. Catal. ii. 196. No. 7190.

Anterior wings pale reddish-clay, with a few very minute ashy atoms, and with two or three contiguous, obscure, brownish dots in the middle: posterior wings rather darker and immaculate.

Not common: taken occasionally in June within the metropolitan district at Darenth wood.

Sp. 12. longicornis. Alis anticis angustis fusco-cinereis fasciis duabus griseis lineolis maculisque atris, posticis fuscescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 7—9 lin.)

An. longicornis. Curtis, iv. pl. 189 .- Steph. Catal. ii. 195. No. 7183.

Anterior wings long and narrow, ashy-brown, with two faint griseous fasciæ,

one before, the other behind the middle, an oblique black streak at the base, on an obscure rusty blotch; on the first fascia are two small elongated black spots, and a single larger one on the other; and on the hinder angle of the posterior margin is a large ovate blackish spot; cilia fuscous, with black spots at the base: posterior wings pale fuscous.

Rather variable in colours, the markings being sometimes very indistinct, and the colour more or less intense.

Found, but not very commonly, in June and July, in various parts of the north of England and in Scotland. I am indebted to G. Wailes, Esq. for a specimen, which was taken near Newcastle.

Sp. 13. annulicornis. Alis anticis angustis saturate fuscis, fasciis tribus indistinctis cinereis, antennis albo-annulatis. (Exp. Alar. 6 lin.)

An. annulicornis. Steph. Nomen. 2d edit.

Anterior wings deep fuscous, with the tippets and three indistinct equidistant fasciæ pale ash-colour, the central one with a few whitish spots, and the intermediate spaces slightly clouded with black; towards the hinder margin near the anterior angle are three black dots placed obliquely; cilia deep fuscous, immaculate: posterior wings pale fuscous, with long cilia.

I have a single specimen of this insect, which was taken in the Isle of Wight by Mr. Weaver in June.

Sp. 14. dodecella. Alis anticis pallide ochraceo-rufescentibus, punctulis nigris discoidalibus, longitudinalitèr per paria positis. (Exp. Alar. 5½-7 lin.)

Ph. Ti. dodecella. Linné.—An. dodecella. Steph. Catal. ii. 196. No. 7191.

Anterior wings pale ochreous-red, with three pair of minute, but conspicuous, black dots, disposed longitudinally on the disc in pairs; the costa and hinder margin obscurely dotted with fuscous.

Sometimes the outer basal spot on the anterior wings is obliterated, and the hinder margin and costa are immaculate.

The only locality I know for this very distinct species is Coombe wood, where I once took a pair in the beginning of June.

Sp. 15. Mouffettella. Alis canis anticis lineolis sive punctis atris, posticis immaculatis. (Exp. Alar. 6½—8 lin.)

Ph. Ti. Mouffettella. Linné?—An. Mouffettella. Steph. Catal. ii. 196. No. 7193.

Hoary; anterior wings with some very short deep black streaks, composed of elongated dots at the base and extreme edge of the costa, a few scattered ones of a larger size on the disc, somewhat disposed in pairs; and a row on the hinder margin.

The black streaks at the base, and dots on the hinder margin, are sometimes very faint, or entirely wanting.

Rare: I have taken it at Darenth wood in July, and also at Ripley in the same month, in 1827: it has likewise occurred in the New Forest.

Sp. 16. aspera. Alis anticis fusco-plumbeis punctis nigris aliquot elevatis, posticis fuscis, immaculatis. (Exp. Alar. 5½-6 lin.)

Re. aspera. Haworth.-An. aspera. Steph. Catal. ii. 196. No. 7192.

Anterior wings lead-coloured, or smoky-brown, with a few scattered, somewhat elevated, black dots before the middle, and an incomplete streak of the same a little behind; the costa and the hinder margin with some very obscure blackish dots: posterior wings fuscous, immaculate.

Scarce: found occasionally in gardens and shrubby places, within the metropolitan district, in June. I suspect its larva feeds upon the apple.

Sp. 17. domestica. Alis anticis griseis punctis prægrandibus atris longitudinalibus, capite pallido. (Exp. Alar. 4—7 lin.)

Re. domestica. Haworth.—An. domestica. Steph. Catal. ii. 196. No. 7198.

Anterior wings dull griseous, or ashy-brown, with darker atoms, and numerous large deep black dots disposed longitudinally in pairs, and occasionally united so as to form transverse fasciæ; cilia pale fuscous, with a few darker dots: posterior wings pale fuscous, cilia paler: head pale.

Some examples are darker than others.

Extremely abundant in houses and gardens within the metropolitan district, during the month of June and in July: occasionally taken earlier.

Sp. 18. affinis. Alis anticis fuscis, atro parum nebulosis, fasciá angustá posticá albicante. (Exp. Alar. 5—6 lin.)

Re. affinis. Haworth.—An. affinis. Steph. Catal. ii. 196. No. 7199.

Anterior wings brown, with about four deep black dots somewhat longitudinally disposed, and with a transverse narrow whitish fascia a little behind the middle: posterior wings pale fuscous, with paler cilia.

Wings sometimes very dark and almost immaculate, the spots being suffused in the ground colour.

Not uncommon in gardens and woody places within the metropolitan district in June.

Sp. 19. diffinis. Alis anticis nigricantibus cinereo parum pulverulentibus. (Exp. Alar. 6½ lin.)

Re. diffinis. Haworth.—An. diffinis. Steph. Catal. ii. 196. No. 7200. HAUSTELLATA. Vol. IV., SEPT. 30TH, 1834.

Anterior wings dusky-black, dusted throughout with ashy dots, and with a faint whitish spot on the costa towards the apex: posterior deep fuscous.

Rare: found occasionally in gardens within the metropolitan district in June.

Sp. 20. lacteella. Alis anticis saturate fuscis, atro nubilosis, basi maculáque posticá costali capite thoraceque albis. (Exp. Alar. 5—6 lin.)

Ti. lacteella. Wien. Verz?—An. lacteella. Steph. Catal. ii. 196. No. 7196.

Anterior wings deep fuscous, with darker and rosy clouds and whitish dots, the latter coalescing into streaks towards the hinder margin, and near the apex of the costa expanded into a conspicuous spot, from which an irregular blotch, varied with ash-colour and a slight rosy tinge, extends to the inner margin; the base of the wing, especially on the inner margin, is white, as also the head, palpi, and thorax: posterior wings deep fuscous: legs annulated with black and white.

Of this fine species I have seen only the pair which I possess, one of which was found at Dover in July, the other near London.

Sp. 21. sarcitella. Alis anticis canescentibus nitidulis nigro fuscoque nebulosis, capite thoraceque albis. (Exp. Alar. 6—9 lin.)

Ph. Ti. sarcitella. Linné.-Au. sarcitella. Steph. Catal. ii. 196. No. 7195.

Anterior wings hoary, rather glossy, irregularly clouded with fuscous, and with a few indistinct black dots, disposed irregularly; cilia lutescent, dusted with brown: posterior wings whitish, with lutescent cilia: head and thorax, with the extreme base of the wings, white.

Some examples are more suffused with dusky brown than others, and in some the ash-colour predominates.

Caterpillar inhabits woollens, &c. in houses, forming a case of its pabulum, in which it changes to pupa: the imago appears in the beginning of spring, and continues nearly throughout the year.

Extremely abundant in houses, &c. throughout the metropolitan district, and not uncommon in other parts of the country.

Sp. 22. rusticella. Alis anticis angustis atris cinereo pulverulentis, posticis nigris. (Exp. Alar. 9—10 lin.)

Ti. rusticella. Hübner, Ti. pl. 3. f. 17.—Re. nigra. Haworth.—An. nigra. Steph. Catal. ii. 196. No. 7194.

Anterior wings narrow, elongate, obtuse, deep black, slightly sprinkled with whitish or ashy atoms, especially towards the apex, and with a minute whitish dot on the costa behind the middle: posterior wings black, with brownish cilia.

Not very common: taken occasionally, in June, in St. James's Park, and also near Darenth wood and in the New Forest.

Sp. 23. lanccolella. Alis anticis angustis, nigricante-fuscis, postice alhocinereis, punctis quatuor disci scrieque margine postico atris. (Exp. Alar. 7 lin.)

An. lanceolella. Steph. Nomen. 2d edit.

Anterior wings narrow, with the base dusky-brown, the apex ashy-white, the disc with four black dots, the two anterior remote, clongated, and placed very obliquely, the other contiguous and rounded; on the hinder margin, extending from a little beyond the middle of the costa to the same portion of the inner margin, is a row of deep black nearly confluent dots.

I have seen but one specimen of this very pretty and distinct species, which was taken in the north of England in July.

Sp. 24. Hübneri. Alis anticis albis nebulis, nubilisque nigris, capite thoraceque fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 5½ liu.)

Re. Hübner. Haworth.-An. Hübneri. Steph. Catal. ii. 196. No. 7197.

Anterior wings white or hoary, clouded with black, rather indistinctly towards the base, but towards the apex the clouds are more or less united into spots or imperfect fasciæ, and one slightly tinted with rose colour: cilia pale fuscous, with a few darker dots: posterior wings pale fuscous.

Very rare: it has occurred in the vicinity of London: I possess a specimen which was taken at Darenth wood, in June.

Sp. 25. contigua. Alis anticis subfuscis fusciá basi alteráque posticá albis, posticis pallide fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 6 lin.)

Re. contigua. Haworth.-An. contigua. Steph. Catal. ii. 196. No. 7201.

Anterior wings ashy-brown, with a broadish oblique white fascia at the base, and a narrow one behind the middle, connected by a fine line on the inner margin; cilia varied with ash-colour and brown: posterior wings pale fuscous: head white.

Not very common: found occasionally, in June, in gardens within the metropolitan district.

Sp. 26. sequax. Alis anticis subfuscis nigro nebulosis fasciis duabus obliquis albidis, posticis fuscescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 6—6½ lin.)

Re. sequax. Haworth.—An. sequax. Steph. Catal. ii. 196. No. 7202.

Anterior wings brownish, clouded with black, with an oblique whitish streak rather before the middle, bordered by a distinct black line, and another faint straighter fascia behind the middle, also whitish; cilia palish, with a brown line at the apex: posterior wings and cilia brownish: head pale greyishash.

Abundant in gardens within the metropolitan district; I find it in plenty during the month of June and part of July on the trunks of apple and pear-trees at the Hermitage.

Sp. 27. proxima. Alis anticis angustis griseo-fuscis nigro subnebulosis, maculáque magná angulatá atrá. (Exp. Alar. 6—7 lin.)

Re. proxima. Haworth. - An. proxima. Steph. Catal. ii. 196. No. 7203.

Anterior wings narrow, griseous-brown, slightly clouded with black, with a large angulated black spot before the middle, extending nearly from the costa to the inner margin, and beyond which are some black dots and clouds: cilia pale, with darker clouds: posterior wings pale ashy-brown: head ashy.

Far less abundant than the last; it also frequents gardens, and occurs in June and beginning of July, within the metropolitan district.

Sp. 28. tricolorella. Alis anticis rufo-cinereis nigro alboque variis, fasciis duabus albis, posticis cinereis, ciliis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 6-7½ lin.)

Ti. tricolorella. Haworth.-An. tricolorella. Steph. Catal. ii. 106. No. 7204.

Anterior wings reddish-ash, varied with white and with large black clouds, the base and inner margin being of the former colour, then broken by a faint white fascia, which is edged on the costa by a large triangular black blotch, beyond which the wing is spotted with the same, and towards the apex is a conspicuous straight white streak, arising from a rather large white costal spot; cilia varied with fuscous at the base: posterior wings ashy, with fuscous cilia.

Rare: taken, occasionally only, at Darenth and Birch woods in June.

Sp. 29. luctuella. Alis anticis nigro fuscis litură semicircularis costali, fasciâque interruptă postică rufo-albidis, posticis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 5½-6½ lin.)

Ti. luctuella. Hubner .- An. luctuella. Steph. Catal. ii. 197. No. 7205.

Anterior wings deep black-brown, with indistinct darker shades, a minute pale dot at the base, a very conspicuous, well defined, semicircular streak on the middle of the costa, and behind the middle an interrupted fascia, all reddish-white or ochreous, varying slightly in tint; on the extreme hinder margin are some whitish dots; cilia deep brown: posterior wings fuscous, with paler cilia.

Some examples are much darker than others.

Not uncommon in June in woody places within the metropolitan district; also found in Devonshire and in the New Forest. "Rae-hills, not common."—Rev. W. Little.

Sp. 30. subrosea. Alis anticis atris, liturá magná anticá fasciáque fractá posticá purpurascentibus, posticis plumbeis, ciliis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 5-5½ lin.)

Re. subrosca. Haworth.—An. subrosea. Steph. Catal. ii. 197. No. 7207.

Anterior wings black, with a slightly rosy mark on the costa anteriorly, and an indistinctly interrupted fascia behind purplish-white: posterior wings leaden-black, with fuscous cilia.

Rather variable in colour, the wings being at times much paler.

Not very common: taken within the metropolitan district, in the vicinity of Darenth and Birch woods, in June.

Sp. 31. decorella. Alis anticis nigro-fuscis fasciá basi alterâque posticâ albis, maculáque mediá ochraceá, posticis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 6—6½ lin.)

Ti. decorella. Haworth.—An. decorella. Steph. Catal. ii. 127. No. 7206.

Anterior wings black-brown, with a broad fascia at the base, extending to the inner margin and recurved towards the costa, and a straight one near the hinder margin, white, in the former are two minute distinct black dots, and between them on the disc is an ochreous, or rosy, blotch, and a slight tint of the same colour behind the second; the ground colour on the costa forms two triangular patches, and towards the apex it is finely irrorated with ochrey-white; cilia the same: posterior wings fuscous.

Scarce: found in the neighbourhood of London, at Darenth wood, and also in Norfolk, in June.

Sp. 32. marmorea. Alis anticis nigro albo rufoque variis subnebulosis, posticis fuscescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 6 lin.)

Re. marmorea. Haworth.—An. marmorea. Steph. Catal. ii. 196. No. 7208.

Anterior wings narrow, elongated, the basal half of the costa black, interrupted by an oblique white streak posteriorly, and behind the middle are two irregular reddish spots, placed one behind the other: posterior wings brownish.

Also rare: taken in June in the New Forest, and near Birch wood, and in Norfolk.

Sp. 33. guttifera. Alis anticis atris albo punctatis, posticis nigris. (Exp. Alar. 5—5\frac{1}{2} lin.)

Re. guttifera. Haworth.-An. guttifera. Steph. Catal. ii. 197. No. 7209.

Anterior wings narrow, deep black, with a small blotch at the inner margin white, two dots before the middle, one on the costa and the other on the inner margin, and two others similarly placed behind the middle, white: posterior wings black: head and thorax white.

Apparently very rare: found occasionally near London, in June, and in Scotland.

Sp. 34. atra. Alis anticis atris, margine interiore obsolete cincreo, posticis fuscis, ciliis plumbeis. (Exp. Alar. 5—6 lin.)

Re. atra \(\beta \). Haworth.—An. atra. Steph. Catal. ii. 197. No. 7210.

Anterior wings deep black on the costa, with obsolete darker clouds, the inner margin irregularly cinereous: posterior wings ashy-brown, with pale lead-coloured cilia.

Some examples are of a paler, others of a darker, hue, with the colours more contrasted.

Not very uncommon in the vicinity of the metropolis in June, frequenting woody places: it also occurs in the New Forest.

Sp. 35. subocellea. Alis anticis cinereo-canis vittis obsoletis fuscescentibus, maculáque subocellari apicali, pupillá nigrá. (Exp. Alar. 6 lin.)

An. subocellea. Steph. Nomen. 2d edit.

Anterior wings hoary-ash, with some obscure brownish streaks on the inner margin, one extending nearly to the middle, a second on the extreme hinder angle, with a roundish spot of the same hue between; towards the apex of the costa is also another streak placed obliquely; on the hinder margin, at the anterior angle, is an imperfect occllated spot having a black pupil, a whitish inner and a black outer iris: posterior wings ashy-brown, cilia darker.

I possess a series of this, apparently rare, species that was taken in the New Forest in June 1821.

Sp. 36. maculella. Alis anticis albidis, subcanescentibus, fusciá obliquá abbreviat á atrá, posticis cinereis. (Exp. Alar. 6 lin.)

Ti. maculella. Fabricius.—An. maculella. Steph. Catal. ii. 197. No. 7211.

Anterior wings whitish, or hoary, slightly irrorated or clouded with fuscous, with a short oblique dark fascia about the middle, extending nearly from the costa to the inner margin, and inclining anteriorly; opposite to this, on the costa, is a largish fuscous cloud, and a dot of the same towards the hinder angle, on the inner margin; posterior wings ashy.

Slightly variable, some examples being more clouded than others, with a faint inclination to a second oblique streak.

Not uncommon; found at Darenth and Coombe woods in June, and occasionally in gardens within the metropolitan district.

Sp. 37. Tremella. Alis anticis canescentibus basi fusco nigroque nebulosis, posticis fuscis ciliis flavescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 5—6½ lin.)

Ti. Tremella. Wien. Verz.—An. Tremella. Steph. Catal. ii. 197. No. 7212.

Anterior wings whitish or hoary, the base with a large patch of fuscous and black clouds, extending from the middle of the costa to nearly the base of the inner margin, where it is slightly tinted with ochreous; the extreme edge of the base is also ochreous; and the hinder portion of the wing from

the patch is faintly clouded with ash-colour, with some minute blackish dots: posterior wings fuscous, with yellowish cilia.

Local, but extremely abundant in some places, especially in hedges in the vicinity of Birch wood, and occasionally at Darenth, Hertford, and near Horsley, in Surrey, in June and the beginning of July.

Sp. 38. nivella. Alis anticis albis nebulis subcinereis, fascia abbreviatá basali punctisque nigris, capite niveo. (Exp. Alar. 6 lin.)

Ti. nivella. Fabricius.—An. nivella. Steph. Catal. ii. 197. No. 7213.

Anterior wings white, with some ashy clouds, having a clear white transverse streak towards the hinder margin; a little before the middle on the costa is a rather stout and short oblique black streak, tending towards the hinder angle, and between this and the latter are some blackish dots placed transversely, with a few smaller ones towards the base, and a minute row of the same on the hinder margin; cilia ashy, with an obscure fuscous cloud: posterior wings ashy-brown, with darker cilia.

Not common: it occurs, at times, in June, at Darenth wood, and likewise near Dover, and in Devonshire.

Sp. 39. aleella. Alis anticis albis atro valde nubilosis, posticis fuscis, antennis albo nigroque annulatis. (Exp. Alar. 5-6 lin.)

Ti. aleella. Fabricius.-An. aleella. Steph. Catal. ii. 197. No. 7214.

Anterior wings white, with large deep black clouds or spots, running together, and forming an oblique fascia at the base, and an irregular vitta from thence to the apex: posterior wings and cilia ashy-brown: antennæ annulated with black and white.

Not very uncommon in gardens within the metropolitan district, frequenting the trunks of apple-trees in June and the beginning of July.

Sp. 40. interruptella. Alis anticis subcinereis, striá fuscá. (Exp. Alar. 5 lin.)
Ti. interruptella. Hübner.—An. interruptella. Steph. Catal. ii. 197. No. 7215.
Anterior wings somewhat ashy, or pale, with a broad fuscous, interrupted, streaks from the base to the apex.

Probably a variety of the foregoing species.

Scarce: it has occurred near Lewes and Brighton, and also within the metropolitan district, in June.

Sp. 41. fulvescens. Alis anticis fulvescentibus nebulis minutissimis fuscis, posticis fusco-plumbeis nitidulis. (Exp. Alar. 5 lin.)

Re. fulvescens. Haworth .- An. fulvescens. Steph. Catal. ii. 197. No. 7216.

Anterior wings somewhat fulvous, or pale fulvescent, sprinkled with extremely minute fuscous dots or clouds: posterior wings leaden-brown, rather glossy.

Also rather scarce: found in Norfolk, and near London, and Dover, in June.

Sp. 42. fuscescens. Alis anticis griseo-fuscis, punctulis paucis obsoletis saturatioribus. (Exp. Alar. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.)

Rc. fuscescens. Haworth.—An. fuscescens. Steph. Catal. ii. 197. No. 7217.

Anterior wings griseous-brown, with the base and hinder portion darker, the disc with about three obsolete brown dots in the middle: posterior fuscous.

Rather scarce: it occurs, in June, within the metropolitan district.

Sp. 43. alternella. Alis anticis niveis, fasciá anticá maculisque atris, posticis fusco-plumbeis nitidis. (Exp. Alar. 6½ lin.)

Ti. alternella. Hübner.-An. alternella. Steph. Catal. ii. 197. No. 7218.

Anterior wings snow-white, with one or more minute black dots at the base, an oblique fascia at a little distance, followed by a somewhat triangular black spot on the costa rather before the middle, with a minute one nearly adjoining its apex on the disc; midway between this and the hinder margin a pair of dots, placed one on the costa and the other opposite on the inner margin; and on the hinder margin is a largish black dot, with several minute ones on the extreme edge: posterior wings shining leaden-brown, with paler cilia.

Not common: found at Darenth and Birch woods in June.

Sp. 44. angustella. Alis anticis sulphureis, basi, margine postico, fasciis vel maculis duabus, atris, posticis nigris. (Exp. Alar. 5½—6 lin.)

Ti. angustella. Hübner.—An. angustella. Steph. Catal. ii. 197. No. 7219.

Anterior wings shining-yellow, with a broad fascia at the base, and another broader on the hinder margin deep black; between them are generally two black fasciæ, which rarely extend to the inner margin, and are usually slightly removed from the costa; the latter is faintly edged with black, cilia whitish at the apex: posterior wings black: head pale.

Variable: the two intermediate fasciæ on the wings are sometimes degenerated into small spots, or are occasionally a little interrupted, or nearly obsolete; the second fascia, when broad, generally extends to the black on the hinder margin.

Not uncommon in some places within the metropolitan district about the end of May or beginning of June, about Charlton, Plaistow, Battersea-fields, &c.

Sp. 45. albimaculea. Alis anticis atris fasciis duabus maculisque albidis, posticis nigris. (Exp. Alar. 5½ lin.)

Re. albimaculea. Haworth.—An. albimaculea. Steph. Catal. ii. 198. No. 7220.

Anterior wings black, with a whitish spot at the base within extending nearly to the costa as a fascia, a second fascia nearly in the middle placed rather obliquely, and a little interrupted; beyond this are a whitish spot on the costa, and a second opposite on the inner margin: posterior wings black: head pale.

Scarce: found within the metropolitan district in the beginning of June, in the same localities with the preceding species.

Sp. 46. quadripuncta. Alis anticis nigris maculis quatuor flavo-albidis, posticis albidis. (Exp. Alar. 6 lin.)

Re. quadripuncta. Haworth.—An. quadripuncta. Steph. Catal. ii. 198. No. 7221.

Anterior wings narrow, deep black, with an obscure yellowish spot at the base, a conspicuous waved transverse one in the middle, and two others behind, one on the costa, the other opposite, on the inner margin: posterior wings whitish, with obscure cilia.

Rare: found near London in August.

Sp. 47. bifasciella. Alis anticis angustis atris nitidis, maculâ basali fasciis duabus postică interruptâ, punctoque apicis flavescentibus, posticis albidocinereis, ciliis saturatioribus. (Exp. Alar. 6—8½ lin.)

Ti. bifasciella. Fabricius ?-Yp. bifasciella? Steph. Catal. ii. 204. No. 7279.

Anterior wings rather narrow, shining black, with a small spot at the base, a broadish fascia before the middle, and a second interrupted one behind, with a minute rounded spot on the extreme apex pale yellowish: posterior wings whitish-ash, with darker cilia.

The fasciæ on the anterior wings vary a little in width, and are sometimes a little waved; and the spot at the base varies considerably in size.

Rare; but two years since it was found in great plenty in a garden at Little Chelsea by Messrs. Lewis, in August: it has likewise been found at Kennington and near Dover. "Near the Fulham-road, and the Temple Gardens."—Mr. Ingpen.

GENUS CCCXXI.—LOPHONOTUS* mihi.

Palpi four; labial long, slender, divergent, recurved over the head, clothed with elongate scales, which are prolonged nearly to the apex of the terminal joint, which is very slender and longer than the second: maxillæ rather long, with a short pair of biarticulate palpi. Antennæ slender, slightly pubescent, rather long, subserrate at the apex: head small, rounded, with depressed scales on the front: eyes moderate: thorax slender: wings narrow; anterior subfalcate at the apex, the inner margin with three fascicles of scales, as in the typical Notodontidæ; posterior wings very narrow, with extremely long cilia: body slender, attenuated to the apex.

This singular genus is well characterized, not only by its narrow subfalcate anterior wings, but by having their inner margin adorned with three fascicles of elongate scales, resembling the appendages on the same part of those of the typical Notodontidæ; the palpi are four in number; the labial long and recurved, the maxillary minute. I have seen but one specimen of the genus.

Sp. 1. fasciculellus. Piate 39. f. 1.—Alis anticis cinereo-fuscis, albido pulverulentis, nebulis fasciáque mediá obsoletà nigris. (Exp. Alar. $6\frac{1}{2}$ lin.)

Lo. fasciculellus. Steph. Catal. ii. 198. No. 7222.

Anterior wings ashy-brown, with whitish atoms, a blackish mark at the base of the costa, and an indistinct fascia of the same in the middle, widest on the costa; on the disc behind this is a series of black lines, interrupted by white; on the extreme tip is a reddish blush, and on the inner margin are three reddish fascicles of hair-like projecting scales, with blackish tips; cilia fuscous, with three blackish lines: posterior wings fuscous, with paler cilia: abdomen and legs dusky, the latter with pale rings.

The only example of this pretty insect which I have seen was taken in July 1824 near Whittlesea Mere.

GENUS CCCXXII .- ACRIA+ mihi. .

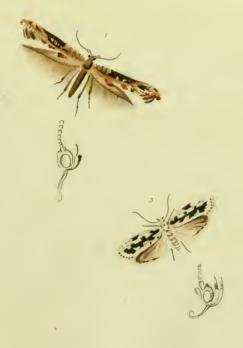
Palpi apparently stout and divaricating, the terminal joint acute. Antennæ shortish and simple: head moderate: thorax subovate: wings entire; anterior rather long, linear, the apex dilated and rounded, the costa with a circular notch in the middle, cilia moderate; posterior rather short, subacute, with shortish cilia: posterior legs long.

The above insufficient character is drawn up from Donovan's

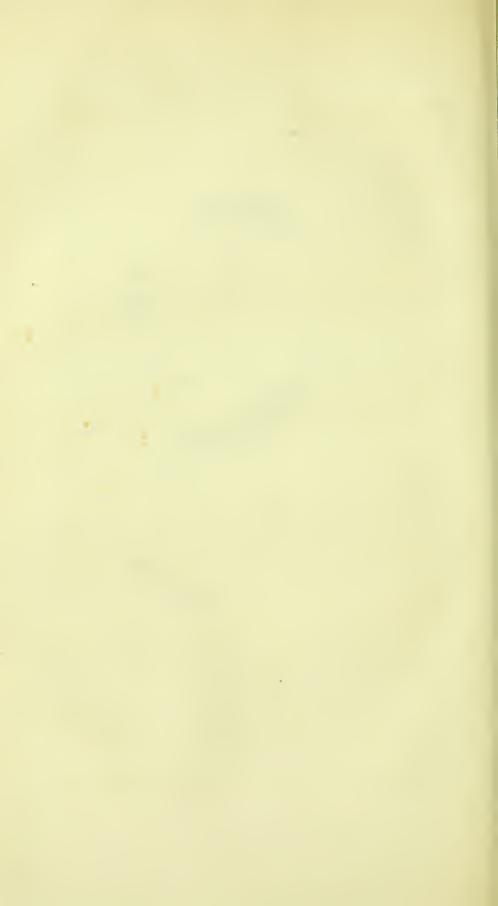
^{*} Aooog crista, vwrog dorsum.

[†] Acria nomen oppidum.





Lon + From 1 9, 1.



figure, which is the only record of the genus of which I am aware; from an inspection of the figure I am inclined to the opinion that it has been designed from an injured specimen, and that the emargination is not natural; but I know not the species to which it can be referred.

- †Sp. 1. emarginella. Alis anticis linearibus, grisco-cinereis, apice fusco striato. (Exp. Alar. 6 lin.?)
- Ph. Ti. emarginella. Donovan, xi. pl. 392. f. 3.—N. G. emarginella. Steph. Catal. ii. 191. No. 7223.
- "Anterior wings linear and deeply emarginated on the outer edge, greyish: apex streaked with fuscous."—Donovan, l. c.
- "Found in Kent."—Don. l. c.: which is the only account we possess of this singular insect.

GENUS CCCXXIII.—CHELARIA, Haworth.

Palpi two, very long, recurved, divaricating, clothed with scales, which are very long on the basal joints, and extend nearly to the apex of the terminal one, which is longer than the other two, curved, exposed, acute, and naked at the tip: maxillæ long, scaly. Antennæ rather long, slender, hair-like, simple: head small, globose, clothed with depressed scales: eyes small, globose: thorax not crested: wings subclavate; anterior long and narrow, with a dark costal spot; posterior broader, acute, with long cilia: body longish, slender in the males, with a tuft at the apex; stouter in the females and acute: legs short, posterior long, with long scales exteriorly.

This genus—which is the type of Hypatima of Hübner—is distinguished from the foregoing by having the anterior wings very narrow, obtuse, pale, with a conspicuous dark blotch in the midle of the costa, the hinder wings broader in proportion and acute, with very long cilia, the palpi less recurved, longer and more divaricating, and clothed nearly to the apex of the terminal joint with long scales, which terminate rather abruptly, so as to give the appearance of an additional joint.

- Sp. 1. rhomboidella. Alis anticis cinereis, maculá mediá trigoná costali nigrá, posticis fuscescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 6—8 lin.)
- Ph. Ti. rhomboidella. Linné.—Ch. rhomboidella. Steph. Catal. ii. 198. No. 7224. Curtis, viii. pl. 368.
- Anterior wings ash-coloured, with minute blackish dots on the base and apex of the costa, and a large darker triangular spot in the middle; behind this-

is a fine short black streak near the anterior apex of the hinder margin, and frequently two others on the disc between the latter and the costal spot: cilia dusky: posterior wings brownish, shining, with darker cilia.

Not very uncommon: found towards the middle of August at Coombe and Darenth woods, also at Hertford, near Dover, in Dorsetshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, &c.

GENUS CCCXXIV.—CLEODORA* mihi.

Palpi two, very long and divaricating, slightly recurved, densely clothed with rather long scales, which extend a short distance up the base of the terminal joint, the latter shorter than the second, and in its natural state clothed with short scales, and ovate-acute: maxillæ rather long and scaly. Antennæ slender, simple, stouter and with the joints very distinct in the males: head small, rounded: eyes small, globose: thorax ovate, not crested: wings narrow, anterior elongate, of plain pale ochreous colours, sometimes with obscure darker longitudinal, but never transverse, marks; cilia rather long; posterior small, sinuated on the hinder margin towards the apex; cilia moderately long: body long and slender, with a small tuft at the apex in the males, stouter and conical in the females: posterior legs rather long, with very long scales on the tibiæ within.

These insects—of which the first species forms a portion of the genus Mesophleps of Hübner—are remarkable for the simplicity of their long anterior wings, which are mostly of pale ochreous or reddish tints, without transverse markings, having only occasionally a few longitudinal darker clouds or dashes; the palpi are long, divaricate considerably, and have the terminal joint rather thick; the posterior wings are slightly waved towards the apex of the hinder margin, and the cilia are not very long.

Sp. 1. Silacella. Alis anticis cinereo-ochraceis punctis duobus minutissimis fuscis, posticis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 7-9 lin.)

Ti. Silacella. Hübner.—N. G. Silacella. Steph. Catal. ii. 198. No. 7225.

Anterior wings ochreous-ash, with two very minute remote brownish dots on the disc, one placed before the other; the inner margin slightly paler than the disc: posterior wings fuscous, shining.

Rather variable in size and slightly in colour.

Not common: taken very rarely near London towards the end of July, but more frequently in the New Forest.

^{*} Clcodora nomen proprium.

Sp. 2. rufescens. Alis anticis rufescentibus, immaculatis, postice obtusis, posticis fusco-albicantibus. (Exp. Alar. 7½ lin.)

Re. rufescens. Haworth.-N. G. rufescens. Steph. Catal. ii. 198. No. 7226.

Anterior wings reddish immaculate, with the apex obtuse or subtruncate: posterior wings brownish-white, with the cilia yellowish.

Extremely rare: found in August near London, and also in the New Forest.

Sp. 3. nebulella. Alis anticis pallide grisco-fuscis, nebulis fuscescentibus, punctoque postică albido. (Exp. Alar. 5½—6½ lin.)

N. G. nebulella. Steph. Catal. ii. 198. No. 7227.

Anterior wings pale griseous-brown, glossy, with darker, or brownish, clouds, and a somewhat triangular whitish spot on the costa towards the apex: posterior wings very slender, ashy-brown, shining, with darker cilia.

Not very uncommon in July 1827 near Ripley: I had previously obtained specimens from the New Forest, where they were taken near Brockenhurst.

Sp. 4. ochroleucella. Alis anticis pallide ochraceis obsoletissimè nebulosis, posticis fuscescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 6 lin.)

N. G. ochroleucella. Steph. Catal. ii. 198. No. 7228.

Anterior wings pale whitish-ochre, with very obscure darker clouds, very glossy: posterior wings brownish, glossy.

Found at the end of July near Ripley, apparently very rare.

Sp. 5. lucidella. Alis anticis griseo-fuscis, lucidis, immaculatis, posticis nigris nitidis. (Exp. Alar. 7 lin.)

N. G. lucidella. Steph. Catal. ii. 198. No. 7229.

Anterior wings griscous-brown, very glossy, immaculate, the apex rather acute: posterior wings shining black, with long fuscous cilia.

Taken in July 1821 near Brockenhurst, in the New Forest.

Sp. 6. falciformis. Alis anticis subfalcatis griscis, striolis nigris vagis confluentibus, posticis fusco-plumbeis nitidis. (Exp. Alar. 6 lin.)

Re. falciformis. Haworth. - N. G. falciformis. Steph. Catal. ii. 198. No. 7230.

Anterior wings somewhat falcate, ash-coloured, or rather griscous, with various irregular brownish or dusky somewhat confluent streaks on the disc; cilia umber-coloured: posterior wings glossy leaden-brown, immaculate.

Very rare: it has occurred in July and August near London, and in Norfolk.

GENUS CCCXXV.—Acompsia, Hübner.

Palpi very long, slender, divaricating, recurved, densely clothed with short scales compactly placed, apical joint very long and completely exposed, slender, subulated: maxillæ rather long and scaly. Antennæ rather long and slender, the apical joint distinct, all simple: head small, globose, clothed with imbricated scales on the forehead: eyes small: thorax not crested: wings entire; anterior acutely truncate on the hinder margin, the disc totally destitute of markings; posterior shorter and narrower, slightly waved on the hinder margin towards the tip, which is rather obtuse: cilia moderate.

The extreme simplicity of the insects of this genus, the anterior wings being totally destitute of markings, and being of an uniform colour throughout, exclusively of their form, the hinder margin being obliquely and acutely truncate, at once characterizes them, in addition to which their long slender recurved palpi, of which the terminal joint is very long and acute, their small glossy head, clothed with depressed imbricated scales, &c. may be pointed out.

A. Wings dark-coloured, totally immaculate: - Acompsia, Hübner.

Sp. 1. unitella. Alis anticis lucidis fusco-fulvis immaculatis, posticis atris, capite palpisque flavis. (Exp. Alar. 4—7 lin.)

Ti. unitella. Hübner.-N. G. unitella. Steph. Catal. ii. 198. No. 7233.

Anterior wings tawny-brown, shining, immaculate; cilia the same; posterior black or blackish-brown; cilia dusky: head and palpi ochreous-yellow and glossy.

Extremely variable in size, and slightly so in colour.

The caterpillar feeds on the apple and pear.

Not very common; taken by me in some plenty at the Hermitage from June to August, and occasionally so late as October: it appears, however, to be local. I have obtained it from other parts of the country.

Sp. 2. cinerella. Alis anticis fusco-cinereis, subnitidis, immaculatis, posticis paulo saturatioribus ciliis flavescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 8-9½ lin.)

Ti. cinerella. Hübner.-N. G. cinerella. Steph. Catal. ii. 198. No. 7232.

Anterior wings pale ashy-brown, slightly shining, immaculate; cilia rather paler: posterior wings somewhat darker, with the cilia slightly flavescent: head and palpi rather glossy ash-brown.

The only locality I know for this plain and pretty species is

Darenth wood, where I have occasionally taken it in the beginning of July.

B. Wings pale, with very obscure irrorations:—Tichonia, p. Hübner.

Sp. 3. tinctella. Alis anticis, ochraceo-flavis, lucidis, subimmaculatis, posticis flavescente-albidis ciliis pallidioribus. (Exp. Alar. 6—7 lin.)

Ti. tinctella. Hübner .- N. G. tinctella. Steph. Catal. ii. 198. No. 7231.

Anterior wings ochreous-yellow, nearly immaculate, slightly shining; cilia the same, with a faint paler line: posterior wings yellowish-white, with paler cilia: head and palpi pale ochreous.

I am not aware of any other locality for this species than Darenth wood, where I have taken a few specimens at the end of Junc.

GENUS CCCXXVI.-MACROCHILA* mihi.

Palpi large, divaricating, densely clothed with very long hair-like scales beneath, which extend in the form of a pointed brush in front, the terminal joint, which is elongate and acute, arising, as it were, at the base of the tuft: maxillæ moderate. Antennæ nearly as long as the body, slender, simple: head small, with imbricated scales in front: cyes moderate: thorax rather short, subovate: wings entire; anterior elongate, sublinear, the hinder margin somewhat obliquely truncate, the disc either with obscure darker transverse streaks or longitudinal ones on a darker ground: body moderate, rather slender, with a small tuft at the apex, rather acute in the females: legs short, posterior longest.

This genus is well characterized by the great bulk of the palpi, of which the basal joints are very densely clothed with extremely long scales, porrected forwards in form of a pointed brush, near the base of which the terminal joint, which resembles a seta, is directed upwards.

A. Anterior wings with transverse fasciæ: - Oxybelia, Hübner.

Sp. 1. fasciella. Alis anticis sordide testaceis seu rufis, fasciis duabus saturatioribus posticis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 10-11 lin.)

Ti. fasciella. Hübner .- Ma. fasciella. Steph. Catal. ii. 199. No. 7234.

Anterior wings dull testaceous or reddish, with two obscure darker fasciæ and a dot between, the first nearly in the middle, the other towards the hinder margin, with a rectangular head: posterior wings fuscous; cilia flavescent.

^{*} Margoc magnus, xidw labium.

Slightly variable in tint and in the form of the posterior fasciæ on the anterior wings.

Very rare: it occurs occasionally near Darenth wood in July, and also near Walworth, and other places within the metropolitan district.

B. Anterior wings without transverse fasciæ: - Plecorota, Hübner.

Sp. 2. parenthesella. Alis anticis subtestaceis costá tenuitèr palpisque albis, posticis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 8—9 lin.)

Ph. Ti. parenthesella. Linné.— Ma. parenthesella. Steph. Catal. ii. 199. No. 7235.

Anterior wings subtestaceous, or fuscescent, narrow, each with a very narrow longitudinal white streak extending from the base to a little beyond the middle of the costa; posterior fuscous: head and palpi whitish.

Rare: found about the heathy parts of Shooter's Hill about the end of July or beginning of August.

Sp. 3. marginella. Alis anticis obscure cinereis vel testaceis subnitidis, marginibus niveis, posticis albidis. (Exp. Alar. 7—7½ lin.)

Aln. marginella. Fabricius.—Donovan, iii. pl. 58, f. 2.—Ma. marginella. Steph. Catal. ii. 199. No. 7236.

Anterior wings dull griseous, or testaceous, sometimes fuscescent, slightly shining, the costa and interior and hinder margins broadly snow-white: posterior whitish, immaculate: head snowy; palpi snowy within, fuscous without.

Very rare: found about the end of June or beginning of July in chalky places where Juniper grows: it has occurred near Darenth wood, and also in the neighbourhood of Faversham and Dover.

Sp. 4. bicostella. Alis anticis cinereo-albidis, costá longitudinali fuscá margine niveo, posticis albidis. (Exp. Alar. 9—10 lin.)

Ph. Ti. bicostella. Linné.-Ma. bicostella. Steph. Catal. ii. 199. No. 7237.

Anterior wings ashy-white, with a broad snow-white streak on the costa, bordered within with a broad fuscous line, which is gradually shaded off to the inner margin; and in the middle of the disc are two or three minute black dots, adjoining a fuscous line: posterior wings whitish: palpi fuscous.

Also rare near London, but found in various parts of the country; apparently not so uncommon in the New Forest, whence I have obtained numerous specimens: it is found at Darenth wood and near Dover, and appears to frequent chalky districts.

GENUS CCCXXVII. - APLOTA* mihi.

Palpi two, elongate, divaricating, compressed, clavate, densely clothed above and below with lengthened hair-like scales, which almost conceal the terminal joint, the latter acute and elongate: maxillæ short. Antennæ rather long and slender, each joint producing a fine short whirl of hairs: head globose, small, clothed with imbricated scales: eyes moderate, projecting, globose: thorax subovate, not crested: wings entire; anterior sublinear, obliquely truncate on the hinder margin, the disc without fasciæ, and only obscurely marked; posterior wings small, with the apex obtuse; cilia moderate: body short, rounded, slightly acuminate at the apex, with a very small tuft: legs moderate; posterior rather long and stout, with two pair of long spurs.

From the preceding genus, with which I had associated the only species in my Catalogue, the present not only differs in wanting the bristle-like appendage towards the apex of the palpi, but the structure of the latter is different; the wings are of a plain dingy hue, nearly destitute of any markings, having only some obscure black spots on the disc.

Sp. 1. palpella. Alis anticis fuscis punctis tribus nigris, stri\u00e1 obsoletissim\u00e1 communi dilutiore. (Exp. Alar. 6-6\u00e1 lin.)

Yp. palpellus. Haworth.—Ma. palpella. Steph. Catal. ii. 129. No. 7239.

Anterior wings fuscous, with a very obscure golden tint in certain lights, arising from minute atoms, a geminated black dot before, and a single larger one behind, the middle; on the inner margin is a very indistinct pale fuscous streak: posterior wings dusky; cilia all deep black.

Apparently extremely rare: I remember to have seen two specimens only, both of which (the sexes) I possess: one of them I found

^{*} Aπλοτης simpliciter.

⁺Sp. 5. aristella. "Alis anticis albidis lineú argenteá, palpis porrectis capite longioribus aristatis."—Linné. (Exp. Alar. — lin.)

Ph. Ti. aristella. Linné.—Turton (!)—Ma.? aristella. Steph. Catal. ii. 199. No. 7238, note.

[&]quot;Wings convoluted, whitish, with a longitudinal silvery line in the middle: palpi twice as long as the head and thorax, stout, hirsute, porrected, with a bristle near the apex."

Turton indicates this as British, but I am not aware that it has ever been found in England.

in the beginning of July 1827, in a field of trefoil near Ripley; the other I obtained from Mr. Haworth's collection.

GENUS CCCXXVIII.—ENICOSTOMA* mihi.

Palpi two, much longer than the head, recurved, divaricating, densely clothed with long scales from the base nearly to the apex, leaving the upper portion of the terminal joint exposed, slender and acute, and apparently naked: maxillæ rather short. Antennæ moderate, rather slender, simple in the females, each joint faintly produced in the males: head small, clothed with imbricated scales, which form an acute protuberance in front: eyes small: thorax not crested: wings scarcely deflexed during repose; anterior sublanceolate, with raised tufts of scales on the disc; posterior ovate-triangular, all with shortish cilia: body rather short, with a small tuft at the apex, carinated down the back, rath er stouter and obtuse in the females.

In this genus, as well as in the next, the palpi form a most conspicuous object, being very long, and thickened nearly to the apex with elongate loose hair-like scales, the tip of the terminal joint being exposed; they are recurved and divaricate: from the following genus the present may be known by the wings being of sombre hues, the anterior destitute of metallic ornament, but having some small black tufts of elevated scales; the cilia of the posterior wings are short.

Sp. 1. Thunbergana. Alis anticis obscure fusco-cinereis, punctis quatuor elevatis fasciculatis atris. (Exp. Alar. 8-9½ lin.)

Py. Thunbergana. Fabricius.—En. Thunbergana. Steph. Catal. ii. 199. No. 7240.

Anterior wings obscure fuscous-ash, with two approximating elevated black tufts of scales before the middle and two others behind; the latter smallest, and sometimes one or both obsolete; cilia fuscous: posterior wings rather paler, with still paler cilia.

Not very common: found in gardens within the metropolitan district in June; also in Devonshire.

GENUS CCCXXIX.—ALABONIA, Hübner.

Palpi two, nearly as long as the body, greatly divaricating, clothed about two-thirds of their length with long, loosely placed scales, which extend

^{*} Ενικος singularis, στομα os.

rather beyond the base of the terminal joint, the latter very slender and acute, apparently naked: maxillæ rather short. Antennæ rather long, slightly pectinated in the males, simple in the females: head clothed with loose imbricated scales, projecting on the front: eyes small: thorax not crested: wings deflexed during repose; anterior elongate, lanceolate, rounded at the apex, the disc smooth, marked with irregular longitudinal metallic lines, on a yellowish ground; cilia short; posterior ovate-triangular; cilia rather long: body shortish, slender, and with a tuft in the males; stouter and obtuse in the females.

The palpi in this genus, as previously referred to, are very conspicuous, nearly, or quite, equalling the length of the body, and externally resembling those of Enicostoma, but divaricate more considerably: unlike the insects of the foregoing genus, the anterior wings are of gay colours, and adorned with metallic streaks; they are destitute of elevated scales, and the posterior ones are also of a metallic hue, with rather long cilia.

Sp. 1. Geoffroyella. Alis anticis flavescentibus posticè aurantiaco-brunneis, argenteo-striatis, maculis duabus oppositis triangularibus sulphureis. (Exp. Alar. 8—10½ lin.)

Ph. Ti. Geoffroyella. Linné.—En. Geoffroyella. Steph. Catal. ii. 199. No. 7241.

Anterior wings yellowish at the base, and orange-brown at the apex, the disc at the base with two silvery or lead-coloured streaks, united towards the inner margin; on the costa before the middle is an abbreviated similar streak, and some obscure marks of the same anterior to two conspicuous triangular sulphurous spots, one of which is on the costa, the other opposite to it on the inner margin; the apex of the wing is of a dark orange-brown, with a metallic hue and the nervures dusky: posterior wings and cilia fuscous: palpi dusky, with the terminal joint white.

Not uncommon in woods and hedges in the vicinity of London at the end of May and beginning of June: taken also in other parts of the country.

GENUS CCCXXX.—Œcophora, Latreille.

Palpi two, longer than the head, curved upward and backwards, slender, rather divaricating, clothed with short scales, the apical joint exposed, very slender and attenuated, as long as the second: maxillæ rather long and stout. Antennæ rather long, stout at the base, being densely clothed with scales above, and pilose beneath, nearly to the middle, the apex being simple, and the base not very stout in the females: head rather small, clothed with

depressed imbricated scales: eyes moderate, globose: thorax ovate, not crested: wings entire, deflexed during repose; anterior long and slender, with short cilia, the disc dark, with yellow spots or fasciæ; posterior small, with ample cilia: body slender, and with a tuft at the apex in the males; longer and obtusely-conical in the females.

The singular structure of the antennæ of the insects in this genus sufficiently indicates their distinction from any others of the family, the base being apparently very thick, arising from the scales and pubescence with which that part is clothed, and the apex slender; in addition both species have a pale ring nearly at the tip, occupying five or six articulations.

Sp. 1. Oliviella. Alis anticis atro-aureis maculá triangulari baseos fasciâque paulò ante medium flavis. (Exp. Alar. 6—8 lin.)

Ti. Oliviella. Fabricius.-Da. Oliviella. Steph. Catal. ii. 199. No. 7242.

Anterior wings deep black, with a golden gloss, arising from minute golden atoms scattered throughout, especially towards the apex; at the base within is a conspicuous, well-defined, triangular yellow spot, and a little before the middle is a straight transverse fascia of a similar hue, not touching the costa, and expanded on the inner margin; behind both the spot and fascia is an obsolete silvery streak: posterior wings dark purple: head black, with a silvery hue; palpi yellow: thorax black, with a yellow streak on the tippets: antennæ black, with a broad white ring towards the apex.

Slightly variable, the brownish spot and central fascia on the anterior wings being more or less extensive.

Common on palings and in hedges in June and July within the metropolitan district, especially near Hertford.

Sp. 2. sulphurella. Alis anticis fusco-aureis, strigis duabus, plus minus distinctis, baseos, maculâque margine interiore posticá sulphureis: posticis flavis apice fusco. (Exp. Alar. 6½—8 lin.)

Ti. sulphurella. Fabricius.—Da. sulphurella. Steph. Catal. ii. 299. No. 7243. Œc. sulphurella. Curtis, v. ix. pl. 408.

Anterior wings brown, sprinkled with minute golden atoms; near the outer edge of the costa is a faint longitudinal yellow streak, and another less distinct towards the inner edge; near the posterior angle is a triangular yellow spot; cilia black: the female has the two longitudinal streaks more extended, the inner one reaching to the middle of the wing, and on the costa towards the apex, opposite to the spot on the inner edge, is another yellowish spot: posterior wings in both sexes pale yellow, with the apex dusky: head and thorax coppery-black, the latter with a faint yellow stripe on the tippets: palpi and sides of the head yellowish: antennæ blue-black, with a white ring towards the apex.

Common in the vicinity of London during the end of spring and beginning of summer, frequenting gardens and hedges, feeding upon fruit trees. "Cambridge."—C. C. Babington, Esq.

GENUS CCCXXXI.—ADELA, Latreille.

Palpi four; labial slender, curved upward and sparingly clothed with long loose hairs, the two basal joints stouter than the terminal, which is slender and subfusiform; maxillary minute: maxillæ moderate, clothed externally with long hairs nearly to the middle. Antennæ contiguous, porrected, very long, especially in the males, in which sex some of the basal joints are short and hairy; thickened only in the female: head small, pilose: eyes very large in the males, approximating on the crown; smaller in the females, and the pubescence on the forehead pale in that sex: thorax sometimes hairy: wings deflexed; anterior lanceolate, frequently metallic; cilia moderate; posterior ovate-lanceolate; cilia rather long: body short and slender in the males; rather elongate and attenuated to the apex in the females.

The great length of the antennæ and the large approximating eyes of the male insects of this genus at once distinguish them from their allies, and the females may be known also by the length of the antennæ, and their slender attenuated body, exclusively of their pilose head and palpi, generally uniformly coloured metallic wings, &c.: the species fly in groups in the sun-shine, having the habits of Tipulæ or Ephemeræ.

A. Wings dark; anterior of a metallic hue.

- a. Anterior wings with an abbreviated pale fascia on the inner margin, towards the anal angle:—Epityphia, Hübner.
- Sp. 1. Latreillella. Alis anticis fusco-aureis fasciá interruptá posticá flavicantealbâ, posticis atris. (Exp. Alar. 3½-4½ lin.)
- Ti. Latreillella. Hübner .- Ad. Latreillella. Steph. Catal. ii. 200. No. 7224.
- Anterior wings golden-brown, with a very short indistinct yellowish-white interrupted fascia on the inner margin towards the posterior angle: posterior wings black, with a slightly æneous tinge.

Taken in the north of England by Mr. Weaver, in July.

- b. Anterior wings with a complete transverse pale fascia:—Eutyphia, Hübner.
- Sp. 2. Sulzella. Alis anticis nigro-aneis, strigis obsoletissimis flavescentibus longitudinaliter ornalis, fascióque postica aurea. (Exp. Alar. 5\frac{1}{2}-7 lin.)

Ph. Ti. Sulzella. *Linné*.—Ph. Ti. Podaella. *Donovan*, v. viii. pl. 267. f. 3.—Ad. Sulzella. *Steph. Catal.* ii. 200. No. 7245.

Anterior wings brassy-black, with very obscure yellowish longitudinal streaks, expanding in a radiated form towards the apex; a little beyond the middle is a narrow, slightly incurved golden-yellow transverse fascia, bordered on both sides by a broad brilliant purplish-copper stripe: cilia and posterior wings immaculate brownish-brass: antennæ moderate.

Not common: found about the end of May and beginning of June in woody places, amongst hedges, &c. near Darenth and Birch woods, and in other places within the metropolitan district; also in Devonshire, the New Forest, Suffolk, &c.

Sp. 3. De Geerella. Alis anticis atris flavo-aureo striatis, fasciáque pone medium flavá, utrinque nigro argenteoque marginatá. (Exp. Alar. 7—8½ lin.)

Ph. Ti. De Geerella. Linné.—Donovan, v. viii. pl. 267. f. 1, 2.—Ad. De Geerella. Steph. Catal. ii. 200. No. 7246.

Anterior wings brownish-black, longitudinally streaked with golden-yellow, with a faintly waved transverse broadish yellow fascia a little behind the middle, bordered on each side with a black and silvery streak: posterior wings dusky-brass, with a faint purplish tinge: antennæ black, with the tip white, extremely long in the males, moderate in the females.

Abundant in hedges and groves throughout the metropolitan district, at the end of June and beginning of July; also common in other parts of the country. "Sawtry fen."—C. C. Babington, Esq.

c. Anterior wings without a pale transverse fascia: -Nemotois, Hübner.

Sp. 4. fasciella. Alis anticis crupeo-aureis luridis fasciá obsoletá pone medium nigricante, posticis purpureo-aureis. (Exp. Alar. 7—8 lin.)

Al. fasciella. Fabricius.-Ad. fasciella. Steph. Catal. ii. 200. No. 7247.

Anterior wings of a bright shining golden-copper, with a very indistinct dusky fascia a little behind the middle; posterior purplish-gold. Female with the antennæ shorter and head ferruginous.

Not very abundant; found, however, in many parts of the country, and occasionally in plenty in the lanes adjoining Darenth wood in July: it is widely distributed.

Sp. 5. cuprella. Alis anticis ciliisque cupreo-aureis nitidis, posticis atro-purpureis, capito rufescente. (Exp. Alar. 5—6 lin.)

Al. cuprella. Fabricius.—Ad. cuprella. Steph. Catal. ii. 200. No. 7248.

Anterior wings and cilia golden-copper and very glossy; posterior dark purple: head rather large, reddish in the female.

Apparently very rare: I possess a single example, which was taken in Devonshire, in June.

Sp. 6. Reaumerella? Alis anticis obtusis aureo-viridibus nitidis, posticis atro purpureis, capite magno atro. (Exp. Alar. 4½—5½ lin.)

Ph. Ti. Reaumerella. Linné?—Ad. Reaumerella. Steph. Catal. ii. 201.

No. 7250.

Anterior wings obtuse golden-green, glossy: posterior dark purple, with the anterior margin and cilia golden-green: head large, black; antennæ of the male, not twice as long as the wings.

Probably the male of the foregoing insect.

Of this species I have seen two examples only, one of which I took myself several years back in the vicinity of London in June; the other I obtained from Dorsetshire.

Sp. 7. viridella. Alis anticis aureo-viridibus, nitidissimis, posticis fusco-purpurcis, ciliis aureo-viridibus. (Exp. Alar. 6—7 lin.)

Al. viridella. Fabricius .- Ad. viridella. Steph. Catal. ii. 200. No. 7249.

Anterior wings golden-green, extremely glossy, and slightly tinted with copper on the extreme costa; posterior purple-brown, with a golden line on the margin, shining; cilia golden-green and glossy; head very pilose, black, forehead reddish in the female; thorax golden-green; body black; antennæ of the males thrice as long as the wings.

Extremely abundant in some places within the metropolitan district in May, frequenting hedges in the sun-shine, and flying in troops like gnats: it occurs also in other parts of the country.

Sp. 8. Frischella. Alis anticis fusco-purpureis auratis, puncto medio aureo obsoleto, posticis fusco-purpureis. (Exp. Alar. 8—10 lin.)

Ph. Ti. Frischella. Linné.—Ad. Frischella. Steph. Catal. ii. 201. No. 7251.
—Curtis, v. x. pl. 463.

Anterior wings shining gold, with a purplish tinge on the costa and cilia, and an ovate paler spot towards the apex, in which are some few blackish dots; posterior purplish-brown; cilia fuscous, the base golden; head, thorax, and abdomen golden, the tip of the last shining black; the head with black hairs in the male, pale yellowish in the female: antennæ very long, of the male with black pile, dusky at the base, white at the apex; of the female simple, and one-third shorter than in the male.

Extremely abundant in some years on flowers towards the end of July near Darenth wood: it has been taken in May in Dorsetshire, probably a former brood.

- B. Wings all pale, without metallic colours:-NEMOPHORA, Hubner.
- Sp. 9. Swammerdammella. Alis anticis flavescentibus pallidis immaculatis, antennis longissimis albicantibus. (Exp. Alar. 9—10 lin.)
- Ph. Ti. Swammerdammella. Linné.—Ad. Swammerdammella. Steph. Catalii. 201. No. 7252.
- Wings of a livid-yellowish hue, immaculate; posterior rather darkest; antennæ very long, whitish; head ochreous.

Found about the middle of May in the woods in the vicinity of London, at Coombe, Darenth, Hants, Dorsetshire, &c.

- Sp. 10. Panzerella. Alis anticis pallidis subtilissimè fusco reticulatis, capite fulvo, antennis longissimis albis. (Exp. Alar. 7½—8 lin.)
- Al. Panzerella. Fabricius.—Ad. Panzerella. Steph. Catal. ii. 201. No. 7253.
- Anterior wings pale ochreous-yellow, obscurely reticulated with fuscous; posterior cinereous: head fulvous: antennæ very long and white. Slightly variable in tint and size.

Also found in chalky districts; not uncommonly from the end of May to the beginning of June, at Darenth and Birch woods, near Hertford, Dover, &c.; also in Devonshire, Wilts, &c.

- Sp. 11. Robertella? Alis anticis fuscescentibus immaculatis, antennis longissimis, albidis basi flavescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 8 lin.)
- Ph. Ti. Robertella. Linné?—Ad. Robertella. Steph. Catal. ii. 201. No. 7254.
- Anterior wings pale immaculate-brown; posterior ashy-brown: antennæ very long, whitish, with the base yellowish: head ochreous. Slightly variable in colour.

Found at the commencement of June in chalky districts near Hertford, and near Cottingham in Yorkshire.

GENUS CCCXXXII.—COCHLEOPHASIA, Curtis.

Palpi two, very short, drooping, divaricating and slender, sparingly clothed with short scales, which project beyond the apex, joints of nearly equal length: maxillæ wanting. Antennæ short, ciliated within in the male, shorter and simple in the female: head transverse, tufted on the crown in the male, smooth in the female: eyes small, prominent: thorax moderate, globose: wings (in the male) ample, sublanceolate; wanting in the female: cilia rather short: body short, and conical in the male, with a very short tuft at the apex; stouter in the female, with the two last joints densely clothed with wool. Larva living in an clongated case (resembling a clausilia), in which it changes to a pupa, which is obtuse at both ends.

The insects of this genus may be known by the smoothness and simple colouring of the anterior wings, which are destitute of fasciæ, and have the surface mottled or tessellated with a light colour upon a darker ground; the cilia are short and satiny; the palpi also short, and the maxillæ are obliterated; the antennæ slightly pubescent in the males, simple in the females, which sex is perfectly apterous.

Sp. 1. tessellea. Alis anticis subfuscis, pallido obsolete tessellatis, posticis immaculatis, antennis villosulis. (Exp. Alar. 3, 7—8½ lin.)

Ca. tessellea. Haworth.—N. G. tesserella. Steph. Catal. ii. 201. No. 7257.—Co. tessellea. Curtis, v. x. pl. 487.

Anterior wings pale brownish, obscurely tessellated with a paler tint, especially towards the hinder margin; the costa towards the apex sometimes with three or four larger, pale spots: posterior wings immaculate: head bright ochreous: antennæ slightly downy. Female apterous; dull chestnut, with a brownish tuft towards the apex of the abdomen.

In my series I have specimens with several large pale spots towards the apex of the costa.

Found, but not commonly, in various places in the vicinity of London: I have taken it at Darenth wood and near Hertford: it has also occurred near Southampton at the end of May.

Sp. 2. pubicornis. Alis anticis pallide ochraceo-fuscescentibus immaculatis, posticis pallide fuscis, antennis pubescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 3, 7½—8 lin.)

Ca. pubicornis. Haworth .- N. G. pubicornis. Steph. Catal. ii. 201. No. 7258.

Anterior wings very pale ochreous-brown, totally immaculate; costa whitish: posterior pale brownish: head yellow: antennæ pubescent, as long as the body.

In Mr. Haworth's late collection was a single injured specimen of this very remarkable species, which was captured near London; I possess a very fine specimen that was found in July 1821 near Brockenhurst, in the New Forest. "Cramond."—Rev. W. Little.

GENUS CCCXXXIII.—OPORINIA, Hübner.

Palpi very short, porrect, slightly depending, clothed at the base with rather long compact scales, the terminal joint exposed, short, acute: maxillax wanting. Antennax about half the length of the wings, rather stout at the base, joints distinct, clothed with fine pubescence within; simple in the females: head transverse, with the forehead slightly crested: eyes large, globose: thorax moderate, not crested: wings glossy, entire, slightly recumbent during repose; anterior clongate-lanceolate, dusky, with indistinct

darker marks, one or two of which towards the centre are formed by elevated scales; posterior ample, ovate-triangular; the hinder margin faintly waved towards the apex; cilia of all whitish and satiny: body rather short, stout in the females, slender and carinated down the back in the males, with a small tuft at the apex in both sexes.

This and the five following genera form the genus Lemmatophila of Treitschke, or Diurnea of Haworth; but the diversities in the form and structure of the palpi, the difference in the hirsuties of the body, the variation in the wings—some of the females being half-winged, others perfectly apterous, and some intermediate—sufficiently point out the necessity for dividing them as proposed in my Catalogue, but most of which divisions were previously employed by Hübner, and have been subsequently confirmed, with an addition, by Mr. Curtis. In the present genus both sexes are winged, the palpi are rather long and depending, the anterior wings are long and smooth, occasionally with one or two minute patches of elevated scales.

Sp. 1. Tortricella. Alis anticis subplumbeis, fasciis nebulisque fuscis, posticis fuscescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 9-10½ lin.)

Ti. Tortricella. Hübner.—N. G. Tortricella. Steph. Catal. ii. 201. No. 7255.

Anterior wings dull ashy-lead-colour, with a short brown fascia near the base, and a second beyond the middle placed a little obliquely inwards; the space behind the latter fuscous, with darker clouds: posterior wings rather dark fuscous.

Like the following species, this varies in tint, &c.

· Very abundant in oak woods near Hertford in the early spring months; found also at Coombe wood and near Peckham.

Sp. 2. nubilea. Alis anticis canescentibus fasciis nubilisque ferrugineo-fuscis, posticis fuscescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 10—10½ lin.)

Di. nubilea. Haworth.-N. G. nubilea. Steph. Catal. ii. 201. No. 7256.

Anterior wings hoary-brown, with a short narrow waved rusty-fuscous fascia near the base, and a little behind the middle a second broader one, placed rather obliquely outwards, behind which the wing is of an ashy hue, and is more or less clouded with rusty-brown: posterior wings pale brownish.

Rather variable in colour; and in some examples the fasciæ and clouds on the anterior wings are scarcely visible.

Not uncommon in March in the woods within the metropolitan district.

GENUS CCCXXXIV.—Oxypate, Hübner.

Pulpi minute, depending, hairy, the terminal joint exposed, acute; maxillæ wanting. Anteunæ short, stout, slightly pubescent within in the males, simple in the females: head small, with a small tuft on the forehead: eyes large, globose: thorax subovate, not crested: wings slightly decumbent during repose; anterior sublanceolate, narrowed at the base, costa straight; disc smooth: posterior ample, ovate-triangular; cilia all rather short; in the female small, much shorter than the body, lanceolate, pilose: body rather slender, carinated down the back with a small tuft at the apex; stouter and slightly acute in the females: legs slender.

From the foregoing and the preceding genera this may be known by having the palpi very short and scarcely pilose, the wings glossy and smooth, with two distinct dark spots on the disc, the nervures on which are not elevated: the female has very short wings, the ends of which appear pilose: the only known species is brumal.

Sp. 1. gelatella. Alis anticis fusco-cinereis, lincá albidá punctisque duobus nigris remotis. (Exp. Alar. &, 7-9 lin.)

Ph. Py. gelatella. Linné.—N. G. gelatella. Steph. Catal. ii. 202. No. 7260.

Anterior wings in the male ashy-brown, with a faint whitish vitta, or streak, in the middle, terminated at each end by a conspicuous round black dot; posterior immaculate; female with mere rudiments of wings, rather paler than in the male, with the two black dots somewhat distinct.

Rare: it has occurred in Epping Forest, near Walthamstow; also in Hampshire, but apparently local: on 27th December 1822 I saw a great quantity flying in All Saints' Church-yard, Hertford, of which I secured a pair, but since that period I have not seen the insect alive.

GENUS CCCXXXV.—DASYSTOMA, Curtis.

Palpi longer than the head, enveloped in dense clongate hairs, which almost conceal them: maxillæ wanting. Antennæ moderate, ciliated in the males; in the female the basal joint large and swollen: head transverse, pilose: eyes moderate, globose: thorax broad, hairy: wings decumbent during repose; anterior sublanceolate, the costa curved, hinder margin rounded; the disc with two long basal nervures and one transverse one towards the apex clevated; posterior moderate, ovate-triangular; cilia all shortish, but rough: the female with the anterior wings about half the length of the body, narrow, rough; body rather long and stout, especially in the females, with a slight tuft at the apex: legs rather stout.

This genus differs from the foregoing by having the palpi concealed in dense tufts of hair, the body generally pilose, the anterior wings in the male with the costa curved, the disc with three elevated nervures, two of them longitudinal, the other transverse; the scales on the wings are rather loosely placed and appear rough; the female has wings about half the length of the body, which last is pilose and robust. The genus was first divided by Mr. Curtis: Hübner places it with Cheimophila.

Sp. 1. Salicella. Alis anticis fusco-purpurascentibus, maculis duabus magnis roseis confluentibus, intersectis fasciis duabus, abbreviatis, nigris. (Exp. Alar. 3, 8-9 lin.)

Ti. Salicella. Hübner .- N. G. Salicella. Steph. Catal. ii. 201. No. 7259.

Anterior wings purplish-brown, with the costa itself, and an irregular blotch, extending from near the base of the disc to beyond the middle rosy; this blotch is divided by a slight dusky-black fascia before, and another behind, the middle, neither of which extends to the inner margin: posterior wings and cilia fuscous. Female subapterous, reddish; rudimentary wings with a narrow streak in the middle, and a second on the hinder margin dusky; cilia rosy.

Not very abundant: found in the autumn in the woods within the metropolitan district, and also in the New Forest and in Devonshire.

GENUS CCCXXXVI.—CHEIMOPHILA, Hübner.

Palpi rather long, slightly divaricating, slender, recurved, pilose at the base, the apical joint exposed and sparingly covered with scales, somewhat elongate, acute: maxillæ very short. Antennæ in the males rather long, pilose, and pubescent both within and without; simple in the females: head small, with a tuft of scales between the antennæ: eyes moderate, globose: thorax slender, not crested: wings smooth, glossy, slightly decumbent during repose; anterior rather elongate, sublanceolate-truncate, of simple colours, and destitute of markings; cilia rather short; posterior ovate-triangular, faintly waved towards the apex; cilia short: females wingless: body rather long, subcylindric in the male, with a tuft at the apex; very broad, ovate, depressed and obtuse, with a small tuft in the females: legs rather stout.

The males of this genus may be known by the simplicity of colouring of their anterior wings, which have only two very obscure dusky spots, placed thus: towards the apex, they are elongate and smooth; the palpi are slender and recurved; the antennæ rather long

and pilose; maxillæ rudimentary: the females are broad and ovate, apterous, and have simple antennæ.

- Sp. 1. Phryganella. Alis anticis obscure testaceis, strigá longitudinali interruptá obsoletissimá pallidiore. (Exp. Alar. 3, 10—11½ lin.)
- Ti. Phryganella. Hübner.—N. G. Phryganella. Steph. Catal. ii. 202. No. 7261.

Anterior wings obscure testaceous, and in fine specimens with a very obsolete paler interrupted streak extending from the base to beyond the middle, and terminating in two obscure black dots placed transversely; cilia rather paler: posterior wings dark fuscous, cilia somewhat paler. Female short, orbiculate-ovate, ashy-brown, with minute rudimentary wings of a sublanceolate form.

Not very uncommon towards the end of October in Coombe wood and other woods within the metropolitan district: apparently more frequent about Darenth.

GENUS CCCXXXVII.—DIURNEA, Haworth.

Palpi rather long, large, porrected, slightly ascending, nearly parallel, pilose at the base, the terminal joint exposed, sparingly clothed with scales, and rather short: maxillæ rudimentary. Antennæ shortish, stout, clothed within with a dense pubescence in the males, simple in the females, the basal joint large and swollen: head subquadrate, with a tuft between the antennæ: eyes rather large, subglobose: thorax robust, not crested: wings incumbent during repose: anterior, in the male, elongate-lanceolate, recurved at the base; disc pale, with dark markings; cilia short: posterior elongate-triangular, acute: in the female anterior wings very short, lanceolate-acute; hody shortish, moderately stout and subcylindric in the males; robust and obtuse in the females: legs rather short.

This genus, which is synonymous with Chimabache of Hübner, and nearly agrees with the typical division of Diurnea of Haworth, has the palpi large, porrected, very densely clothed with scales, with the apex exposed: the antennæ in the males are densely pilose, and the anterior wings elongated, pale, with irregular marks, resembling letters; but in the females they are short and acute.

- Sp. 1. Fagella. Alis anticis griseo-cinereis, strigis atomisque fuscis, posticis cinereis, immaculatis. (Exp. Alar. 3, 10-13 lin.; 9, 6-7 lin.)
- Ti. Fagella. Fabricius.—Di. Fagella. Steph. Catal. ii. 202. No. 7262.—
 Albin. pl. xxxvi. f. 57, a—e.

Anterior wings of a griseous- or whitish-ash-grey; thickly sprinkled with minute fuscous and blackish dots, with an abbreviated streak before the middle, faintly resembling a prostrate Greek >, and a second behind, dentate externally, and extending to the inner margin: between these streaks are three or four rather conspicuous black or fuscous spots, and on the hinder margin is a row of black dots; cilia grey, with minute black dots on the extreme edge: posterior wings immaculate, fuscous-ash, with paler cilia. Female with abbreviated lanceolate-acute wings faintly marked as in the male.

Extremely variable in tint, arising from the absence or increased intensity and number of the fuscous dots on the wings.

Caterpillar feeds on the aspen; the pupa is very slender: the image appears towards the end of February, and is abundant throughout March in woody places.

Very abundant in woods on the trunks of trees throughout the metropolitan district, and I believe in other parts of the country. "Newcastle."—G. Wailes, Esq.

Sp. 2. Novembris. Alis anticis canis, striá interruptá atrá terminante fasciam posticam obliquam atram. (Exp. Alar. 9, 7–8 lin.)

Di. Novembris. Haworth.—Steph. Catal. ii. 202. No. 7263.

Anterior wings hoary, with an interrupted black streak extending from the base to beyond the middle, and terminated by an oblique one which arises on the costa behind the middle; the hinder portion of the wings is paler, and bears two contiguous black dots, placed longitudinally: posterior wings whitish, with the tips somewhat dusky.

Apparently a very rare species: it has been taken on trunks in November near Kennington, and also at Walthamstow, and other parts of Epping Forest.

GENUS CCCXXXVIII.—Semioscopis, Hübner.

Palpi two, elongate, slender, recurved, subulated, nearly parallel, the base densely clothed with rather long scales, having the terminal joint exposed, the latter very slender and acute: maxillw short. Antennw shortish, slender, pubescent nearly to the apex in the males, simple in the females: head small, with a tuft between the antennw: cyes moderate, globose: thorax slender, not crested: wings decumbent during repose; anterior elongate lanceolate, pale, with dark flexuous or twisted longitudinal streaks; postcrior ample, ovate-triangular, entire; cilia all short: body rather short, attenuated at the apex, and with a small tuft in the males; somewhat robust and obtuse in the females: legs rather short and slender.

In my Catalogue I named this genus Epigraphia, from the letterlike markings upon the anterior wings, by which character they may be distinguished from the other genera of the group,—having only rudimentary maxillæ, or wanting them entirely—added to their elongation, the slender pubescent antennæ, and recurved slender palpi; the females are winged, and in general rather smaller than the males.

Sp. 1. Avellanella. Alis anticis albidis, aut cinereis, atomis saturatioribus strigáque longitudinali ramosá nigrá. (Exp. Alar. 11—13 lin.)

Ti. Avellanella. Hübner.-Ep. Avellanella. Steph. Catal. ii. 202. No. 7264.

Anterior wings whitish or ash-coloured, sprinkled with darker atoms, with a ramose longitudinal black streak, occasionally interrupted; on the hinder margin; and sometimes at the apex of the costa, are some black or dusky spots: posterior wings brownish-ash.

Slightly variable in colour, some examples being darker than others.

Apparently very rare; the only specimens I have seen have all been taken in the vicinity of Birch and Darenth woods, in the autumn.

Sp. 2. Steinkelnerana. Alis anticis cinereis, lineá flexuosá atrá disci, serieque posticá punctorum nigrorum. (Exp. Alar. 9½—11 lin.)

Py. Steinkelnerana. Fabricius.—Ep. Steinkelnerana. Steph. Catal. ii. 202. No. 7265.

Anterior wings ashy-brown, with a distinct flexuous longitudinal black streak, sometimes a little interrupted on the disc, the latter also with a few remote minute brownish spots; on the hinder margin is a row of black dots: posterior wings immaculate, dusky-ash.

Not very uncommon in hedges towards the end of March: at Hertford and Coombe wood I have occasionally taken it.

GENUS CCCXXXIX.—Anesychia, Hübner.

Palpi two, long, slender, ascending, slightly recurved, and somewhat divaricating, clothed with very short scales, and appearing naked, the terminal joint very much exposed, slanting outwards, very slender, elongate, and acute: maxillæ stout, spiral. Antennæ simple, finely pubescent within in the males: head transverse, thickly clothed with longish scales: eyes large, prominent: thorax broad, not crested: wings ample, convoluted during repose; anterior linear-lanceolate, faintly truncate behind; coloured white and black, the latter generally disposed in more or less interrupted longitudinal streaks or rows; posterior very large; cilia all moderate: body slender, rather stout and conical in the females. Larva solitary, slightly pubescent: pupa inclosed in an ovate firm cocoon.

The present genus—which I had called Melanoleuca in my Catalogue—not only differs from the following by having the palpi

ascending and slightly incurved, but the entire habit of the insects both in the imago and larva states is dissimilar: in these insects the anterior wings, which are somewhat obliquely truncate on the hinder margin, are adorned with large blotches and dots of black on a pale (usually white) ground, and the larvæ do not reside in communities, but are solitary: I, therefore, adhere to my former opinion, in separating the two genera, though, as Hübner had previously named and characterized the present, I have reverted to his name.

- A. Anterior wings with confluent black spots, forming a longitudinal streak from the base nearly, or entirely, to the apex:—Anesychia, Hübner.
- Sp. 1. Echiella. Alis anticis fuscis, vittá communi dentatá albá, thorace niveo punctis atris, abdomine luteo. (Exp. Alar. 12—13 lin.)
- Ti. Echiella. Wien. Verz.—Me. Echiella. Steph. Catal. ii. 202. No. 7266.—Yp. Echiella. Curtis, v. ix. pl. 412, f.*
- Anterior wings deep fuscous on the costa, excepting the apex, which is ashy, the inner margin whitish or cream-colour, the fuscous portion within sinuated, and having about three conspicuous projecting blackish dots; on the extreme hinder margin, extending a little along the costa, is a row of minute black dots: posterior wings whitish, with the apex ashy; abdomen luteous; thorax whitish, with about six black dots.
- Caterpillar black, with a whitish lateral stripe, and a yellowish spot on the first and last segment: it feeds on the Viper-grass (*Echium vulgare*).

The beautiful pair of this species in the British Museum was taken near Aylesbury in Buckinghamshire, in June, I believe in 1816; not at Dover, as stated by Mr. Curtis; but the specimen in my collection was found there many years previously.

- Sp. 2. pusiella. Plate 39. f. 3.—Alis anticis albis, punctis vittàque medià maculisque rhombeis contiguis atris. (Exp. Alar. 13—15 lin.)
- Ph. Ti. pusiella. Linné.—Me. pusiella. Steph. Catal. ii. 203. No. 7267.—Yp. pusiella. Curtis, v. ix. pl. 412, f.*

Anterior wings white or cream-colonr, with an irregular waved black stripe, extending from the base to near the apex, composed, as it were, of rhomboid black spots, with two detached round black dots near the base on the inner margin, and one on the outer; also a large rhombic spot about the middle of the costa, and two or three rather minute dots towards the apex of the costa, exclusively of a row of black dots which commences from the rhomboid costal spot and terminates on the hinder angle: cilia white, with a dusky dot on the anterior angle: posterior wings ashy-brown and glossy, with an interrupted brownish line on the extreme edge; cilia white, with a dusky spot at the apical angle: thorax with seven black dots.

Caterpillar black, with yellowish dorsal and lateral lines: it feeds on the nettle, &c. and the imago appears in June.

The specimen of this rare and beautiful species that is in the British Museum collection was found in June 1812, by an assiduous collector of the name of Sharp in a chalk-pit near *Darenth wood*, and I possess a second that occurred near Gravesend.

- B. Anterior wings with distinct black spots and blotches, of variable size:—
 PSECADIA, Hübner.
- Sp. 3. dodecea. Alis anticis albido plumbeis, punctis majusculis nigris subregularibus circitèr duodecim. (Exp. Alar. 7½—10½ lin.)
- Er. dodecea. Haworth.—Me. dodecea. Steph. Catal. ii. 203. No. 7268.
- Anterior wings whitish lead-colour, each with about twelve distinct, rather large deep black dots, of variable size, the largest being placed near the hinder angle; on the thorax are also a few black dots: posterior wings and body ashy lead colour, immaculate.

Rare: four or five specimens have been beaten out of the fir-trees at Birch wood in June; and others have occurred at Coombe wood.

- C. Anterior wings with approximating spots and dots at the base and apex?—
 DISTHYMNIA, Hübner.
- †Sp. 4. funerella. "Alis anticis albissimis, maculis punctisque nigris."— Haworth. (Exp. Alar. 9? lin.)
- Ti. funerella. Fabricius.-Me. funerella. Steph. Catal. ii. 203. No. 7269.
- "Similar to the last (the Yponomeutæ). Anterior wings brilliant white, with two large contiguous black spots behind, two dots towards the base within, and two other spots at the base of the costa."—Haworth.

Formerly in the collection of Mr. Plasted, now in that of Mr. Curtis, who states that this species has been taken at Clifton, near Bristol, by Captain Blomer.

GENUS CCCXL.—YPONOMEUTA, Latreille.

Palpi two, cylindric, elongate, slightly divaricating, porrected nearly horizontally, covered equally with scales, the terminal joint very long, slender, and acute: maxillæ rather slender, elongate. Antennæ long, slender, similar in both sexes, faintly pubescent within: head small, densely clothed with erect scales on the crown: eyes moderate, prominent: thorax rather stout, not crested behind: wings large, convoluted during repose; anterior long and linear, somewhat rounded at the apex, pale, marked with minute black dots, disposed somewhat in lines; posterior also elongate and sublinear; HAUSTELLATA. Vol. IV. 31st Oct., 1834.

cilia all short: body long and slender, with a small tuft at the apex, stouter in the females.

Yp. Evonymella is given as the type of this genus by Latreille in the 3rd volume of his Histoire Naturelle des Crustaces et des Insects, I have therefore here, as in my Catalogue, adhered to his nomenclature. From the remarks appended to Anesychia it will be evident that this genus ought to be divided from Yponomeuta: the palpi are slender, porrected nearly horizontally, the anterior wings are somewhat rounded on the hinder margin, and adorned throughout with minute distinct black dots, disposed with some regularity in longitudinal lines on a pale lead-coloured or whitish ground: the larvæ reside in large communities, and commit great devastations from their numbers. This genus is synonymous with Nygmia of Hübner.

Sp. 1. Evonymella. Alis anticis niveis punctis minutis circiter quinquaginta nigris, posticis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 8—12 lin.)

Ph. Ti. Evonymella. Linné.—Donovan, xi. pl. 355, f. 4.—Yp. Evonymella. Steph. Catal. ii. 203. No. 7270.

Anterior wings snow-white, each with about four longitudinal rows of minute black dots, placed somewhat regularly towards the base, and on the inner margin, but confusedly towards the apex, in number about fifty: cilia immaculate: posterior wings and abdomen above fuscous; cilia ashy: head immaculate-white: thorax white, with four black dots.

Caterpillar ochreous-yellow, with ten black dots on each side, and a brown head; it feeds gregariously in a large net on the Spindle-tree (Euonymus Europæus): the imago appears towards the end of June, and continues to the beginning of August.

Not common; but found at times rather plentifully in hedges and gardens at the top of Maiden-lane, near Highgate: also taken near Darenth wood and Hertford, and in the New Forest and Devonshire.

Sp. 2. irrorella. Alis anticis sordide albidis punctis numerosis atris, maculáque subposticá fuliginosá. (Exp. Alar. 11 lin.—1 unc.)

Ti. irrorella. Hübner ? - Yp. irrorella. Steph. Catal. ii. 203. No. 7271.

Anterior wings dull whitish, or cream-colour, with a large smoky blotch towards the hinder margin, the disc with numerous minute black dots, irregularly disposed; cilia lead-colour: posterior wings and abdomen lead-coloured-brown, cilia the same: head and thorax white, the latter with four black dots.

Very rare: I have a pair which I found many years since at

Coombe wood in June, and have had others that were captured near Birch wood: it appears to be a local species.

- Sp. 3. cognatella. Alis anticis niveis punctis viginti nigris, posticis argenteocinereis, ciliis pallidioribus. (Exp. Alar. 10—12 lin.)
- Ti. cognatella. Hübner, Ti. pl. 58, f. 391, 392.—Er. cognatella. Steph. Nomen. 2d edit.
- Head, thorax, cilia, and anterior wings snow-white, the latter with about twenty remote black dots, placed irregularly in longitudinal rows, and somewhat confluent towards the apex; thorax with four spots; head immaculate: posterior wings silvery-ash, with pale or whitish cilia.

Found, not uncommonly, in the lane leading to Darenth wood from the road, at the end of June and beginning of July; also in gardens near London: I have frequently taken it at the Hermitage and at Ripley. I believe the larva feeds on the pear.

- Sp. 4. rorella. Alis anticis niveis punctis subviginti nigris, posticè immunibus, posticis subplumbeis. (Exp. Alar. 9—10 lin.)
- Ti. rorella. Hübner?—Yp. rorella. Steph. Catal. ii. 208. No. 7272.—Ermine. Albin. pl. lxx. f. a-d.
- Anterior wings snow-white, with about thirty minute black dots disposed longitudinally, the apex nearly immaculate: posterior wings lead-coloured, with ashy cilia: head and thorax snow-white, the former immaculate, the latter with four minute black dots.

Less abundant than the last, of which it may be a variety: it occurs in the same localities, and at the same time.

- Sp. 5. padella. Alis anticis lividis aut albidis punctis subtriginti nigris, posticis plumbeis. (Exp. Alar. 8-12 lin.)
- Ph. Ti. padella. Linné.—Yp. padella. Steph. Catal. ii. 203. No. 7273.—Ti. Evonymella. Donovan, v. i. pl. 9.
- Anterior wings livid or whitish, with about thirty remote minute black dots disposed somewhat regularly in longitudinal rows, but on the hinder margin they are more irregular, and tend to a transverse disposition; cilia livid: posterior wings lead-colour; cilia rather paler.
- Extremely variable, some examples having the ground of the anterior wings white, others with the costa livid and the inner margin white; some with a livid or pale lead-coloured central cloud; others, again, entirely of a pale or deep lead-colour; and all intermediate shades occur: the number of spots also varies.
- Caterpillar dirty-ash, spotted with black, with a brownish head: it feeds on various plants, especially the Whitethorn; sometimes devastating entire

hedges, and rendering them perfectly leafless in the midst of summer, disfiguring them with their noisome webs.

Far too abundant for the beauty of the foliage in the vicinity of the metropolis: common also in other parts of the country.

Sp. 6. plumbella. Alis anticis plumbeis maculá mediá apiceque fuscis, punctisque numerosis nigris, posticis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 8-9 lin.)

Ti. plumbella. Fabricius.—Yp. plumbella. Steph. Catal. ii. 203. No. 7274.

Anterior wings pale lead-colour or whitish, with a fuscous spot in the middle towards the inner edge, and a rounded spot of the same at the apex; the disc with numerous minute black dots, disposed somewhat regularly in longitudinal lines; cilia fuscous on the anterior angle, pale on the hinder one: posterior wings and body fuscous; cilia the same.

Rather scarce: it occurs in July in the neighbourhood of London, at Darenth wood, Hertford, Coombe wood, Ripley, &c., and I found a single example last season at the Hermitage.

GENUS CCCXLI.—TELEA* mihi.

Palpi moderate, slender, slightly ascending and divaricating, subfiliform, the two basal joints rather stoutest, the apical one elongate and a little attenuated at the apex: maxillæ long and spiral. Antennæ short, slender, similar in both sexes, but rather pubescent within in the males: head moderate, with a subquadrate raised patch of imbricated scales between the eyes, the latter prominent: thorax stoutish, rather elevated behind: wings convoluted during repose; anterior elongate, sublinear, generally pale, with a more or less distinct dark patch on the anterior apex of the hinder margin, occasionally with a central fascia; cilia moderate: posterior sublanceolate, dark, with ample cilia: body short, stout, more so in the females, with a minute tuft at the apex.

As neither of the insects belonging to this genus are included by Latreille in his genus Yponomeuta, and as the type of the genus Erminea of Haworth is Yp. Evonymella, it is obviously improper to apply either of the above names here; and as this genus is compounded of several of Hübner's genera, it appears preferable to propose a new appellation than employ either of his names, although Pa. Cratægella is the type of his Scythropia. From Yponomeuta these insects differ in not having the anterior wings marked with simple remote black dots, but in having them either transversely fasciated

[&]quot; Telea, nomen proprium.

or simply coloured with a darker roundish patch at the apex; their palpi are also rather stouter, more incurved, and the posterior wings are more amply ciliated.

- A. Anterior wings with an abbreviated central fascia extending nearly from the base to the apex:—Prays, p. Hübner.
- Sp. 1. Curtisella. Alis anticis niveis, fasciá latá mediá abbreviatá costa, basi margineque postico nigro-fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 8-8½ lin.)
- Ph. Ti. Curtisella. Donovan, v. ii. pl. 65, f. 4.—Yp. Curtisella. Steph. Catal. ii. 203. No. 7275.
- Anterior wings snow-white, sprinkled with fuscous at the base, the costa from near the base to the middle brown-black, which colour is dilated on the disc, and forms an abbreviated broad triangular fascia; the hinder margin with some confluent black spots, forming a border: posterior wings and all the cilia leaden-brown.
- Variable: in some examples the large dark costal spot on the anterior wings is sprinkled with whitish; others with lutescent on a creamy ground; in some the hinder margin is also more or less varied with whitish.

Not very uncommon in hedges and gardens throughout the metropolitan district, in June and July. I have frequently taken it at the Hermitage, and also at Hertford and Ripley.

- B. Anterior wings yellowish, with a complete dark central fascia:—Clysia, Hübner.
- Sp. 2. ambiguella. Alis anticis flavicantibus, medio fasciá magná nigrá. (Exp. Alar. 6—7½ lin.)
- Ti. ambiguella. Hübner.—Yp. ambiguella. Steph. Catal. ii. 204. No. 7277.
- Anterior wings ochreous, with a broad entire black fascia, dilated towards the costa, and obscurely spotted with brown, in the middle; the apex slightly fuscescent on the costa: posterior wings dusky-white, with yellowish silken cilia.

Also very rare: it has been found near Darenth wood in July, and likewise near Coombe, and in the New Forest, near Brockenhurst, whence my specimen was obtained.

- C. Anterior wings with more than one transverse fascia:—Scythropia, p. Hübner.
- Sp. 3. Cratægella. Alis anticis albidis, fasciis duabus tertiáque terminali nigricantibus. (Exp. Alar. 5-7 lin.)
- Ph. Ti. Cratægella. Linné.-Yp. Cratægella. Steph. Catal. ii. 204. No. 7276.
- Anterior wings whitish, mottled with ashy or fuscescent clouds, with a distinct slightly incurved dusky fascia before the middle, and a second

broader one behind, the latter sometimes subinterrupted; on the hinder margin, on the anterior angle, is a third abbreviated one; cilia ashy, clouded with dusky at each angle: posterior wings ashy-grey, with paler cilia.

Caterpillar feeds on the whitethorn and pear: the imago appears in Junc.

Very rare, at least within the metropolitan district, but more abundant near Lyndhurst, in the New Forest, in July.

- Sp. 4. leucatella. Alis anticis nigricantibus fasciis duabus, posteriore obsoletiore capiteque albis. (Exp. Alar. 6—7 lin.)
- Ph. Ti. leucatella. Linné.—Yp. leucatella. Steph. Catal. ii. 204. No. 7278.
- Anterior wings dusky-black, with a broad white transverse fascia before the middle, rounded on its outer edge, and an indistinct somewhat interrupted one towards the apex; the latter somewhat cinerascent, with a row of minute black dots; and on the disc are three or four other black dots: cilia and posterior wings fuscous: head white: antennæ black, annulated with white.
- Caterpillar feeds on fruit-trees: the image appears about the end of June in orchards and gardens.
- This species, from its lengthened, divaricating, and somewhat ascending palpi, makes a close approach to Anacampsis, with which genus it may be advisable to associate it.

Common in gardens in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, especially about South Lambeth; frequent also at Ripley and Hertford.

- D. Anterior wings with a coloured rounded patch at the apex, bordered by a darker ring:—Tebenna, Hübner.
- Sp. 5. comptella. Alis anticis angustis cinereis maculá terminali subocellaris roseo-cupreá, iride fuscá, posticis fuscescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 6—7 lin.)
- Ti. comptella. Hübner.—Yp. comptella. Steph. Catal. ii. 204. No. 7280.—Ph. Ti. apiella. Donovan, v. ii. pl. 57. f. 3.
- Anterior wings narrow ashy, with some darker atoms, and at the apex a subocellated spot of a coppery-red, with a fuscous circle, the cilia adjoining which are umbre colour; those towards the posterior angle fuscous: posterior wings pale fuscous: head hoary.

Not very abundant within the metropolitan district, where it occurs at the end of June in woods and hedges, especially about Darenth wood.

- E. Anterior wings with a faint darker spot at the apex, not bordered by a darker colour; the disc without distinct fasciæ:—Mompha, Hübner.
- Sp. 2. lutarella. Alis anticis luteo-cinerascentilus punctis evanescentilus saturatiorilus, posticis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 5—7 lin.)

Ti. lutarella. Hübner?-Yp. lutarella. Steph. Catal. ii. 204. No. 7281.

Anterior wings of a yellowish-ash, with numerous very minute, obscure, darker atoms, and towards the apex with a short whitish streak; cilia of a coppery tint: posterior wings pale fuscous.

Not uncommon in woods and gardens towards the end of June and beginning of July, within the metropolitan district.

Sp. 7. subfasciella. Alis anticis cinereo-fuscis, atomis apiceque saturatioribus, fusciáque medio obsoletá fuscá. (Exp. Alar. 5—3½ lin.)

Yp. subfasciella. Steph. Catal. ii. 204. No. 7282.

Anterior wings ashy-brown, with darker atoms; the apex with a dusky cloud, and the disc with a faint fuscous fasciæ: head pale: thorax fuscous.

Found at Darenth wood in June.

Sp. 8. exsiella. Alis anticis cinereo-fuscis atomis saturatioribus, ciliis margineque postico purpureis. (Exp. Alar. 5-6 lin.)

Ti. cæsiella. Hübner .- Yp. cæsiella. Steph. Catal. ii. 204. No. 7283.

Anterior wings ashy-brown, with minute darker atoms; the hinder margin and cilia purple: posterior wings whitish, fuscous behind; cilia also fuscous: head and thorax ashy-white. Slightly variable in tint and size.

This species forms a portion of the genus Swammerdamia, Hübner.

Common in gardens and woods throughout the metropolitan district. I have frequently taken it at Coombe and Darenth woods, Ripley, Hertford, and at South Lambeth.

GENUS CCCXLII.—ISMENE* mihi.

Palpi moderate, slender, subfiliform, ascending, the terminal joint rather curved, the apex somewhat acute: maxillæ short, spiral. Antennæ short, rather slender, simple, with the apical joints rather distinct, the basal joint very large and tumid: head moderate: face smooth; crown with a tuft of elongate elevated scales: eyes small, scarcely visible from above: thorax small, subovate, not crested: wings convoluted during repose; anterior elongate-sublinear-lanceolate, the costa generally darker than the inner margin, which is mostly white, with a transverse dark spot, frequently elongated into a fascia, extending occasionally to the costa; apex rounded with short cilia anteriorly, and long ones on the hinder angle: postcrior wings also long and slender, with very long cilia: body elongate, slender, rather stouter in the females, and with a small tuft at the apex in both sexes.

^{*} Ismenc, nomen proprium.

Ismene—which comprehends a portion of the genera Mompha and Euota of Hübner—differs from Telea by having the anterior wings more elongate and slender; they are rounded at the apex, and the cilia on the hinder margin are very short anteriorly, and elongate on the posterior angle; the disc and costa are usually of dark colours, and the inner margin generally white, the latter mostly intersected by a dark spot, which frequently extends to the costa; the posterior wings are also long and slender, with elongate cilia; the head smooth in front, very rough on the crown; palpi short and slender, less incurved than in the preceding genus.

Sp. 1. semifusca. Alis anticis angustis fuscis, tincturá purpureá, striá latá albá communi sect l in medio fasciá abbreviatá rectá fuscá. (Exp. Alar. 6—6½ lin.)

Er. semifusca. Haworth.—Yp. semifusca. Steph. Catal. ii. 204. No. 7284.
—Ph. Ti. Pruuiella. Donovan, v. ii. pl. 58.

Anterior wings narrow, fuscous, with a purple tinge, the costa with some very minute whitish spots, a larger trigonal one near the apex, and a blackish one in the middle; the inner edge broadly white, divided by a straight abbreviated fuscous fascia: posterior wings shining lead colour, with simple cilia.

Not uncommon in hedges and shrubby places during the end of May and beginning of June, throughout the metropolitan district.

Sp. 2. mendicella. Alis anticis cinereo-fusco-purpurascentibus, striâ albá communi rectá in medio fasciá abbreviatá rectá tetragoná fuscá. (Exp. Alar. 5½—6 lin.)

Ti. mendicella. Hübner.-Yp. mendicella. Steph. Catal. ii. 204. No. 7285.

Anterior wings of a purplish-ashy-brown, with rather large whitish spots on the costa; the inner margin white, divided by a straight abbreviated tetragonal fuscous fascia: posterior wings fuscous, with deep cilia.

Very abundant in gardens in various places in the vicinity of London, especially in South Lambeth; also found at Ripley, Hertford, Epping Forest, &c.

Sp. 3. albistria. Alis anticis fulvo-purpureis, striû anticû communi niveá, posticis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 4½—6 lin.)

Er. albistria. Haworth.-Yp. albistria. Steph. Catal. ii. 204. No. 7286.

Anterior wings tawny-purple, immaculate, with a white streak on the inner margin, not extending to the posterior angle, but faintly interrupted with fuscous, a little beyond the middle: posterior wings fuscous.

Rather variable in tint, some examples being destitute of the purplish huc,

while in others it predominates: the pale interior streak also varies a little in breadth and length.

Less frequent than the last: not uncommon, however, occasionally, at Darenth and Coombe woods in June.

- Sp. 4. Pruniella. Alis anticis griseo-flavicantibus, striâ latá communi albá sectá in medio fasciá obliquá purpurascente. (Exp. Alar. 5—6 lin.)
- Ph. Ti. Pruniella. Linné.-Yp. Pruniella. Steph. Catal. ii. 204. No. 7287.
- Anterior wings griseous-yellow, with some white dots on the costa, and a broad white streak on the inner margin, divided by an oblique purplish fascia in the middle: posterior wings fuscous.

Common in Epping Forest, and in other places within the metropolitan district; also found in the New Forest, Devonshire, &c. in June and July.

- Sp. 5. tetrapodella. Alis anticis "griseis linea longitudinali nivea, lunula fusca postice dissecta."—Linné.
- Ph. Ti. tetrapodella. Linné. Yp. tetrapodella. Steph. Catal. ii. 204. No. 7288.
- Anterior wings griseous, with a longitudinal snow-white line on the inner margin, interrupted rather behind the middle by a fuscous lunule: posterior wings leaden-brown and glossy.
- Linnæus says that this species, when at rest, conceals its hinder legs, the anterior four serving it for support, whence the name he applied to it, but which might with equal propriety be employed for many other of the Tineidæ, &c.

Not uncommon in gardens within the metropolitan district in June.

- Sp. 6. semipurpurella. Alis anticis fusco-purpurascentibus striá latâ integrâ communi niveá. (Exp. Alar. 6½ lin.)
- Is. semipurpurella. Steph. Nomen. 2d edit.—N. G. semipurpurella. Curtis, G. col. 185?
- Anterior wings elongate, purplish-brown, immaculate, the inner margin with a broad interrupted snow-white fascia, a little attenuated towards the hinder angle: posterior wings fuscous.

I have a pair of this species, which may probably be the insect thus called by Mr. Curtis, that was taken in the New Forest in June.

- Sp. 7. semitestacella. Alis anticis ochraceo-testaceis immaculatis, striû albá communi sectá in medio fasciá obsoletâ subochraceá. (Exp. Alar. 5 lin.)
- 1s. semitestacella. Steph. Catal. 2d cdit.—N. G. semitestacella. Curtis, G. col. 185?

Anterior wings of an ochrey-testaceous, immaculate, with a white stripe on the inner margin, faintly interrupted in the middle by an obscure ochreous fascia: posterior wings fuscescent.

Found near London and in the New Forest; also in Devonshire, in June.

Sp. 8. curvella. Alis anticis albisissimis, fusco parcè pulverulentibus, arcù communi margineque postico fuscescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 5-5½ lin.)

Ph. Ti. curvella. Linné.-Yp. curvella. Steph. Catal. ii. 205. No. 7292.

Anterior wings slight shining, snowy white, with a few seattered fuscous dots, and in the middle a brownish crescent; the apex or hinder margin also brownish: posterior wings and cilia shining lead-coloured-brown, the latter very deep.

Rather variable, some examples having the lumule on the anterior wings not extending to the costa, while in others it completely reaches that part, or is occasionally a little extended along the costa, anteriorly and posteriorly; some specimens have one or two triangular fuscous dots on the extreme edge of the inner margin towards the base.

Not uncommon in gardens and in marshy places where willows abound throughout the metropolitan district, in June and July. "Gardens, Chelsea."—Mr. Ingpen.

Sp. 9. Clematella. Alis anticis niveis, seu osseo-albis, lineolá baseos fusciá obliquá medi i punctoque apicis nigris. (Exp. Alar. 5-6½ lin.)

Ti. Clematella. Fabricius.-Yp. Clematella. Steph. Catal. ii. 235. No. 7293.

Anterior wings snow-white, or cream colour, shining, with a black streak at the base of the costa, an oblique black fascia in the middle, angulated exteriorly, the angle very prominent, and on the apex of the costa a more or less distinct black dot: posterior wings and cilia ash-colour: thorax snowy: head fuscous.

Rather variable: in some examples the posterior black dot is wanting: others have some fuscous or blackish clouds and dots on the hinder margin; and some have the wings a little clouded with yellowish.

Somewhat rare, being apparently very local: I have, however, frequently taken it at Darenth wood, and also at Ripley, in the beginning of July.

Sp. 10. ossca. Alis unticis osseo-albis lucidis, subargenteis, stri i abbreviată tenuissime obliqua, ciliisque lutescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 5-5½ lin.)

Er. ossea. Haworth.-Yp. ossea. Steph. Catal. ii. 205. No. 7291.

Anterior wings shining white, or cream colour, with a silvery gloss, with a faint streak at the base, a second very delicate oblique one on the inner

margin, and the cilia dirty yellowish: posterior wings and cilia glossy leaden-brown.

In some examples the central streak is very obscure.

Not very common; found at Coombe wood, near Dover, at Ripley, and at Monks' wood, Hunts, in June and July.

Sp. 11. ocellea. Alis anticis osseo-albis lucidis subargenteis, atomis perpaucis ochroleucis sparsis, apicibus maculi ocellari sublutea. (Exp. Alar. 4½ lin.)

Yp. ocellea. Steph. Catal. ii. 204. No. 7289.

Anterior wings of a shining bone-white, or cream-colour, with a slight silvery gloss; the surface sparingly sprinkled with ochreous-white atoms, thickest towards the apex, the latter with a varied somewhat lutescent dot, on the anterior angle, surrounded by a white circle and a lutescent exterior one, the latter extending outwardly to the tip of the cilia: posterior wings fuscous.

Apparently very rare: I have a pair which I caught several years since in June, at Darenth wood.

GENUS CCCXLIII.—ARGYROSETIA* mihi.

Palpi slender, rather long, drooping and incurved, not bent backwards, slightly divaricating, clothed with very short scales, the terminal joint nearly as long as the other two, and bent, its apex acute: maxillæ rather short. Antennæ not so long as the wings, slender, with the basal joint robust; simple in both sexes: head small, with imbricated scales in front, and a tift of porrected ones on the crown: eyes small: thorax rather slender: wings convoluted; anterior sublanceolate-linear, rounded at the apex, the disc with darker metallic fasciæ, more or less resembling letters, the hinder margin with short cilia anteriorly, and very long ones posteriorly: posterior wings sublanceolate-acute, with very long cilia: body rather long and slender, acuminate in the females.

The insects comprised in this beautiful genus—which nearly corresponds with Argyresthia of Hübner—differ from the foregoing by the brilliant metallic hue with which their anterior wings are adorned, the ground colour being generally pale silvery, with various lines thereon, more or less resembling letters, some extremely distinct; they are long and sublanceolate, with short cilia on the anterior angle, and very long ones on the hinder one, as in the following genera; but from them they may be known by having the

^{*} Apyupog argentum, σες tinea.

palpi directed obliquely forwards or downwards, not backwards; they are also slightly bent, and the terminal joint is apparently not longer than the others. I believe the species are double-brooded, having taken some specimens occasionally in May: I possess all Haworth's original specimens and fine suites of varieties.

Sp. 1. Goedartella. Alis anticis auro-argenteis literis I V T grossis aureis fasciæformibus æquidistantibus. (Exp. Alar. 5-6 lin.)

Ph. Ti. Goedartella. Linné.—Ph. semiargentella. Donovan, v. ii. pl. 65° f. 2—3. Ar. Goedartella. Steph. Catal. ii. 205. No. 7294.

Anterior wings golden-silver, with three stout golden-red fasciæ, resembling letters; the first towards the base resembling an oblique *I*, the second in the middle forming a V, and the third a badly formed prostrate *T*: at the apex is a faint silvery spot: posterior wings lead-colour, with golden-brown cilia: head fulvescent.

Extremely variable, the golden fasciæ being sometimes in part obliterated, and occasionally entirely obliterated, from the extension of that colour more or less over the surface, which is sometimes entirely golden, with the costa a little paler.

This beautiful insect occurs in plenty in the vicinity of the metropolis, especially in woods where birch abounds, as at Coombe, Darenth, and Birch woods, at the end of June and beginning of July: found also in the New Forest and in Devonshire. "Gardens, Chelsea."—Mr. Ingpen.

Sp. 2. semifasciella. Alis anticis auro-argenteis, fasciis duabus abbreviatis punctoque aureis communibus. (Exp. Alar. $5\frac{1}{2}$ —6 lin.)

Ti. semifasciella. Haworth.—Ar. semifasciella. Steph. Catal. ii. 205. No. 7295.

Anterior wings silvery, with a faint golden tint, with three abbreviated pale golden fasciæ on the inner margin, the first extending from the middle of the base to that of the inner margin, the second in the middle reaching obliquely towards the apex, the third resembling a spot on the posterior angle: posterior wings pale lead-colour, with pale golden-brown cilia.

In some examples the two anterior fasciæ are slightly connected: in others they are somewhat obliterated.

Not so common as the last, but, nevertheless, far from uncommon in the neighbourhood of London. I have frequently taken it at Coombe and Darenth woods, at the end of June, and at Ripley and Hertford. "Gardens, Chelsea."—Mr. Ingpen.

Sp. 3. Brockella. Alis anticis argenteis, literis I W rubro-aureis distinctis fasciæformibus. (Exp. Alar. 5—6 lin.) Ti. Brockella. Hübner, Ti. pl. 53. f. 362.—Ar. I. W-ella. Steph. Catal. ii. 205.
No. 7296.

Anterior wings silvery-white, with an oblique straight golden fascia at the base, widened a little on the costa, and resembling the letter I; behind this is an angulated fascia resembling the letter W, the four lines of which it is composed extending from the costa to the inner margin, and having a minute silvery spot near the apex: posterior wings lead-coloured, with golden-brown cilia: head and thorax snow-white.

Also far from common in the vicinity of the metropolis, occurring towards the end of June at Coombe, Darenth, and Birch woods; also at Hampstead, Hertford, &c., and the New Forest. "Castle Eden, Dean."—G. Wailes, Esq.

Sp. 4. literella. Alis anticis argenteis literis tribus fasciwformibus aureis, costam non attingentibus. (Exp. Alar. $5\frac{1}{2}-5\frac{3}{4}$ lin,)

Ti. literella. Haworth.—Ar. literella. Steph. Catal. ii. 205. No. 7298.

Anterior wings silvery, with a golden tinge, with three equidistant golden abbreviated fasciæ resembling Greek letters; the first near the base like an ι , the second in the middle like an inverted λ , and the third on the posterior angle representing an Ω ; cilia golden-brown: posterior wings lead-coloured, with golden-brown cilia: head and thorax fulvescent.

Slightly variable: in some examples the golden fasciæ are rather more distinct and stouter than in others.

This appears to be a rare species: I possess three fine varieties, two of them Haworth's original specimens, which were captured at Coombe wood: I had previously taken the insect at Darenth in June.

Sp. 5. aurivittella. Alis anticis argenteis, vittâ sinuată rubro-aureă nitidissimâ. (Exp. Alar. 5—5½ lin.)

Ti. aurivittella. Haworth.—Ar. aurivittella. Steph. Catal. ii. 205. No. 7299.

Anterior wings very glossy silver, with a broad very much waved red-gold streak, extending from the base of the costa to the hinder margin, and nearly occupying the entire disc, having a small round silvery dot at the anterior angle of the apex: posterior wings lead-coloured; cilia golden-brown.

Also apparently very rare: in addition to my own, I have Haworth's specimens, which were taken at Darenth wood in June.

Sp. 6. aurifasciella. Alis anticis argenteis nitidissimis, vittà latà irregulari interruptà cupreo-aureà lucidà. (Exp. Alar. 5½ lin.)

Ar. aurifasciella. Steph. Catal. ii. 205. No. 7300.

Anterior wings very glossy silver, with an interrupted broad, irregular, shining coppery-gold streak, composed, as it were, of an oblique band near the base, detached from the other portion by an extremely brilliant silvery line, then a second very broad transverse streak extending from the costa to the inner margin, and connected with a third, which occupies the margin portion of the apex: thorax dusky.

My specimen of this insect occurred at Darenth in June: it is a very beautiful and brilliant species.

Sp. 7. I. V-ella. Alis anticis argenteis literis I V subaureis fasciæformihus junctis. (Exp. Alar. 5½-5¾ lin.)

Ti. I. V-ella. Haworth.—Ar. I. V-ella. Steph. Catal. ii. 205. No. 7297.

Anterior wings silvery, obscurely tinged with yellowish on the costa, with a broad straight golden fascia in the middle, becoming attenuated towards the inner margin, and not touching the costa, but connected on the disc towards the costa, with a second flexuous fascia extending from the costa to the inner margin and apex, and resembling a Roman V: posterior wings lead-coloured, with golden-brown cilia.

This insect is also a rare species: I have a beautiful pair of varieties from Haworth's eabinet, which were taken by him at Darenth wood, where I had previously found the insect in June. "Maldon Park."—G. Wailes, Esq.

GENUS CCCXLIV.—ARGYROMYGES, Curtis.

Palpi two, very short, drooping, slightly divaricating, nearly straight, bent obliquely backwards, subfiliform, and clothed uniformly with scales, the terminal joint longer than the others combined, compressed, obtuse: maxillæ rather short. Antennæ nearly as long as the wings, similar in both sexes, the basal joint robust: head small, clothed with imbricated scales in front, and with erect ones on the crown: eyes small: thorax moderate, not crested: wings convoluted during repose; anterior linear, sublanceolate, frequently adorned with metallic colours, displayed in obliquely-placed markings: cilia very long on the hinder angle and a portion of the inner margin; posterior very slender, linear, with very long cilia on both margins: body rather long and slender, acuminated in the females.

This genus comprehends some of the most beautiful of our Lepidopterous insects; they are in general minute, with very narrow anterior wings, more or less marked with gold and silver, the latter, of pale colours, being mostly disposed obliquely on both the costal and inner margin, thereby forming acutely angulated marks; the apex is also frequently adorned with a slightly darkened ocellar spot; the cilia are remarkably long both at the apex of the inner margin and on each

edge of the posterior wings, which are very slender; the palpi are short, and droop considerably, are straight and bent backwards; during repose the antennæ (as in many other of the smaller Lepidoptera) are bent under the wings: there is considerable diversity of markings amongst them, which, as usual, has not escaped the vigilance of Hübner, whose groups I will attempt to indicate; but, as Hübner has noticed only a few of the indigenous species, I have added his generic names to such only as he enumerates.

- Sp. 1. Blanchardella. Alis anticis aurutis, lineolá baseos maculisque septem marginalibus argenteis. (Exp. Alar. 3½-4 lin.)
- Ti. Blanchardella. Fabricius.—Ar. Blanchardella. Steph. Catal. ii. 205. No. 7301.
- Anterior wings golden, shining, with a longitudinal silvery streak at the base, extending from the thorax to near the middle of the disc, beyond which are four silvery spots on the costa, the two last approximating, and three others on the inner margin, the first elongate and oblique, the others gradually shorter; at the apex is a slightly tawny streak: posterior wings somewhat silvery immaculate.
- Fabricius, in his specific character, says "lincola apicis," evidently in mistake for "bascos," the latter term admirably suiting this pretty insect.

Scarce: found in Coombe wood, and eccasionally at Darenth, at the end of May.

- Sp. 2. Schreberella. Alis anticis auratis, basi fasciis duabus maculisque duabus apicis argenteis nitidissimis. (Exp. Alar. 3 lin.)
- Ti. Schreberella. Fabricius.—Ar. Schreberella. Steph. Catal. ii. 205. No. 7302.
- Anterior wings gold colour at the base, with two silvery fasciæ in the middle, and two spots on the apex, one opposed to the other, also silvery and very glossy: posterior wings ashy.

Also rare; found at the end of May at Coombe wood, and in other places within the metropolitan district.

- Sp. 3. Cydoniella. Alis anticis auratis, lineolá baseos punctisque quatuor parium albissimis. (Exp. Alar. 3 lin.)
- Ti. Cydoniella. Fabricius.—Ar. Cydoniella. Steph. Catal. ii. 205. No. 7303.
 —Chrysoesthia, Hübner.
- Anterior wings shining gold, with a longitudinal streak at the base, and eight marginal spots disposed in pairs, in opposition to each other, brilliant silvery-white: posterior wings ashy-white.

Taken near London, at the end of May, in gardens.

- Sp. 4. Klemannella. Alis anticis auratis, strigis quatuor argenteis, posticis duabus interruptis, punctoque terminali atro. (Exp. Alar. 3½ lin.)
- Ti. Klemannella. Fabricius.—Ar. Klemannella. Steph. Catal. ii. 194. No. 7304.
 —Lithocolletes, Hübner.
- Anterior wings golden, shining, with two entire silvery streaks before the middle, and two interrupted ones, nearly united towards the apex, the last terminating in a black dot.

Apparently very rare: found towards the end of May at Coombe and Darenth woods.

- Sp. 5. Mespilella. Alis anticis fulvo-auratis, lineolá maculisque septem marginalibus commæformibus argenteis. (Exp. Alar. 4—4½ lin.)
- Ti. Mespilella. Hübner.—Ar. Mespilella. Steph. Catal. ii. 206. No. 7305.—Chrysoesthia, Hübner.
- Anterior wings pale tawny-gold, with a very delicate silvery streak at the base; the costa with four silvery spots placed somewhat obliquely, and resembling commas, opposite to each of the three anterior of which on the inner margin is a corresponding, though somewhat smaller spot; the base of the inner margin to beyond the middle has a very narrow silver streak: posterior wings ashy.
- The silvery dots on the anterior wings are sometimes so prolonged as to become united on the disc, and form imperfect fasciæ.

Not uncommon, in the neighbourhood of London, at the end of May.

- Sp. 6. Rajella. Alis anticis auratis, punctis sex argenteis, secundo tertioque connatis. (Exp. Alar. 3-3½ lin.)
- Ti. Rajella. Linné.—Ar. Rayella. Steph. Catal. ii. 206. No. 7306.—Lithocolletes, Hübner.
- Anterior wings brownish gold, with three silvery white spots on the costa and inner margin, the second and third of which are frequently united, so as to form one or two transverse fasciæ; at the apex is a fuscescent or dusky cloud.

Common in gardens throughout the metropolitan district at the end of May.

- Sp. 7. tristrigella. Alis anticis fulvo-fuscis, fasciis tribus rectis aureo-argenteis. (Exp. Alar. 3 lin.)
- Ti. tristrigella. Haworth—Ar. tristrigella. Steph. Catal. ii. 206. No. 7307.
- Anterior wings tawny-brown, with a straight golden-silvery fascia at the base, one before the middle, and a third behind the middle, all equidistant: posterior wings leaden-brown and deeply fringed: head, palpi, and antennæ golden-silver.

Rare: found at the end of May at Darenth and Coombe woods.

Sp. S. trifasciella. Alis antieis sordide fulvis fasciis tribus fuscis, extimá fureatá. (Exp. Alar. 3½-4 lin.)

Ti. trifasciella. Haworth, 576.—Ar. trifasciella. Steph. Catal. ii. 206. No. 7308.

Anterior wings dull tawny, with three equidistant, nearly straight, fasciæ, entirely of a whitish-gold; the first placed before, the second in the middle, and the third behind the middle, the latter with a branch towards the posterior angle: at the apex is an oblong fuscous spot: posterior wings dusky lead colour: head tawny, with a snow-white forehead.

Also a rare species, and found at the end of May at Coombe and Darenth woods.

Sp. 10. Harrisella. Alis anticis aureo-argenteis, apice obtuse ustulato subocellato. (Exp. Alar. $3\frac{1}{2}$ —5 lin.)

Ph. Ti. Harrisella. Linné.—Ar. Harrisella. Steph. Catal. ii. 206. No. 7310.

Anterior wings golden- or tawny-silver, varied, with the apex obtuse, and having a subocellated brownish umbre-coloured spot, with a black pupil: posterior wings ashy-white.

Very common in woody places at the end of May and beginning of June throughout the metropolitan district.

Sp. 11. Cramerella. Alis anticis albo-argenteis, lineolis obliquis marginalibus fuscis, punctoque apicis atro. (Exp. Alar. 3½—4 lin.)

Ti. Cramerella. Fabricius.—Ar. Cramerella. Steph. Catal. ii. 206. No. 7311.

Anterior wings silvery-white and glossy, with three oblique pale tawny-brown streaks on each margin beyond the middle, frequently so much prolonged as to meet on the disc: at the apex is a black subocellated spot.

Also very abundant within the metropolitan district at the end of May and beginning of June, frequenting woody places, gardens, hedges, &c. "Gardens, Chelsea."—Mr. Ingpen.

Sp. 12. hortella. Alis anticis argenteis nitidis, strigis tribus flavis, tertiá interruptá lineoláque apicis nigrá. (Exp. Alar. 4 lin.)

[†]Sp. 9. Myllerella. Alis anticis auratis, strigis duabus bascos striisque tribus apicis argenteis.

Ti. Myllerella. Fabricius.—Turton (!)—Ar. Myllerella. Steph. Catal. ii. 206. No. 7309, note.

Anterior wings golden, with two silvery streaks at the base, the first abbreviated, and behind the middle are three longitudinal slender silvery lines.

I am not aware that this species is British: Turton indicates it as such.

Ti. hortella. Fabricius.—Ar. hortella. Steph. Catal. ii. 206. No. 7312.—Ph. Ti. Cramerella. Donovan, v. xi. pl. 392. f. 1?

Anterior wings shining silvery-white, with three oblique yellow streaks, the third interrupted; at the apex is a short black line: posterior wings glossy-white.

Not very uncommon at the end of May in gardens near London.

Sp. 13. sylvella. Alis anticis albis, fusciis duabus, cruceque posticá cinereis fusco-marginatis, punctoque ocellari apicis atro. (Exp. Alar. 3\frac{3}{4} lin.)

Ti. sylvella. Haworth.—Ph. Ti. Blanchardella. Donovan, v. xi. pl. 392. f. 2.
—Ar. sylvella. Steph. Catal. ii. 206. No. 7313.

Anterior wings white, with a slight fascia at the base, and a second rectangular one nearly in the middle, both ash-coloured, and distinctly edged with fuscous; towards the apex is an ashy cruciform mark extending from the costa to the inner margin, and indistinctly bordered with fuscous; at the apex a minute ashy ocellus, with a fuscous iris, and oblique longitudinal black pupil: posterior wings ashy-white.

Found at the end of May in woody places near London.

Sp. 14. cuculipennella. Alis anticis canis, maculis obliquis marginalibus fuscis, strioláque apicis nigrá. (Exp. Alar. 3\frac{1}{4}-4 lin.)

Ti. cuculipennella. Hübner?—Ar. cuculipennella. Steph. Catal. ii. 206. No. 7314.—Trichotripis, Hübner?

Anterior wings hoary, with three or four nearly equidistant oblique fuscous spots on the costa, and two or three others on the inner margin, frequently somewhat united to the others: at the apex is a short black streak: posterior wings whitish-ash: head snowy.

Rather common at Coombe wood, at the end of May, but apparently very local.

Sp. 15. Corylifoliella. Alis anticis rufis, lineolis difformibus disci flavicantibus. (Exp. Alar. 4 lin.)

Ti. Corylifoliella. Hübner.—Ar. Corylifoliella. Steph. Catal. ii. 206. No. 7315.
—Eucestis, Hübner.

Anterior wings red, with a very delicate palish streak from the base to beyond the middle, then two others in the middle, on the opposite margins, somewhat obliquely united on the disc, and forming the letter γ , and frequently behind this are one or two less distinct palish streaks: posterior wings fuscous.

Not very common within the metropolitan district, where it occurs towards the end of May and the beginning of June, frequenting woody places.

- Sp. 16. Ulmifoliella. Alis anticis rufis nebulis saturatioribus lineolá bascos, strigisque duabus obsoletis albidis. (Exp. Alar. 3½—4 lin.)
- Ti. Ulmifoliella. Hübner, Ti. pl. 66. f. 444?—Ar. Ulmifoliella. Steph. Nomen. 2d edit.—Eucestis, Hübner?
- Anterior wings red, with darker clouds, with a very obscure whitish streak at the base, and two oblique whitish lines on the disc, one about the middle, angulated in the centre, the other at the apex: posterior wings and cilia reddish-ash.

I have several specimens of this insect, which I captured in the vicinity of London, in June.

- Sp. 17. Alnifoliella. Alis anticis rufis strigis duabus liturâque posticá albidis. (Exp. Alar. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.)
- Ti. Aluifoliella. Hübner.—Ar. Aluifoliella. Steph. Catal. ii. 206. No. 7316.— LITHOCOLLETES, Hübner.

Anterior wings dull red, with two slender simple whitish streaks on the disc, and a compound one at the apex resembling the astronomical character $oldsymbol{o}$, also whitish: posterior wings and cilia reddish-ash.

Apparently scarce: taken at the end of May and beginning of June at Darenth wood.

- Sp. 18. obscurella. Alis anticis obscure piceo-rufis, posticè strigis obsoletissimis albidis. (Exp. Alar. 3½ lin.)
- Ar. obscurella. Steph. Catal. ii. 206. No. 7317.
- Anterior wings obscure pitchy-red or dull testaceous, with some very obsolete whitish streaks behind, and a few palish dots of the same at the tip of the costa; the inner margin somewhat whitish at the base: posterior wings and body fuscous; cilia ashy.

Taken in the vicinity of the metropolis (at Coombe) in the beginning of June.

- Sp. 19. rufipunctella. Alis anticis cinereis fasciis obsoletis tribus ex punctis rufis, albis, nigrisque. (Exp. Alar. 3\frac{3}{4}-4 lin.)
- Ti. rufipunctella. Haworth.-Ar. rufipunctella. Steph. Catal. ii. 206. No. 7318.
- Anterior wings cinereous, with three nearly equidistant obscure fasciæ; the first very indistinct near the base; the second in the middle composed of a white spot, a smaller black one, and a red one, more or less united; the third fascia is towards the hinder margin, and resembles the second: posterior wings leaden-brown.

Very rare: found at the end of May at Darenth wood, and near Westerham, in Kent.

†Sp. 20. autumnella. Alis anticis argenteo-albidis postice maculá oblongá subbrunneá, maculis quatuor costalibus nigris punctoque atro. (Exp. Alar. 4 lin.)

Ar. autumnella. Curtis, v. vi. pl. 284.—Steph. Nomen. 2d edit.

"Yellowish or silvery-white: anterior wings with a large irregular and long brown spot towards the extremity, with four blackish triangular marks on the costa and an intensely black dot at the apex, below which is a small spot and a black ring: posterior wings shining fuscous, the cilia blackish, iridescent."—Curtis, l. c.

"Glanville's Wootton and New Forest, beginning of October: caterpillar found on the elm."—Curtis, l. c.

Sp. 21. nivella. Alis anticis angustis niveis, postice fuscescentibus, strigis tribus saturatioribus, punctoque apicis atro. (Exp. Alar. 4 lin.)

He. nivella. Steph. Catal. ii. 207. No. 7325 .- Lyonetia, Hübner?

Anterior wings narrow, snow-white, with a large fuscescent cloud at the apex, adjoining to which are three or four darker, somewhat radiating streaks, and at the extreme apex a minute black dot: posterior wings and all the cilia ashy-brown; head snowy; abdomen ashy-white.

Taken at Darenth wood and in the New Forest in the beginning of June.

Sp. 22. semiaurella. Alis anticis angustis subaureo-nitidis postice saturatioribus, strigis obsoletis aureis. (Exp. Alar. 3 lin.)

He. semiaurella. Steph. Catal. ii. 207. No. 7328.-Lyonetia, Hübner?

Anterior wings narrow, of a somewhat shining golden hue, the apex darkest, with about three obscure deeper golden streaks forming a radiating figure, at the apex of which is a minute dusky dot: posterior wings also of a golden tint and shining: all the cilia fuscescent.

Found in June 1827 near Ripley, and also in the New Forest.

Sp. 23. unipunctella. Alis anticis argenteo-niveis nitidis, posticè strigis radiantibus aureis, punctoque apicis atro. (Exp. Alar. 2½-3 lin)

He. unipunctella. Steph. Catal. ii. 207. No. 7327.

Anterior wings snowy silvery-white, with a few golden streaks at the apex, radiating in the form of a star, with, at the apex, a small black dot: posterior wings and head also snow-white.

Found at Coombe wood, at the end of May and beginning of June.

Sp. 24. Spartifoliella. Alis anticis argenteis, lincolis posticis obliquis costalibus fuscis, punctoque elevato aureo. (Exp. Alar. 3½-4 lin.)

Ti. Spartifoliella. Hübner, Ti. pl. 49. f. 335.—He. punctaurella. Steph. Catal. ii. 207. No. 7326.—Leucoptera, Hübner.

Anterior wings bright snowy-silver, with about seven oblique fuscous streaks at the apex, forming a radiating figure, of which the anterior four have a gold stripe adjoining, and towards the anal angle is an elevated convex golden dot, appearing in certain lights to have a black spot on one side: posterior wings, head, thorax, and abdomen, bright silver.

An extremely abundant species at Coombe wood, at the end of May and beginning of June, frequenting the "Broom-field" of that formerly celebrated collecting locality, but now very much deteriorated, from the number of fine old trees which have been hewn down within these twenty years.

Sp. 25. Clerckella. Alis anticis argenteis nitidis, postice fusco-auratis strigis 5-6 terminalibus fuscis, punctoque atro. (Exp. Alar. 2½-4 lin.)

Ph. Ti. Clerckella. Linné.—He. Clerckella. Steph. Catal. ii. 207. No. 7324.

—Lyonetia, Hübner.

Anterior wings shining silver, of a dusky-gold on the hinder margin, which is terminated by five or six radiating fuscous stripes, resembling a star, having a rounded black spot on the anal angle: posterior wings also glossy silver: abdomen fuscous.

A most beautiful species, often called, from the singular markings at the apex of the anterior wings, the "Star Tinea."

A rare species: found at the end of May and beginning of June at Darenth wood; also at Colney Hatch, and near Westerham, and in Yorkshire.

GENUS CCCXLV.—HERIBEÏA* mihi.

Palpi short, slightly elongate, curved and ascending, nearly parallel, clothed with short scales to the apex, which is acute, the terminal joint being about as long as the other two united: maxillæ very short. Antennæ rather short, slender, simple in both sexes: head clothed with smooth imbricated scales: eyes moderate: thorax not crested: wings slightly convoluted during repose; anterior elongate-triangular, with a round spot at the apex, and the hinder margin obliquely subtruncate, and apparently slightly notched towards the anterior angle; the surface of dark colours, with more or less distinct oblique silvery-white streaks or spots at the tip, and frequently with a lunate white patch in the middle of the inner margin; cilia short; posterior wings somewhat linear-triangular, with moderately long cilia: body short, slender, rather stoutest in the females.

^{*} Nomen proprium.

These beautiful insects are conspicuous, amongst the small moths, for their dark hues, combined with the peculiarities of their markings, the anterior wings being generally fuscous, with a golden tint, and marked on the tip of the costa with some short silvery lines or spots, some of which extend to the inner or posterior margin, and occasionally there is a conspicuous curved white mark in the middle of the inner margin, forming, with the faint streak on the costa, an angulated wedge-shaped mark. The species appear about the end of May, and frequent grassy places.

Sp. 1. Haworthana. Plate 39, f. 2.—Alis anticis fusco-aureis, lunulá communi dorsali strigisque quinque postice argenteis. (Exp. Alar. 5½—7 lin.)

He. Haworthana. Steph. Catal. ii. 207. No. 7319.

Anterior wings of a golden-brown, with a conspicuous common silvery-white lunate spot in the middle of the inner margin, and at the apex of the costa are five silvery streaks, of which the two or three first are carried onwards in an irregular manner to the inner margin, the others are closely approximating, and extend to the hinder margin, surrounding a somewhat rounded blackish spot at the apex: posterior wings fuscescent.

I with pleasure named this conspicuously beautiful insect after my lamented friend Haworth, and in memory of his valuable labours, which have so materially assisted me in the Lepidopterous portion of this work, I continue the appellation: the only locality that I am aware of for the insect is the vicinity of Birmingham, whence I have obtained a fine series.

- Sp. 2. humerella. Alis anticis fusco-auratis lineá basali, arcû dorsali lineo-lisque marginalibus argenteis. (Exp. Alar. $3\frac{1}{2}-4$ lin.)
- Ti. humerella. Hübner.—He. humerella. Steph. Catal. ii. 207. No. 7320.—Glyphipteryx, p. Hübner.

Anterior wings golden-brown, with a streak at the base of the costa, a curved one on the inner margin, common to both wings, and behind this five marginal streaks silvery-white; the apex of the costa with a black dot, with a silvery pupil: posterior wings dusky.

Not common: found at Darenth and Birch woods at the end of May.

- Sp. 3. Forsterella. Alis anticis fusco-auratis, arcû dorsali communi lincolisque marginalibus argenteis, apice maculá atrá, pupillá argenteá. (Exp. Alar. 3—3¾ lin.)
- Ti. Forsterella. Fabricius.—He. Forsterella. Steph. Catal. ii. 207. No. 7321.
 —Сніоновея, Hübner.

Anterior wings brownish-gold, the base immaculate, in the middle is a curved silvery-white mark, common to both wings, and behind this on the margin are about five short streaks of similar colour: on the tip of the costa is a black spot, in which is a silvery pupil: posterior wings brown-black.

More abundant than the last: found at the end of May in several places within the metropolitan district, as at Coombe, Darenth, Hertford, Ripley, &c.; also in Devonshire and the New Forest.

Sp. 4. simpliciella. Alis anticis fusco-auratis, posticè lineolis marginalibus argenteis. (Exp. Alar. 2½-3¼ lin.)

He. simpliciella. Steph. Catal. ii. 207. No. 7322.

Anterior wings brown-gold, with about five short silvery spots on the apex of the costa, some of them extending towards the hinder margin, on which is a rounded black dot, with a silvery pupil: posterior wings fuscous, with paler cilia.

Taken in plenty at Hertford at the end of May and beginning of June: also found at Coombe.

Sp. 5. cognatella. Alis anticis fusco-aureis, posticè lineolis quinque obliquis argenteis, posticis cinereo fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 3 lin.)

He. cognatella. Steph. Catal. ii. 207. No. 7323.

Anterior wings golden-brown, with five obliquely-placed faint silvery streaks towards the apex of the costa: posterior wings pale ashy-brown.

I have a specimen of this insect, which was taken at Darenth wood in June.

GENUS CCCXLVI.—MICROSETIA* mihi.

Palpi rather long, slender, somewhat divaricating, incurved, clothed with short scales to the apex, the terminal joint more slender than the preceding, and shorter, with the apex acute: maxillæ very short. Antennæ short, simple, in some of the minute species somewhat moniliform, and in all faintly pubescent within in the males: head small, with a slightly elevated tuft of scales between the antennæ and the forehead: eyes small: thorax slender: wings convoluted during repose, anterior elongate-sublinear, generally of dark colours, with two more or less distinct pale or silvery transverse marks, of which the basal one is generally continuous, and the apical mostly composed of two distinct spots; cilia short: posterior wings slender, with rather long cilia: body rather short and slender, a little stouter in the females.

[&]quot; Mikpog parvus, ong tinea.

This genus (which requires further subdivision) contains the most minute of the Lepidopterous insects; the species of which it is composed may be generally recognised by having the anterior wings of very dark—sometimes jet black—colours, with a transverse pale continuous fascia, pale or silvery, near the base, and an interrupted one towards the apex; the cilia are moderate, and the posterior wings are frequently also dark, with longish eilia. The larvæ feed, as in Argyromyges, within the surface of leaves, on the parenchyma.

Sp. 1. subbistrigella. Alis anticis nigris strigis duabus niveis, posticis nigricantibus, ciliis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 5¹/₄ lin.)

Ti. subbistrigella. Haworth.—Mi. subbistrigella. Steph. Catal. ii. 207. No. 7329.

Anterior wings black or dusky, with a linear fascia before the middle, and another, almost interrupted, behind the middle, both snow-white or silvery: posterior wings dusky-black, with fuscous cilia.

The fasciæ on the anterior wings are sometimes slightly lutescent, and the posterior one is occasionally quite continuous, and a little curved: the general tint of the wings is also at times less intense.

Very rare: taken in the beginning of June at Darenth wood, and I believe it has also occurred at Coombe wood.

Sp. 2. obsoletella. Alis anticis nigris strigá obsoletissimá medio punctoque costali cinereo-albidis. (Exp. Alar. 5½ lin.)

Mi. obsoletella. Steph. Catal. ii. 207. No. 7330.

Anterior wings black, with a very obscure transverse ashy-white streak in the middle, and a faint spot, slightly tinted with yellowish, towards the apex of the costa: posterior wings and cilia dusky-black.

Also very rare: taken in June 1827 at Ripley.

Sp. 3. exiguella? Alis anticis nigris, fusci î medio, punctisque duobus posticis cinerascentibus, capite atro. (Exp. Alar. 3½-4½ lin.)

Ti. exiguella. Fabricius.—Mi. exiguella. Steph. Catal. ii. 207. No. 7331.—Chionodes, Hübner.

Wings black; anterior with an ashy fascia in the middle, extending from the costa to the inner margin; near the apex of the costa is an ashy spot, and opposite to it on the anal angle is a smaller one: head black.

Rather variable in size, and in the intensity of the spot at the apex of the costa, which is sometimes rather large and conspicuous.

More abundant than either of the two preceding species: found at Coombe and Darenth woods, at the end of May and beginning of June.

- Sp. 4. cinereo-punctella. Alis anticis nigris, fascia medio, punctoque duobus posticis cinerascentibus obsoletis, capite niveo. (Exp. Alar. 3½-4 lin.)
- Ti. cinereo-punctella. Haworth.—Mi. cinereo-punctella. Steph. Catal. ii. 207. No. 7332.
- Wings black; anterior with an obsolete ashy fascia in the middle, extending from the costa nearly to the inner margin, and towards the tip of the costa is an obscure ashy spot, with a smaller one on the hinder angle: head snow-white.
- The spots and streaks on the anterior wings are considerably more distinct in this than in the preceding insect.

Found at the end of May at Darenth wood, apparently scarce.

- Sp. 5. stipella. Alis anticis fuscis, punctis tribus marginalibus aureis. (Exp. Alar. $3\frac{1}{5}$ — $3\frac{3}{4}$ lin.)
- Ti. stipella. Hübner.—Mi. stipella. Steph. Catal. ii. 207. No. 7333.—De-NISIA, Hübner.
- Anterior wings fuscous, or black, with three rather large and bright golden spots on the margin, placed triangularly, one in the middle of the inner margin, the others on the costa, one before, the other behind, the middle: head white.
- The size of the golden spots on the anterior wings varies considerably.

Rare: taken in Kent: near Darenth wood I have occasionally found specimens.

- Sp. 6. guttella. Alis anticis piceo-nigris guttis quatuor niveis, capite flavo. (Exp. Alar. $4-4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.)
- Ti. guttella. Hübner.—Mi. guttella. Steph. Catal. ii. 207. No. 7334.— Chionodes, Hübner.
- Anterior wings glossy black, or pitchy, with four snow-white spots placed in opposition to each other in pairs, two anteriorly almost united into a fascia, the others posteriorly and remote: posterior wings and cilia also black: head yellowish.

Also somewhat rare: found at Darenth wood at the end of May and beginning of June.

- Sp. 7. quadrella. Alis anticis atris punctis quatuor marginalibus oblique oppositis argenteis, capite albo. (Exp. Alar. 4 lin.)
- Ti. quadrella. Fabricius?—Mi. quadrella. Steph. Catal. ii. 207. No. 7335. —Chionodes, Hübner.
- Anterior wings deep black, with four silvery dots on the margin placed obliquely, two on the costa, and two on the inner edge: posterior wings fuscous, with paler cilia: head white.

The two anterior spots are sometimes united by a very fine silvery streak, and form a fascia across the wings.

Found at the end of May, not uncommonly, at Darenth and Coombe woods, especially at the former. "Gardens, Chelsea."—Mr. Ingpen.

Sp. 8. sequella. Alis anticis atris, fasciá latá, punctis duobus oppositis, atomisque albissimis. (Exp. Alar. 3\frac{1}{4}-3\frac{1}{2}\limbda\text{lim.})

Ti. sequella. Haworth .- Mi. sequella. Steph. Catal. ii. 207. No. 7336.

Anterior wings deep black, with a broad fascia before the middle, a minute dot on the inner margin, and a larger one on the costa a little more behind, with some minute atoms on the hinder margins bright silvery-white: posterior wings brownish.

Taken in hedges near woods at the end of May and beginning of June: not common.

Sp. 9. pulchella. Alis anticis atris striâ albû, fasciâ, punctisque duobus oppositis argenteis. (Exp. Alar. 3½-3½ lin.)

Ti. pulchella. Haworth.-Mi. pulchella. Steph. Catal. ii. 207. No. 7337.

Anterior wings deep black, with a broadish streak at the base of the inner margin white, a straight fascia in the middle, united to the white streak, brilliant silver; and towards the hinder margin are two bright silver dots, one on the costa, the other on the inner margin, the latter nearest the base: posterior wings whitish-ash, with paler cilia.

Apparently extremely rare: I have a beautiful specimen from Darenth wood, where it was found in June, and others have occurred in the same locality.

Sp. 10. bella. Alis anticis aterrimis fasciá latá incurvá ante medium, puncto triangulari ad apicem costa, capiteque niveo-argenteis. (Exp. Alar. 3½ lin.)

Mi. bella. Steph. Nomen. 2d edit.

Anterior wings deep velvety-black, with a broad incurved snowy-silvery fascia before the middle, and a rather large triangular spot near the apex of the costa of the same hue: posterior wings and abdomen fuscous: head, palpi, and front of the thorax snowy silvery-white.

I have seen but one example of this very beautiful and splendid little insect, which was taken in June in Scotland.

Sp. 11. nigrella. Alis anticis nigris fasciis duabus divaricatim subobliquis argenteis. (Exp. Alar. 3½-3¾ lin.)

Ti. nigrella. Hübner.—Mi. nigrella. Steph. Catal. ii. 207. No. 7338.—Antisfila, Hübner.

Anterior wings black, sometimes intensely so, with a slightly oblique broad silvery fascia before the middle, and a faintly interrupted one behind, the latter placed obliquely outwards: posterior wings dusky brown or sooty, and slightly glossy.

A variety with a snowy dot at the apex of the wing is mentioned by Haworth, but as in my series I have some with a whitish spot on that part, the result of accident, I suspect such to have been the case with the one alluded to.

Rather uncommon in bushy and woody places, within the metropolitan district, in June, as at Darenth wood, &c.

Sp. 12. trimaculella. Alis anticis atris, striá latá basi, maculisque duabus posticis flavicantibus. (Exp. Alar. 2³/₄—3 lin.)

Ti. trimaculella. Haworth.-Mi. trimaculella. Steph. Catal. ii. 208. No. 7339.

Anterior wings deep black, with a very broad emarginated yellowish streak, reaching from the base to near the middle of the inner margin, and two spots towards the apex, placed one on the costa, the other towards the hinder angle, and sometimes nearly confluent: posterior wings dusky-black.

Rare: found at the beginning of July in the vicinity of London, in gardens.

Sp. 13. subbimaculella. Alis anticis atris maculis duabus marginalibus argenteis, ciliis flavescentibus, nigro nebulosis. (Exp. Alar. 2½—2¾ lin.)

Ti. subbimaculella. *Haworth.*—Mi. subbimaculella. *Steph. Catal.* ii. 208. No. 7340.

Anterior wings deep black, with the extreme base itself whitish, and two nearly confluent bright silvery spots, placed obliquely in opposition to each other, one in the middle of the inner margin, the other more anteriorly on the costa; cilia yellowish, clouded with black: head fulvous.

Not uncommon in gardens and hedges, throughout the metropolitan district, in the beginning of July.

Sp. 14. nigrociliella. Alis anticis nigris maculis duabus marginalibus subargenteis. (Exp. Alar. 2½ lin.)

Mi. nigrociliella. Steph. Catal. ii. 208. No. 7341.

Anterior wings black, with two somewhat silvery white spots on the margin, one about the middle of the costa, the other towards the hinder angle; cilia dusky black: posterior wings dusky.

Taken, apparently not uncommonly, in the neighbourhood of the metropolis in July.

Sp. 15. unifasciella. Alis anticis pallide fuscescentibus sericeis, fasciá argenteá. (Exp. Alar. 3½ lin.)

Ti. unifasciella. Haworth.-Mi. unifasciella. Steph. Catal. ii. 208. No. 7342.

Anterior wings pale brownish, with a silken gloss, with a bright straight silvery fascia in the middle: posterior narrow, fuscous, with paler very long cilia: head pale.

Very rare: I have seen two examples only, one in the late Mr. Haworth's cabinet, the other in my own; the last was taken in June at Darenth wood.

Sp. 17. mediofasciella. Alis anticis utris, fasciá medio argente 1. (Exp. Alar.
 2½ lin.)

Ti. mediofasciella. Haworth.—Mi. mediofasciella. Steph. Catal. ii. 208. No.7343.

Anterior wings deep black, with a bright broad silver fascia in the middle, faintly interrupted on the disc; cilia pale: posterior wings rather broad, and deep leaden black.

Very rare: taken in June near London, and at Ripley.

Sp. 17. posticella. Alis anticis fusco-argenteis postice purpurascentibus, fasciá posticá argenteá. (Exp. Alar. 2½ lin.)

Ti. posticella. Haworth.-Mi. posticella. Steph. Catal. ii. 208. No. 7345.

Anterior wings of a silvery-brown, with a silken gloss, with a straight broad tawny-silvery fascia behind, extending from the costa nearly to the hinder angle, behind which the wing is of a purplish hue: posterior wings pale brownish-black, with paler cilia.

Rare; but found occasionally in the vicinity of London: in July 1827 I found a considerable number of specimens in the neighbourhood of Ripley.

Sp. 18. aurella. Alis anticis auratis, postice atris, fasciá argenteá. (Exp. Alar. 1½-2½ lin.)

Ti. aurella. Fabricius.—Mi. aurella. Steph. Catal. ii. 208. No. 7344.—Antispila, Hübner.

Anterior wings of a golden hue, and very glossy, with a bright silvery fascia behind the middle, the apex deep black: posterior wings fuscous, or dusky black, with rather paler cilia: head pale, with a yellowish front.

Slightly variable in tint, and considerably so in size.

Not uncommon in gardens and hedges in the month of June, throughout the metropolitan district: found also in Scotland, and near Dover.

Sp. 18. floslactella. Alis anticis pallide flavescentibus posticè fuscióque medio violaceò-atris. (Exp. Alar. 3 lin.)

Ti. floslactella. Haworth.-Mi. floslactella. Steph. Catal. ii. 208. No. 7347.

Anterior wings very pale yellowish, with a large irregular deep black fascia, near the middle, and another somewhat rounded violaceous one at the apex, extending from the costa to the inner margin; cilia ochreous: postcrior wings dusky-brown, with a violet gloss and deep lead-coloured cilia: head ferruginous.

The central fascia on the anterior wings is sometimes wanting.

Found at the end of May, in hedges near London, about Coombe wood and Ripley.

Sp. 20. atricapitella. Alis anticis auratis costá limboque postico purpurascentibus, capite atro. (Exp. Alar. 23 lin.)

Ti. atricapitella. Haworth.—Mi. atricapitella. Steph. Catal. ii. 208. No. 7348.

Anterior wings gold-coloured, with the costa and posterior margin broadly purplish, the latter especially: head deep black, with a whitish line at the base of the antennæ.

Taken, but not commonly, near London, in the beginning of June, frequenting gardens and hedges.

Sp. 21. ruficapitella. Alis anticis auratis limbo postico purpurascente, capite rufescente. (Exp. Alar. 2³/₄ lin.)

Ti. ruficapitella. Haworth.—Mi. ruficapitella. Steph. Catal. ii. 208. No. 7349. Anterior wings bright gold, with the hinder margin purplish: head reddish.

Also found, near London, in June, but not very abundantly.

Sp. 22. violaceella. Alis anticis omninò atro violaceis, capite ferrugineo. (Exp. Alar. 3 lin.)

Ti. violaceella. Haworth.—Mi. violaceella. Steph. Catal. ii. 208. No. 7346. Anterior wings entirely of a dark violet, posterior black: head ferruginous.

Rare: taken in gardens, within the metropolitan district, in June: not common.

Sp. 23. pygmæella. Alis anticis pallide auratis, capite rufescente. (Exp. Alar. 13-21 lin.)

Ti. pygmæella. Haworth.-Mi. pygmæella. Steph. Catal. ii. 208. No. 7350.

Anterior wings pale gold colour, and of a silken gloss, with the extreme posterior margin slightly tinted with purplish: head dull red or ferruginous; sometimes ochreous, or dirty-white.

Not very uncommon in the vicinity of the metropolis in June: I have frequently taken it at Ripley.

Sp. 24. sericiella. Alis anticis argenteo-fuscis nitidissimis, maculis duabus communibus pallidioribus. (Exp. Alar. 3-3½ lin.)

Ti. sericiella. Haworth.-Mi. sericiella. Steph. Catal. ii. 208. No. 7351.

Anterior wings very glossy brownish-silver, with a silken hue, with two very small somewhat trigonal pale dots, one on the costa before the middle, the other in the middle of the inner margin.

More abundant than the foregoing within the metropolitan district, especially at the end of May, at Coombe and Darenth woods, Ripley, &c.

Sp. 25. aurofasciella. Alis anticis atro-fuscis, fasciis duabus pallide aureis. (Exp. Alar. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.)

Mi. aurofasciella. Steph. Catal. ii. 208. No. 7352.

Anterior wings deep fuscous black, with two pale golden fasciæ, one before, the other behind, the middle: posterior wings fuscous, with paler cilia: head golden-brass, with a silken gloss.

Apparently very rare: I have seen but one specimen, which I captured several years since at Darenth wood, in June.

Sp. 26. Gleichella. Alis anticis atris fascid media maculisque duabus oppositis splendide argenteis. (Exp. Alar. 3½-4 lin.)

Ti. Gleichella. Fabricius.—Mi. Gleichella. Steph. Catal. ii. 208. No. 7353.

Anterior wings deep black, with a silken gloss, with a broad central fascia in the middle and two spots towards the apex, opposed to each other, one near the tip of the costa, the other adjoining the hinder angle; all very brilliant silver: posterior wings ashy: head black.

Very rare: found at Darenth wood in June.

Sp. 27. Pfeifferella. Alis anticis cupreo-aureis, guttis quatuor nitidissimis aureo-argenteis. (Exp. Alar. 4-4½ lin.)

Ti. Pfeifferella. Hübner, Ti. pl. 59. f. 398.—Mi. quadriguttella. Steph. Catal. ii. 208. No. 7354.—Antispila, Hübner.

Anterior wings golden-copper, with two largish spots obliquely opposed to each other, towards the base, of the most splendid silvery-gold, occasionally united so as to form a curved fascia; near the apex are two other similarly-coloured spots, of a trigonal form, one on the costa, the other on the inner margin, and placed obliquely with respect to each other: posterior wings dusky.

Found at the end of May at Darenth wood, but rare.

GENUS CCCXLVII.—GLYPHIPTERYX, Hübner.

Palpi drooping and divergent, slender; longer than the head, a little curved, and sparingly clothed with very short scales, the terminal joint nearly as long as, and more slender than, the second, attenuated and acute: maxillæ short, and scaly at the base. Antennæ slender, as long as the wings, simple in both sexes: head obovate, slightly produced in front, and clothed with shining imbricated scales: eyes small, prominent: thorax not crested: wings slightly deflexed during repose; anterior sublanceolate-linear, and generally with raised scales; the hinder margin with the tip of the costa and inner margin deeply ciliated: posterior wings lanceolate, with long cilia: body rather long and slender.

The insects of this pretty genus, named as above and characterized by Hübner,* may be known by having the anterior wings adorned with varied or embossed metallic spots, generally on a tawny or orange ground, the wings themselves terminating in a series of elongate scales, which become gradually lost in the cilia, so that the hinder margin is indefinite and rounded, the wings being sublanceolate; the palpi are curved and drooping, and the entire insect in general is of a brilliant metallic hue: the larvæ are subcutaneous.

Sp. 1. Linneella. Alis anticis fulvo-aurantiacis basi apiceque atris, punctis tribus elevatis argenteis. (Exp. Alar. 4½—6 lin.)

Ph. Ti. Linneella. Linné.—Gl. Linneella. Curtis, v. iv. pl. 152.—Œc. Linneella. Steph. Catal. ii. 208. No. 7355.—Glyphipteryx, Hübner.

Anterior wings tawny-orange, with the base and apex black, the latter with a metallic gloss; on the disc are three elevated hemispheric silvery dots, placed in a triangle, and an obsolete interrupted line on the costa, with a minute dot at the base also metallic: posterior wings fuscous, with a faint metallic violet tinge; cilia dusky: antennæ black, with the apex white.

A local species, but found in plenty at times in the vicinity of London, especially in Battersea-fields, Chelsea, and Kensington, about the end of July and beginning of August: I have a splendid series, which was taken in St. James's Park by Mr. B. R. Lewis. "On limes in St. James's Park in profusion, and on pales and in gardens, Chelsea, sparingly."—Mr. Ingpen.

^{*} Hüb. Verzeich. Bekant. Schmett. &c. p. 421.

- Sp. 2. Roesella. Alis anticis nigro-auratis, punctis novem argenteis convexis submarginalibus. (Exp. Alar. 5 lin.)
- Ph. Ti. Roesella. Linné.—Œc. Roesella. Steph. Catal. ii. 209. No. 7356.— Chrysoesthia, Hübner.
- Anterior wings tawny-orange, with an oblong black spot at the base, united to an oblique subtransverse fascia of similar colour, changing according to the light to bright silver; the costa, hinder and inner margins the same, with about nine raised silvery dots on the disc within the margins: posterior wings dusky.

Very rare: taken in Darenth wood about the middle of July, and also in Devonshire.

- Sp. 3. Zinckella. Alis anticis disco fulvis, strigis duabus lineáque longitudinali punctisque elevatis argenteis. (Exp. Alar. 4½—5 lin.)
- Ti. Zinckella. Hübner, Ti. pl. 60. f. 401, 402—Gl. Zinckella. Steph. Nomen. 2nd cdit.—Schleffermulleria, Hübner.
- Anterior wings with the disc bright tawny-orange, with two transverse straightish streaks and a longitudinal line at the apex, branching off from the posterior streak, silvery-white; these streaks are narrowly edged with metallic black; besides these are about three elevated silvery dots; the base, costa, and apex of the wing are black, with a metallic gloss: posterior wings and cilia fuscous.

Also rare: I possess specimens which were taken in June in Devonshire.

- Sp. 4. Schæfferella. Alis anticis nigris disco aurantiaco flavis, strigâ lineisque duabus longitudinalibus punctisque tribus argenteis. (Exp. Alar. 3½—4½ lin.)
- Ph. Ti. Schæfferella. Linné.—Donovan, v. v. pl. 175.—Œc. Schæfferella. Steph. Catal. 209. No. 7357.
- Anterior wings tawny and orange-yellow, with the base, an interrupted line on the costa, and the hinder margin black, changeable to silver, according to the light; with a transverse silvery fascia before the middle, edged with black, and two interrupted longitudinal streaks reaching from it to the base of the cilia, and in addition there are about three elevated silvery dots: posterior wings and cilia fuscous: head silvery.

Not very uncommon towards the end of May and beginning of June on the flowers of the tansy at Darenth and Birch woods; also found in the New Forest. "Chelsea and Stoke Newington."—Mr. Ingpen.

Sp. 5. bimaculella. Alis anticis angustis atris, maculis duabus magnis subovalibus discoidalibus aurantiis. (Exp. Alar. 5 lin.) Ti. bimaculella. Haworth.— C.c. bimaculella. Steph. Catal. ii. 209. No. 7358.

Anterior wings deep black, with two rather oblong orange blotches, placed longitudinally, one anteriorly, extending nearly to the inner margin; the second posterior more remote from the margin: posterior wings black, deeply ciliated.

In the collection of the late Mr. Latham, according to the account in Lepidoptera Britannica: I have specimens from Devonshire.

Sp. 6. eximia. Alis anticis aurantio, aureo, cuprco, atro, violaceoque variis splendidissimis. (Exp. Alar. 5-5\frac{1}{4}\limbda\text{lin.})

Gra. eximia. Haworth.- CEc. eximia. Steph. Catal. ii. 209. No. 7359.

Anterior wings very glossy; the base with a very broad, changeable, fascia, in some directions of light golden, in others black, and terminated by a deep black margin; in the middle is a large broader trigonal, deep-bright-orange fascia, edged on each side with a narrow black streak, and a variable band, being either golden, coppery, red-copper, or violet, according to the light; behind this the wings are deep black, with a very brilliant changeable streak on the inner margin to the apex, varying from a silvery-blue to violet, or a golden-tint; cilia long and black: posterior wings fuscous, glossy, with paler opaque cilia.

The above description of this most splendid insect is drawn up from Lepidoptera Britannica, with slight alterations, to agree with the only known specimens.

I have seen two examples only of this truly beautiful species; one of them was in the collection of the late Mr. Haworth, and was taken near London; the other is in my own cabinet, having taken it in July 1827 in Holme-wood-lane, near Ripley.

Sp. 7. metallella. Alis omnibus, capite, thorace corporcque toto saturate fuscocupreis nitidissimis, ciliis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 5-6 lin.)

Ti. metallella. Wien. Verz?—Œc. metallella. Steph. Catal. ii. 209. No. 7360.

All the wings, with the head, thorax, body, legs, palpi, and antennæ deep fuscous copper, very glossy and immaculate; cilia fuscous.

Of this remarkable species I have seen two specimens only, which I captured at Ripley in July 1827.

Sp. 8. subcuprella. Alis anticis pallidò fusco-cupreis nitidis, immaculatis, posticis fusco-cinercis, ciliis pallidioribus. (Exp. Alar. 5½ lin.)

Gl. subcuprella. Steph. Nomen. 2d cdit.

Anterior wings pale coppery-brown and glossy, immaculate; posterior ashybrown, with paler cilia: head, thorax, body, legs, and antennæ deep copperybrown.

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I have a single specimen only of this insect, which was taken in the vicinity of London.

Sp. 9. auroguttella. Alis anticis fusco-aureis, punctis quatuor minutis flavis. (Exp. Alar. $3\frac{1}{2}$ —4 lin.)

N. G. auroguttella. Steph. Catal. ii. 228. No. 7584.—Ti. miscella. Haworth, 580?—N. G. miscella. Steph. Catal. ii. 226. No. 7559?

Anterior wings of a golden-brown, with four yellow dots, placed one towards the base of the inner margin, a second on the disc towards the costa near the middle, the third about the middle of the inner margin, and the fourth on the costa towards the apex: posterior wings brownish.

This insect differs but little from the Ti. miscella of Haworth, with which I believe it to be identical.

I have a pair of this insect, which I found at Darenth wood in June 1818, on an umbelliferous flower.

Sp. 10. variella. Alis anticis atris cinerco variis aut maculatis, posticis atrofuscis. (Exp. Alar. 4½ lin.)

Gl.? varielia. Steph. Nomen. 2d edit.

Anterior wings black, or sooty, with various irregular ashy, or flavescent spots, scattered longitudinally on the disc: posterior wings and cilia dark fuscous, immaculate; head, thorax, and abdomen, also deep sooty black, the latter ashy in the middle.

This insect appears to form the type of a new genus.

"Sand-pit near Lyndhurst, on the Bewley-road, June 1834."—Rev. G. T. Rudd.

GENUS CCCXLVIII. - PANCALIA* mihi.

Palpi recurved, divaricating, longer than the head, clothed with depressed shining scales, the terminal joint longest, very slender and subulated: maxillæ rather long and slender. Antennæ shorter than the wings, similær in both sexes, setaceous: head small, rounded in front, and clothed with depressed scales: eyes small: thorax subovate, not crested: wings slightly incumbent during repose; anterior lanceolate-linear, with moderate cilia, the disc usually of an orange tint, with metallic markings; posterior sublanceolate, with longish eilia: body moderate, rather short and stoutish.

Like the preceding genus, the insects comprised in the present

^{*} Har omne, καλος pulcher.

have the anterior wings frequently adorned with raised metallic spots on a fulvescent ground, and the entire body is more or less of a metallic splendour; but from them they differ in having the palpi incurved, and the anterior wings more linear and elongate. The larvæ feed on the inner substance of leaves, like those of the allied genera, and not upon the surface.

- Sp. 1. Leuwenhockella. Alis anticis fusco-testaceis, fasciis duabus, maculá lineáque atro-argenteis. (Exp. Alar. 4½—5 lin.)
- Ph. Ti. Leuwenhoekella. Linné.—Pa. Leuwenhockella. Steph. Catal. ii. 209. No. 7361.—Снгузоезтніл, Hübner.

Anterior wings dull testaceous, with a black fascia towards the base, and another in the middle, a transverse black spot near the hinder angle, and an oblique line towards the apex; all changing to silver according to the direction of the light; posterior wings and all the cilia fuscous; antennæ with the tip white.

Rather local, and not very common; taken at Darenth wood in June; also in the New Forest, Somersetshire, and the south of England.

Sp. 2. Latriellella. Alis anticis subfulvis maculis septem argenteis. (Exp. Alar. 5-51 lin.)

Pa. Latreillella. Curtis, v. viii. fo. 304 .- Steph. Nomen. 2d edit.

"Fuscous; superior (anterior) wings ochreous-orange, with seven embossed silver spots on each."—Curtis, l.c., who adds, "This species is distinguished from the following (P. Leuwenhoekella) by its considerably larger size, the antennæ are entirely fuscous, the orange of the superior wings is rather of a different tint, and the silver spots towards the apex are not of the same form."

Taken, but rarely, near London, at the end of June.

†Sp. 3. Woodiella. Alis anticis atris maculà irregulari fulvo-aurantià. (Exp. Alar. 6 lin.?)

Pa. Woodiella. Curtis, v. viii. pl. 304.—Steph. Nomen. 2d edit.

"Wings bright orange above, a mark at the base clubbed at both ends, and a semifusiform one on the costa beyond the middle black, metallic in the middle like steel, a line at the basal angle, a large square spot on the inferior (inner) margin, and a sinuated fimbria, black, tinged with purple; inferior wings reddish orange, freekled with black."—Curtis, l. c.

"Taken on Kersall Moor, in the middle of June, by Mr. R. Wood, of Manchester."—Curtis, l. c.

Sp. 4. fuscoænea. Alis anticis fusco-æneis, lucidis, tincturá cupri, posticis atris. (Exp. Alar. 7 lin.)

Ti. fuscoænea. Haworth.—Pa. fuscoænea. Steph. Catal. ii. 209. No. 7362.

Anterior wings brassy-brown, with a coppery tint, and very glossy: posterior linear-subulate, deep black and shining.

Very scarce near London: I have a fine pair that was taken at Darenth wood, in June.

Sp. 5. fusco-cuprea. Alis anticis fusco-cupreis, immaculatis, posticis fuscis, nitidis. (Exp. Alar. 5½-6 lin.)

Po. fusco-cuprea. Haworth.—Pa. fusco-cuprea. Steph. Catal. ii. 209. No. 7363.

Anterior wings rather broad, of an immaculate coppery-brown, and very glossy; posterior brown and shining.

Very rare; found near London: I have taken it at Ripley, and in June 1827 I found two examples there.

Sp. 6. Merianella. Alis anticis nigris, fasciis tribus argenteis transversè divaricatis. (Exp. Alar. 6 lin.)

Ph. Ti. Merianella. Linné.—Pa. Merianella. Steph. Catal. ii. 209. No. 7364.
—Argyresthia, Hübner.

Anterior wings brown-black, with three transverse divaricating silvery fasciæ, the first simple and near the base, the second flexuous and towards the middle, the terminal one widest and bifid, expanded into a triangular blotch on the costa: on the extreme tip of the wings is a silver spot: posterior wings and cilia fuscous.

Very rare near London, but more abundant in the New Forest in June.

GENUS CCCXLIX.—CALLISTO* mihi.

Palpi longer than the head, slender, divaricating, curved upwards, sparingly clothed with short metallic scales, the basal joints stoutest, the terminal one longer than the preceding, and very acute: maxillæ short. Antennæ about half the length of the wings, slender and simple: head small, subglobose, clothed with imbricated smooth metallic scales: eyes small: thorax ovate, not crested: wings slightly convoluted during repose; anterior elongate sublinear-triangular, the hinder margin a little indented towards the apex, which has a roundish spot, the disc generally metallic and immaculate, with sometimes a few interrupted paler metallic markings on the costa and inner margin at the apex; cilia rather short; posterior wings sublanceolate, with moderately long cilia: body rather long, but slender.

^{*} Καλλιτα, pulcherrima.

The pretty insects contained in this genus may be known by their generally uniform pale metallic splendour, rarely having any other than a few marginal streaks or characters, also of a metallic hue, but paler than the ground colour; the anterior wings are rather long and narrow, with the hinder margin somewhat truncate; the palpi are slender, a little divaricating, curved upwards, and acute; the head smooth, the posterior legs rather long, and fringed within with fine hairs, the posterior spurs being long:—the species appear to frequent heaths and commons.

Sp. 1. guttea. Alis anticis nigris, guttis quinque marginalibus albis. (Exp. Alar. $5\frac{1}{2}$ lin.)

Gra. guttea. Haworth.—N. G. guttea. Steph. Catal. ii. 202. No. 7365.— Chrysoesthia, Hübner.

Anterior wings black, with three or four equidistant whitish or silvery spots on the costa, and two others alternating with them on the inner margin: anterior wings dusky-black: head fulvous.

Extremely variable in the intensity of the silvery markings, which are sometimes produced into transverse fasciæ, at others almost obliterated; and intermediate shades occur.

This is a rare species, but occurs throughout the metropolitan district, at the end of June: I have taken it at Darenth wood and near Ripley.

Sp. 2. Fyeslella. Alis anticis auratis argenteo subfasciatis, angulo ani maculá atra, punctis tribus argenteis. (Exp. Alar. 5½ lin.)

Ti. Fyeslella. Fabricius.—Ph. triguttella. Donovan, v. xi. pl. 382. f. 1.— N. G. Fyeslella. Steph. Catal. ii. 209. No. 7366.—Glyphipteryx, Hübner.

Anterior wings dull golden, with five silvery streaks behind, of which the three posterior are abbreviated, and do not reach to the inner margin; on the hinder angle is a black longitudinal streak, in which are three brilliant silver spots, and on the tip is a simple black dot: posterior wings immaculate ash-colour.

Rather common in damp places where rushes abound, especially on Wimbledon Common, and in the New Forest, in the vicinity of Brockenhurst, in June.

Sp. 3. fusco-cuprella. Alis anticis fusco-cupreis immaculatis, posticis nigris capite fulvo. (Exp. Alar. 5½ lin.)

Ti. fusco-cuprella. Haworth.—N. G. Erxlebella? Steph. Catal. ii. 210. No. 7367.

Anterior wings dull golden-copper, immaculate, with a very faint tinge of

purplish-brown on the hinder margin, in certain directions of light: posterior wings dusky-black; cilia all fuscous: head fulvous.

Very rare: found in the vicinity of the metropolis in June: I have once or twice found it at Hertford on the heath.

Sp. 4. fuscoviridella. Alis anticis fusco-viridibus seu aureis, immaculatis. (Exp. Alar. 5—6 lin.)

Ti. fuscoviridella. Haworth.—N. G. fuscoviridella. Steph. Catal. ii. 210. No. 7368.

Anterior wings shining brownish or golden-greenish, sometimes fuscescent, totally without spots or markings, cilia ashy-brown; posterior wings nearly the same, but rather paler, and less glossy, cilia pale brown: head glossy greenish-brown.

Rather an abundant species on commons and heaths within the metropolitan district; in plenty on Oekham-heath, near Ripley, in June and July.

GENUS CCCL.—HARFAGUS mihi.

Palpi considerably longer than the head, and greatly incurved, the basal joints clothed with rather long scales, the apical one with very short ones, the latter joint slender, longer than the preceding, and gradually tapering to the apex, which is very acute: maxillæ short. Antennæ rather short and stoutish, faintly serrated towards the apex: head small, glossy, clothed with imbricated scales in front: eyes small: thorax slender, not crested: wings slightly depressed during repose; anterior elongate sublinear, truncate on the hinder margin, the disc black, with a central or subcentral transverse pale fascia; cilia short; posterior wings elongate-ovate, with rather long cilia: body short, stoutish, especially in the females: legs short, intermediate tibiæ incrassated.

Without attending to the minute characters of structure in the insects of this genus, they may be recognised with facility by having the anterior wings deep black, with a single transverse white fascia; the anterior wings themselves are rather long, broader than in the allied genera, a little rounded behind, and have short cilia; the palpi are very long and recurved, slender at the apex, the terminal joint being longer than the preceding:—the species frequent willows and poplars.

Sp. 1. cinctella. Alis anticis nigris fusciá lineari argenteá transversá. (Exp. Alar. 5³/₄-6 lin.)

Ph. Ti. cinctella. Linné.—N. G. cinctella. Steph. Catal. ii. 210. No. 7369. Chionodes, p. Hübner.

Anterior wings deep black, with a silvery snow-white straight linear fascia in the middle: posterior wings deeply black; cilia black: antennæ varied with white.

Rare: I have taken it at Ripley occasionally, especially in June 1827, but it appears very local, frequenting, I believe, the willow: it is found also in Norfolk.

Sp. 2. albistrigella. Alis anticis aterrimis fasciá posticá subineurvatá argenteoalbâ. (Exp. Alar. 7 lin.)

N. G. albistrigella. Steph. Catal. ii. 210. No. 7370.—Ph. Ti. Podaella. Linn' Syst. Nat. ii. 896?

Anterior wings deep jet black, with a slender slightly incurved silvery-white streak towards the hinder margin: posterior wings also deep black, with fuscous cilia.

Very rare: I have seen only two examples, which were captured in the vicinity of London in June.

GENUS CCCLI.—ASTYAGES mihi.

Palpi considerably longer than the head, incurved, clothed with short scales, the terminal joint stouter at its base than the second before denudation, and gradually tapering to the apex, which is acute: maxillw very short. Antennw nearly as long as the wings, slender and simple: head small, clothed in front with imbricated scales: eyes moderate: thorax slender, not crested: wings somewhat deflexed during repose, anterior very long, sublanceolate-linear, a little rounded at the apex, which is furnished with longish cilia; disc immaculate, generally of dark tints, rarely metallic: posterior wings ovate-acute, furnished with long cilia: body moderate and rather slender, obtuse, and with a small tuft at the apex: legs rather long, especially the posterior, which are slightly ciliated within, and have long spurs at the apex.

The anterior wings of this genus are narrow and more acute than in the preceding, but broader and more obtuse than in the following; they are generally of dusky or fuscescent hues, not metallic, destitute of markings, and furnished at the apex of the inner margin with moderate cilia; the palpi are not very long, and are slightly bent; the head small, clothed in front with smooth scales; the antennæ rather long, slender, and simple.

Sp. 1. grandipennis. Alis omnibus lucidis, corpore antennisque nigris vel nigricantibus. (Exp. Alar. 8½—9 lin.) Por. grandipennis. *Haworth.*—N. G. grandipennis. *Steph. Catal.* ii. 210. No. 7371.

All the wings, with the antennæ, legs, body, and palpi glossy-black or dusky; cilia rather paler.

Very rare: taken near London and in the New Forest in June.

Sp. 2. Picæpennis. Alis omnibus atris lucidis, anticis medio striâ validâ, interruptâ, albâ. (Exp. Alar. $5\frac{1}{2}$ lin.)

Por. Picapennis. Haworth-N. G. Picapennis. Steph. Catal. ii. 210. No. 7372.

All the wings deep shining black, with the cilia rather paler; the anterior wings with a stout irregular interrupted white streak in the middle.

Found near London and in Norfolk in June; but rare.

Sp. 3. cylindrella. Alis anticis fuscis maculis irregularibus flavescentibus. (Exp. Alar. $7-7\frac{1}{2}$ lin.)

Ti. cylindrella. Fabricius.—N. G. cylindrella. Steph. Catal. ii. 210. No. 7373.

Anterior wings linear, fuscous, the disc with an irregular yellowish series of spots, sometimes united by slender twigs of colour, at others separated into three distinct oblong blotches, extending longitudinally towards the apex: head yellowish; antennæ whitish; thorax fuscous, with a transverse yellowish streak.

Also an uncommon insect; it is found in June amongst poplars in the vicinity of the metropolis, and in Devonshire and Norfolk.

Sp. 4. Coracipennella. Alis omnibus nigris lucidis, antennis albo-annulatis. (Exp. Alar. 6—6½ lin.)

Ti. Coracipennella. Hübner.—N. G. Coracipennella. Steph. Catal. ii. 210. No. 7375.—Haploptila, Hübner.

Anterior wings shining immaculate black; posterior also black, but less glossy: cilia fuscescent: antennæ black, with white rings.

Common in hedges and on the skirts of woods in June, throughout the metropolitan district; also found in the New Forest. "Chelsea."—Mr. Ingpen.

Sp. 5. serratella. Alis anticis pallide fuscescentibus, posticis pallidioribus ciliis flavescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 6 lin.)

Ph. Ti. serratella. Linné?—N. G. serratella. Steph. Catal. ii. 210. No. 7374.

Anterior wings pale brownish and glossy, immaculate; posterior paler, with yellowish or ochreous cilia; antennæ annulated with white.

Rare: taken near Ripley in June 1827, and found also at other places within the metropolitan district.

Sp. 6. obscurella. Alis omnibus ciliisque fuscis, nitidis, immaculatis, antennis albo annulatis. (Exp. Alar. 6 lin.)

Ti. obscurella. Fabricius.-N. G. obscurella. Steph. Catal. ii. 210. No. 7376.

All the wings fuscous, shining and immaculate; cilia the same, rather less glossy; antennæ with white annulations.

Not uncommon at Darenth wood in June; also found at Hertford and Ripley, and in other places within the metropolitan district.

Sp. 7. Gryphipennella. Alis nitidis anticis sordide rufis costá certo sitù magis rufâ, posticis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 5½-6 lin.)

Ti. Gryphipennella. Hübner.—N. G. Gryphipennella. Steph. Catal. ii. 210. No. 7377.—HAPLOTTILA, Hübner.

Wings shining, anterior dull red, with the costa in certain positions of light rather more red; posterior wings fuscous.

Sometimes rather smaller, with the anterior wings reddish, or brownish, with the costa whitish.

Rather rare: found occasionally at Darenth wood in the middle of June. "Chelsea."—Mr. Ingpen.

Sp. 8. lutarea. Alis omnibus aureo-lutosis, lucidis, immaculatis. (Exp. Alar. $5\frac{1}{2}$ lin.)

Por. lutarea. Haworth.-N. G. lutarea. Steph. Catal. ii. 210. No. 7378.

All the wings of a golden-clay colour, shining and immaculate; posterior rather palest, with the cilia somewhat ashy.

Very rare: taken near Croydon and in the vicinity of Ripley, in June.

Sp. 9. ochroleucella. Alis anticis pallide ochraceo-rufis, immaculatis, posticis fuscescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 6 lin.)

N. G. ochroleucella. Steph. Catal. ii. 210. No. 7379.

Anterior wings shining, pale reddish-ochreous, immaculate; posterior brownish; cilia somewhat lutescent.

Found in Darenth wood in June, and I believe also at Ripley, not common.

Sp. 10. nigricella. Alis anticis nigris lucidis immaculatis, posticis fuscis, capite albido. (Exp. Alar. 5-5½ lin.)

N. G. nigricella. Steph. Catal. ii. 210. No. 7280.

Anterior wings black and glossy, immaculate; posterior fuscous, obscure; head whitish.

Found at Darenth wood and near Dover in June, apparently not uncommon.

Sp. 11. flavicaput. Alis omnibus atris lucidis immaculatis, capite flavo. (Exp. Alar. $5\frac{1}{5}-6\frac{1}{2}$ lin.)

Por. flavicaput. Haworth.—N. G. flavicaput. Steph. Catal. ii. 211. No. 7381.

All the wings deep glossy black, immaculate; head and tips of the palpi yellow.

Abundant in woody places within the metropolitan district in June.

GENUS CCCLII.—CHRYSOCORYS, Curtis.

Palpi longer than the head, slightly curved, divaricating, slender and attenuated, clothed with very short scales, joints subequal, the terminal one rather obtuse: maxilla short. Antenna rather short, faintly serrated, especially towards the apex, less so in the females: head subglobose, clothed with shining metallic scales; thorax the same, not crested: wings slightly deflexed during repose; anterior elongate, narrow, and lanceolate, the apex subfalcate; disc with longitudinal metallic streaks; posterior also narrow; cilia long: body short and slender.

This genus differs from its allies by having the anterior wings very long, sublanceolate, and slender, with the apex acute and subfalcate, the disc marked with longitudinal metallic streaks on a pale ground; the posterior wings are also narrow, with longish cilia: the head is remarkably smooth and glossy; the palpi long, slender, slightly incurved, and composed of three nearly equal joints; the antennæ are rather short, and finely serrated towards the apex.

Sp. 1. angustipennella. Alis anticis pallescentibus striis punctoque fuscis, capite aureo. (Exp. Alar. 5¹/₄ lin.)

N. G. angustipennella. Steph. Catal. ii. 211. No. 7382.—Schrenkensteinia, Hübner?

Anterior wings pale gold, with the costa, a streak in the middle, reaching from the base to the apex, and a similar one towards the inner margin dusky or deep brown, rarely black; in the middle of the first streak, about the juncture of the nervures, is a black dot, a little confluent with the costa: posterior wings fuscous; cilia the same.

The only locality I remember for this pretty species is the west side of the Warren at Coombe wood, where I have frequently taken it about the middle of June.











GENUS CCCLIII.—METALLOSETIA* mihi.

Pulpi longer than the head, curved upwards, and considerably divaricating, clothed with metallic scales, especially at the base, the terminal joint, which is rather shorter and more slender than the second, being most exposed, and acute: maxillac moderate. Antennac moderate, longest and nearly simple in the females; in the males the base is clothed with broad metallic scales nearly to the middle, the basal joint being stoutest, and the rest attenuated to the middle, the terminal ones being most slender and generally pale: head small, subglobose, clothed with depressed metallic scales: eyes prominent: thorax ovate: wings slightly convoluted during repose; anterior long and lanceolate, metallic and immaculate, with long cilia on the apical half of the immer margin; posterior very narrow, with longish cilia on the anterior, and very long ones on the posterior, margin: body whitish and rather slender; acute in the females.

This singular genus—first named and characterized by me†—is distinguished not only by the brilliant, immaculate, metallic splendour of its anterior wings, which are very long, slender, and acute, but by the peculiarity in the structure of the antennæ, especially in the males, in which sex the basal joints are very considerably enlarged by having them clothed with broad metallic scales, gradually decreasing in width to the middle of the antennæ; the latter are rather slender at the apex and pale: the palpi are longish and incurved: the head, thorax, &c. metallic, and the posterior wings adorned with long cilia, which are continued on the anterior margin.

Sp. 1. spissicornis. Plate 41. f. 1.—Alis anticis splendide viridiaureis, posticis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 5—6 lin.)

Po. spissicornis. Haworth.—N. G. spissicornis. Steph. Catal. ii. 211. No. 7383.

All the wings immaculate and shining golden-green, or greenish-gold, posterior fuscous, with a coppery tint; cilia blackish: antennæ spotted with black in the middle, the apex white.

Found in June near Ripley; also in the fens in the vicinity of Whittlesea Mere, in July 1833: it has likewise been taken, according to Mr. Curtis, near Glanvilles Wootton, and near Cobham: I generally find it in damp situations; it appears to be rare.

^{*} Mεταλλον metallum, σες tinea.

⁺ Ency. Metrop.

Sp. 2. Trifolii. Alis anticis splendide aureo-viridibus, costá apiceque cupreis; posticis nigricantibus. (Exp. Alar. 6—7 lin.)

N. G. Trifolii. Steph. Catal. ii. 211. No. 7384.—Damophila Trifolii. Curtis, v. ix. pl. 391.

Anterior wings brilliant golden-green, with the costa and tips coppery; posterior and cilia blackish: antennæ with the tip white.

Taken rather plentifully on the flowers of the trefoil, in July 1827, at Ripley; I have since captured it at Hertford: it has also occurred in the Isle of Portland and near Charmouth, according to Mr. Curtis.

GENUS CCCLIV.—PORRECTARIA, Haworth.

Palpi rather short and stout, drooping, or somewhat porrected; slender at the base and apex, and thickened in the middle, with elongate scales, the terminal joint short and very acute: maxillæ short. Antennæ rather long, simple, stoutish at the base, and furnished with an elongate tuft of scales within at their origin: head small, clothed with short, broad, imbricated scales, rather loosely placed on the forehead: eyes small: thorax moderate, not crested: wings deflexed during repose; anterior very slender, elongate, subacute, occasionally a little falcated; the disc usually pale, with some darker longitudinal streaks, the inner margin furnished at the apex with very long cilia: posterior wings also elongate-acute, rather small, and furnished with very long cilia on both margins: body longish and rather stout, obtuse in the females: legs moderate.

The insects of this singular genus may be known by having the anterior wings very long and narrow, almost acute at the apex, which is furnished on its inner edge with very long cilia; the disc is usually pale, with sometimes a few darker or metallic longitudinal lines; during repose the wings are deflexed, and the antennæ directed forwards, so as to produce the form of a very elongate cone; the antennæ themselves are very long, and are furnished at the base with a large porrected tuft of loose scales; the palpi are short and drooping; and the posterior wings have very long cilia, especially on the hinder margin: the larvæ reside in a kind of cot, which they carry about with them; and the pupæ have a recurved process in front.

Sp. 1. Anatipennella. Alis anticis albissimis, margine apicis fusco, posticis fuscescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 6½—8 lin.)

To. Anatipennella. Hübner.—Po. Anatipennella. Steph. Catal. ii. 211. No. 7385.—Hafloftla, Hübner.

Anterior wings brilliant white, with the apex of the costa narrowly edged with fuscous, and the hinder margin rather broadly so; posterior wings and all the cilia brownish: head, thorax, and antennæ white, the latter annulated with black.

Very common at Darenth wood in June; also abundant at Coombe, Hertford, Ripley, &c., and in gardens within the metropolitan district. "Chelsea."—Mr. Ingpen.

- Sp. 2. Otidipennella. Alis anticis pallide albido cinercis, apicibus fuscescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 5—5 lin.)
- Ti. Otidipennella. Hübner. Ti. pl. 65. f. 433.—Po. Otidipennella. Steph. Nomen. 2d edit.—Eurista, Hübner.

Anterior wings pale ashy-white, with the apex fuscescent; posterior wings and cilia also pale brownish-ash.

Rather rare: found occasionally at Darenth wood in June, and also, I believe, in the New Forest.

- Sp. 3. Anseripennella. Alis anticis albido-cinereis, maculá posticá fuscescente. (Exp. Alar. 6 lin.)
- Ti. Anseripennella. Hübner. Ti. pl. 46. f. 319.—Po. Anseripennella. Steph. Nomen. 2d edit.—Pæciloffilia, Hübner.

Anterior wings pale whitish-ash, with a brownish spot towards the apex near the inner margin: posterior wings and cilia also brownish.

Also taken, but rarely, in the vicinity of the metropolis in June, and in the New Forest.

- Sp. 4. Struthionipennella. Alis anticis albis strigis variis ochraceis. (Exp. Alar. 8 lin.)
- Ti. Struthionipennella. Hübner. Ti. pl. 30. f. 209.—Por. Struthionipennella. Steph. Nomen. 2d edit.—Eupista, Hübner.

Anterior wings white, with various longitudinal ochreous streaks, radiating towards the apex: posterior wings and cilia brownish.

Rare: taken at Darenth wood and in the New Forest in June; also in the neighbourhood of Dover.

- Sp. 5. ornatipennella. Alis anticis angustissimis luteis, striis argenteis fuscisque. (Exp. Alar. 7—7½ lin.)
- Ti. ornatipennella. Hübner.—Po. ornatipennella. Steph. Catal. ii. 211. No. 7386.—Eupista, Hübner.

Anterior wings very narrow, dark sulphurous-yellow, very numerous longitu-

dinal very narrow silvery streaks, finely edged with black: posterior wings and cilia, which are extremely long, fuscescent.

Very rare: taken at Birch wood in June, and also at Darenth.

Sp. 6. ochrea. Alis anticis angustis ochraceo-fuscis, strigis duabus tenuissimis abbreviatis argenteis. (Exp. Alar. 7—9½ lin.)

Po. ochrea. Haworth.-Steph. Catal. ii. 211. No. 7387.

Anterior wings narrow, ochreous-brown, with two very obscure slender silvery streaks, visible only in certain lights, one at the base, reaching obliquely towards the hinder angle, the other on the inner margin itself: posterior wings shining fuscous; cilia brownish, and very long.

Not common: found at Darenth wood in June.

Sp. 7. Gallipennella. Alis anticis rufescentibus, costá margineque tenuiore albidis. (Exp. Alar. 6½-7 lin.)

Ti. Gallipennella. Hübner.—Po. Gallipennella. Steph. Catal. ii. 211. No. 7388.
—Apista, Hübner.

Anterior wings reddish, or fulvescent, with the costa and inner margin, and sometimes the principal nervure, whitish, from the base to beyond the middle: posterior wings tawny-reddish, with the cilia tawny.

The colour of the wings varies a little, being sometimes tawny-white, with reddish nervures and cilia.

Rather common: found at Darenth wood, and near Ripley, in June; also occasionally at Coombe wood and Hertford.

Sp. 8. lineolea. Alis anticis albido-stramineis, venis interruptè rusescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 6 lin.)

Po. lincola. Haworth.-Steph. Catal. ii. 211. No. 7389.

Anterior wings whitish straw-colour, with various interrupted reddish lines on the nervures: posterior wings fuscescent, with ochreous or reddish cilia.

Not common: taken in the vicinity of London, frequenting woody places, as at Coombe and Darenth woods, &c. in June.

Sp. 9. albicosta. Alis anticis acutis rufis, costá latè striisque duabus integris contiguis tenuissimis albis. (Exp. Alar. 5½—6 lin.)

Po. albicosta. Haworth.—Steph. Catal. ii. 211. No. 7390.

Anterior wings pale red, with the costa broadly white, and two entire contiguous very slender streaks also white, the latter towards the inner margin: posterior wings fuscous, with paler cilia.

Found in the vicinity of London, at Darenth wood, and near Westerham, in Kent, in June, but not common.

Sp. 10. lencapennella. Alis anticis acutissimis albo-plumbescentibus, costâ tenuitèr albicante. (Exp. Alar. 4\frac{1}{4}-5\frac{1}{2}\lin.)

Ti. leucapennella. Hübner.—Po. leucapennella. Steph. Catal. ii. 211. No. 7391.
— Арізта, Hübner.

Anterior wings very acute and slender, of a whitish lead-colour, with the costa and nervures faintly whitish: posterior wings and cilia fuscescent.

Rather variable in size and tint: in some examples the nervures are more distinctly white than in others, while at times they are almost of the same tint as the ground colour.

Not uncommon in the woods in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, frequenting Coombe and Darenth woods; also Hertford, Ripley, &c. in June.

Sp. 11. argentula. Alis anticis argenteo-albis, striis ochraceo-fuscis, costá albidâ. (Exp. Alar. 4½—5½ lin.)

Ph. Ti. argentula. Mus. Marsham.—Po. argentula. Steph. Catal. ii. 211. No. 7392.

Anterior wings of a silvery-white, with the costa whitish; the disc with ochreous-brown streaks: posterior wings and cilia fuscescent.

Also rather common, in the vicinity of London, in June, at Coombe and Darenth woods, &c.

GENUS CCCLV.—APHELOSETIA* mihi.

Palpi moderate, approximating at their origin, drooping and incurved, not very slender, clothed with short scales, the terminal joint more slender than the second, and acute: maxillæ short. Antennæ rather short and stoutish, subserrated with scales towards the apex: head small, clothed with short depressed imbricated scales: eyes small: thorax simple: wings slightly deflexed during repose; anterior very short, rather broad in proportion, sublinear, of pale hues, not metallic, and immaculate, or nearly so; hinder margin oblique, furnished with longish cilia: posterior wings ovate, acute, with longish cilia on the outer, and moderate ones on the inner, margin: body short, slender, a little stouter in the females: legs rather long and slender.

Unlike the preceding insects, those of the present genus have the anterior wings comparatively broad and very short; they are usually of plain pale colours, without markings, excepting occasionally some few clouded spots; the cilia are rather long; the posterior wings are

^{*} Αφελος simplex, σες tinea.

also broadish, but have long cilia; the palpi are drooping, incurved, and stoutish; the head not very smooth; the body rather short and slender:—the species are found in damp situations.

Sp. 1. auritella. Alis anticis niveis, fusciâ interruptâ medio, maculâque posticâ fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 3½ lin.)

Ti. auritella. Hübner. Ti. pl. 65. f. 441.—N. G. auritella. Steph. Catal. ii. 211. No. 7393.—Leucoptera, Hübner.

Anterior wings snow-white, glossy, with a very much interrupted brown fascia in the middle, composed of a distinct triangular blotch on the costa, and a smaller one on the inner margin, connected by a broken fuscous line; on the apex of the hinder margin is an irregular fuscous spot; cilia snow-white: posterior wings ashy-white, cilia fuscescent.

Rare: the only pair I have seen were taken in two different years, in June, at Monks' wood, in Huntingdonshire.

Sp. 2. Cygnipennella. Alis omnibus ciliisque albissimis, nitidis, immaculatis. (Exp. Alar. 4½ lin.)

Ti. Cygnipennella. Hübner.—N. G. Cygnipennella. Steph. Catal. ii. 211. No. 7394.—Harloftilia, Hübner.

All the wings and cilia of a beautiful clear shining snowy-white, without spot or marking.

Also very rare: I have taken it in June, at Dover, and also in the beginning of July, in the fens near Whittlesea, in Hunts.

Sp. 3. semialbella. Alis anticis ciliisque niveis, nitidis, immaculatis, posticis fuscescentibus, ciliis albis. (Exp. Alar. 4½—5 lin.)

N. G. semialbella. Steph. Catal. ii. 212. No. 7395.

Anterior wings and cilia fine clear immaculate white; posterior brownish, with elongate white cilia.

Found at Ripley in June 1827, at that period not uncommonly.

Sp. 4. triatomea. Alis anticis niveis atomis tribus nigris, posticis fuscescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 3½ lin.)

Po. triatomea. Haworth.—N. G. triatomea. Steph. Catal. ii. 212. No. 7396.

Anterior wings snow-white, with three black dots towards the hinder margin, placed in a triangle, but very inconspicuous without a lens, two placed longitudinally on the disc, the other towards the hinder angle alternating with the first: posterior wings brownish.

Found in Norfolk and near London, in June, but apparently very rare.

Sp. 5. floslactis. Alis anticis ciliisque toto pallide flavescentibus, posticis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 4 lin.)

Po. floslactis. Haworth.-N. G. floslactis. Steph. Catal. ii. 212. No. 7397.

Anterior wings and all the cilia very pale yellowish, with a whitish tinge: posterior wings fuscous.

Rare: it is found in the vicinity of London in June.

Sp. 6. rufo-cinerea. Alis anticis ciliisque rufo-cinercis, posticis toto fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 4\frac{1}{4}-5 lin.)

Po. rufo-cinerea. Haworth.—N. G. rufo-cinerea. Steph. Catal. ii. 208. No. 7398.

Anterior wings and cilia reddish-white immaculate: posterior fuscous.

The cilia on the anterior wings are sometimes cincreous and the wings themselves whitish; probably the result of age.

Less abundant than the last, and found at the same time within the metropolitan district.

Sp. 7. Oleella? Alis omnibus toto fuscescentibus nitidis immaculatis. (Exp. Alar. $3\frac{1}{2}$ —4 lin.)

Ti. Oleella. Fabricius.-N. G. Oleella? Steph. Catal. ii. 212. No. 7400.

All the wings entirely brownish, shining and immaculate: posterior wings less glossy.

Very rare: taken in June at Darenth wood.

Sp. 8. Incidella. Alis anticis fusco-lutescentibus, lucidis, immaculutis, posticis fuscescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 3½ lin.)

N. G. lucidella. Steph. Catal. ii. 212. No. 7399.

Anterior wings rather narrow, clay-coloured-brown, very glossy, and totally immaculate: posterior brownish, cilia rather paler, or ashy.

Also rare: found near Ripley in June 1827, and at Hertford.

Sp. 9. rufipennella. Alis anticis rufis, apicem versus sordidioribus; posticis fuscis capite rufo. (Exp. Alar. 4 lin.)

Ti. rufipennella. Haworth.—N. G. rufipennella. Steph. Catal. ii. 207. No. 7401.

Anterior wings dull red, the apex palest; posterior fuscous: head red.

The wings vary a little in tint, being sometimes of a very pale red, or of an ochreous-white.

Not common: found in June at Darenth and Coombe woods.

Sp. 10. fulvescens. Alis anticis pallide rufo-fulvis costá fuscescente. (Exp. Alar. 4-4½ lin.)

Po. fulvescens. Haworth MSS.—N. G. fulvescens. Steph. Catal. ii. 212. No. 7402.

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Anterior wings of a pale tawny-red, slightly varying in tint, with the costa of a pale brown: cilia pale ochreous-red: posterior wings cinereous-brown.

Found within the metropolitan district, in June, and also in the New Forest.

Sp. 11. marginea. Alis anticis fulvis postice fusco marginatis. (Exp. Alar. 3-4 lin.)

Rec. marginea. Haworth.-N. G. marginea. Steph. Catal. ii. 219. No. 7403.

Anterior wings deep immaculate fulvous, with the hinder margin broadly edged with fuscous; costa and cilia also slightly brownish: posterior wings and cilia pale ashy-brown.

Not common: found in June at Darenth wood and near Ripley; also in the New Forest.

Sp. 12. subocellea. Alis anticis albis postice ochraceo-cinereis atomis fuscescentibus, apice maculá subocellari. (Exp. Alar. 4½ lin.)

Yp. subocellea. Steph. Catal. ii. 205. No. 7290.

Anterior wings snow-white, the posterior portion of an ochreous-ash colour, sprinkled with minute distinct fuscescent dots; at the apex is a pale spot, with a faintly darkened pupil, and an imperfect fuscous iris, the latter resembling a line on the hinder margin; cilia ochreous-white: posterior wings and cilia pale ashy-brown.

My specimen of this insect was taken in June at Ripley.

GENUS CCCLVI.—BATIA mihi.

Palpi rather long and divaricating, considerably incurved, the basal joints clothed with longish scales, the apical ones rather shorter, more slender than the foregoing, and as long as the other two, gradually tapering from the base to the apex, which is acute: maxillæ rather long, slender. Antennæ rather long and slender, pubescent within, simple in the females: head smooth, clothed with loose scales in front: eyes small: thorax subovate, not crested: wings deflexed during repose, anterior subelongate-triangular, of yellowish tints, sometimes with a dusky mark towards the apex of the inner margin, the outer margin subtruncate, and furnished with shortish cilia; posterior rather ample, ovate, very slightly ciliated on the anterior edge, but rather deeply so on the posterior: body short, rather stout, and cylindrical; the apex obtuse in the males, acute in the females: legs shortish.

These insects are generally of flavescent or ochreous tints, the anterior wings being rather broad, and somewhat triangular, the hinder margin being rather truncate, and furnished with short cilia; the disc is generally immaculate, but sometimes there is a simple mark on the

margin towards the hinder angle; but in others there is no trace thereof: the palpi are considerably incurved and rather long, the basal joint being stoutest and most completely clothed with scales, the terminal one being slender and acute: the head is small, but smooth

Sp. 1. Lambdella. Alis anticis fulvis lunulá grossá communi atrá. (Exp. Alar. $6-7\frac{1}{2}$ lin.)

Ph. Ti. Lambdella. *Donovan*, v. ii. pl. 57, f. 2.—N. G. Lambdella. *Steph*, Catal, ii. 212. No. 7404.

Anterior wings fulvous, or tawny, immaculate, excepting a large and conspicuous black mark a little beyond the middle on the anterior margin, resembling the letter λ , with the base filled in, and common to both wings: cilia pale tawny: posterior wings and cilia pale fuscous.

Anterior wings slightly variable in tint, being sometimes of a pale strawcolour, and the costa occasionally of a darker hue.

Rare: it has occurred in June at Darenth wood and near Ripley; also in the New Forest and near Brighton.

Sp. 2. lunaris. Alis anticis fulvis, posticè obliquè saturatioribus, maculà communi lunari nigricante. (Exp. Alar. 5-5½ lin.)

Rec. lunaris. Haworth .-- N. G. lunaris. Steph. Catal. ii. 212. No. 7405.

Anterior wings fulvous, with the hinder margin obliquely darker, the costa sometimes faintly brownish; a little behind the middle of the anterior margin is an imperfect dusky and not very distinct lunate spot, placed very obliquely; cilia bright tawny: posterior wings and cilia pale fuscous.

More abundant than the last: found in Battersea-fields in June, and also not uncommonly in whitethorn hedges about Hertford. "On pales, Chelsea and Battersea-fields."—Mr. Ingpen.

Sp. 3. lutarella. Alis anticis pullide fulvo-luteis immaculatis, posticis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 6 lin.)

Ti. lutarella. Hübner?-N. G. lutarella. Steph. Catal. ii. 212. No. 7406.

Anterior wings pale tawny-luteous, and totally immaculate; cilia rather paler: posterior wings and cilia fuscous.

Found near London in June, but apparently very rare.

Sp. 4. saturatella. Alis omnibus pallide ochreo-fuscis immaculatis. (Exp. Alar. $6\frac{1}{2}$ lin.)

N. G. saturatella. Steph. Catal. ii. 212. No. 7407.

All the wings and cilia, with the head, thorax, and body pale ochreous-brown, immaculate and glossy.

Found at Darenth wood in June, but apparently very rare.

Sp. 5. Panzerella. Alis anticis capiteque pallide fluvescente-cinereis, immaculatis. (Exp. Alar. 8-9 lin.)

Ph. Ti. Panzerella. Donovan, v. iii. pl. 106. f. 4?—N. G. Panzerella. Steph. Catal. ii. 212. No. 7408.

Anterior wings pale yellowish-ash, or ochreous, immaculate; head and thorax the same: posterior wings pale fuscescent, with paler cilia.

Of this insect I possess a fine pair, which was found in the vicinity of London, about June,

Sp. 6. flavifrontella. Alis anticis cinereis ferè immaculatis, capite flavo. (Exp. Alar. $9-10\frac{1}{2}$ lin.)

Ti. flavifiontella. Fabricius.—N. G. flavifrontella. Steph. Catal. ii. 212. No. 7409.—GALANTHIA, Hübner.

Anterior wings cinereous, with a faint ochreous tinge, and immaculate; posterior obscure ochreous-brown, with long lutescent cilia: head bright clay colour, or dirty-yellow.

The anterior wings have sometimes two small and rather indistinct dusky dots a little behind the middle of the disc.

Also a rare species: it has been taken occasionally at Darenth wood in July: two or three specimens have been there taken during the past season, and also near Camberwell.

FAMILY III.—TINEIDÆ mihi.

Antennæ rather short, inserted on the crown between the eyes, slender, the base sometimes thickened, or furnished with an appendage of scales, and in the males the inner side frequently pubescent, and occasionally subpectinated. Palpi generally four, rarely only two, porrected or recurved; maxillary very short, and sometimes concealed in the scales of the front; labial triarticulate, and generally thickly clothed with scales, so as to conceal their actual form: maxillæ short: head small, mostly furnished with long, erect scales in front: eyes moderate, or large: thorax moderate, rarely crested, but sometimes elevated, behind: wings undivided, generally more or less convoluted during repose; anterior mostly elongate-triangular, the hinder margin either rounded or truncate, sometimes emarginate, retuse or falcate; cilia moderate; posterior frequently ample, furnished with shortish cilia and much folded: abdomen longish, slender, with the apex slightly tufted in the females, though sometimes very acute and elongate, and naked

at the tip: legs moderate, occasionally the hinder pair elongated, and ciliated within, with the apical spurs also long and acute. Larva slightly pubescent, or naked, generally residing in a case formed of its food, and enlarged from time to time; rarely exposed, and, I believe, never subcutaneous: pupa either formed in its original case, or in a cocoon; occasionally subterranean.

The insects of this rather extensive family differ in general in their large stature from those of the foregoing one, and in these the palpi are generally four in number, whereas in those they rarely exceed two, and when they do, the additional pair, or maxillary ones, are generally very minute, whereas in the Tineidæ they are most frequently exposed and very distinct, though in a few of the genera they are not very apparent, without the denudation of the front of the head; the latter is generally clothed with elongate erect scales, forming a sort of crest, and is very rarely smooth: the antennæ are generally whitish, never exceeding the length of the body: the wings, especially the posterior ones, are ample, undivided, and mostly closely convoluted round the body during repose, the cilia of all being rather short: brilliant metallic colours rarely prevail, the usual tints being of a rather sombre hue, in which ochre, white, or buff colour, with longitudinal marks, or varied irregular characters, are conspicuous; the posterior wings being generally plain.

In the larva state some of these insects are very injurious to human property, as hereafter referred to, destroying woollen clothes, corn, our "honied stores," &c.: others are, as far as ascertained, innocuous: many of them reside in cases, or little houses, which they enlarge from time to time, and in which they change to pupa: in some few instances the latter are subterranean, and the larvæ reside within the stalks of plants, but I believe none of them are subcutaneous.

GENUS CCCLVII.—Achroïa, Hübner.

Palpi four, all very short; maxillary concealed in the scales of the forehead; labial slightly exposed and depending, the apex obtuse, and clothed with scales: maxillæ very short. Antennæ short, slender, faintly serrated to the apex, the basal joint broad, scaly; head smooth, densely clothed with depressed shining scales: eyes small: thorax rather stout, slightly ovate: wings narrow; anterior somewhat horizontally incumbent during repose, sublanceolate, with the apex rounded, of plain hues and immaculate; posterior rather ample, subtriangular, folded; cilia short: body rather slender, and somewhat elongate; obtuse and tufted at the apex in the males; stouter, more elongate, and acute at the tip in the females: legs slender.

This singular genus of moths contains only one indigenous species, which, with one or two of the subsequent ones, has been placed with the Lithosiæ by some writers: Hübner appears to be the first who established it as a genus: from the true Galleriæ it differs by having the palpi very short, being almost totally concealed beneath the scales of the front, the thorax and abdomen being slender, and the anterior wings short, sublanceolate, and gradually rounded on the hinder margin, the disc being of a pale huc, and totally destitute of markings: the larva feeds upon honey, but I am not aware of the species of bee whose nest is subject to its attacks.

Sp. 1. alvearia. Alis anticis fusco-cinereis immaculatis, posticis cinereis, capite flavo. (Exp. Alar. 8—11 lin.)

Gal. alvearia. Fabricius. - Steph. Catal. ii. 213. No. 7410.

Anterior wings and thorax brownish-ash, immaculate; posterior wings pale ash colour; abdomen the same, and a little silken: head yellow on the front.

A very rare species: I have received examples, which were captured in June, in Devonshire, and now possess a very fine and perfect series from the late Mr. Haworth's collection: taken by him near London.

GENUS CCCLVIII.—GALLERIA, Fabricius.

Pulpi four; dissimilar in the sexes; maxillary in both concealed by the frontal scales; labial in the males ascending, densely clothed with scales, in the female shorter and depending, in the form of a brush: maxillæ short. Antennæ rather short and stoutish, simple in both sexes, with the basal joint very stout, and furnished with a long bundle of scales within: head short and broad, with a conical tuft of scales in front, in which the maxillary palpi are concealed: eyes moderate: thorax stout, elevated behind: wings narrow, much longer than broad, incumbent within on the body, deflexed anteriorly, so as to form an angulated kind of figure during repose; anterior emarginate at the apex in the males, truncate in the females; posterior ample, folded; cilia short: body rather long, robust, acute, and with a small tuft at the apex in the males; very acute and elongate, with an exserted ovipositor in the females: legs rather short.

Larva melliphagous, slender, naked, with sixteen legs: pupa formed in a cocoon amongst its food.

The great stoutness of the trunk and abdomen of Galleria, combined with the retuse or notched hinder margin of the anterior wings,

which are of a sombre tint, with irregular longitudinal marks on the inner margin; the ascending and more distinct palpi of the males, and drooping ones of the females, in which sex the wings are obtuse, sufficiently indicate its distinctness from the foregoing and following genera.

Sp. 1. cereana. Alis anticis griscis, ad marginem internum strigis longitudinalibus abbreviatis purpurco-fuscis. (Exp. Alar. § 1 nnc. 3—4 lin.; § 1 unc. 4—5 lin.)

Ph. Ge. cereana. Linné.—Ph. Ti. mellonella. Donovan, v. viii. pl. 283.—Ga. cereana. Steph. Catal. ii. 213. No. 7411.

Anterior wings griseous, palest at the base and darkest on the hinder margin; near the inner are some abbreviated longitudinal purple-brown streaks; the thorax is blackish behind, with a pale spot: posterior wings bright ashygrey, with the nervures and hinder margin dusky; cilia ashy-white, with a dusky or yellowish line at the base. The female has the anterior wings darker than the male.

Caterpillar flesh-colour, with a chestnut-brown head, and a palish line on the back: it feeds in the hive of the Honey-bee (Apis mellifica) subsisting on the honey.

Also a rare insect, but a considerable number of specimens have been occasionally taken near Birch wood, others near Epping, and in Devonshire and Norfolk, at the end of June, or beginning of July.

GENUS CCCLIX.—ILYTHIA, Latreille.

Palpi four; dissimilar in the sexes; in the males concealed within the scales of the head; maxillary triarticulate, with a large terminal joint, furnished with very long scales; labial turned upwards, the two basal joints robust, the terminal one spoonshaped, and armed with two bifid claws; in the females, the maxillary palpi are apparent, but enveloped in a tuft of long scales, and the labial ones are considerably elongated, divergent, compressed, porrected horizontally forwards, and with the terminal joint deflexed and acute: maxillæ short. Antennæ alike in the sexcs, shortish, finely pubescent within, with the basal joint very robust: head small, with a tuft of scales in front: eyes moderate: wings convoluted during repose; anterior rather long and narrow, rounded on the hinder margin, of dissimilar habit in the sexes, being narrowed and with the costa somewhat arched in the males, and broad, with a straight costa, in the females; posterior ample, and much folded: eilia short: body rather long, cylindric and obtuse in the males; depressed, with elevated sides, and rather acute at the apex in the females; in both sexes with a small tuft at the apex: legs moderate.

The sexual disparity of the insects contained in this genus is very

remarkable, so great as to have caused all English writers, who have departed from the Linnean arrangement (in which, however, they are given as two species,) to place them in two genera: Haworth placing the male in Lithosia (after Fabricius), and the female in Crambus; and Curtis, after me, inserting the former as the type of the genus Melia, a name that necessarily sinks,* and the latter as the only species of Ilythia, after Latreille; and as there is no objection to this appellation, I shall here adopt it. The males are remarkable by having the palpi concealed in the scales of the front, the base of the antennæ being furnished with a long fascicle of hairs on the basal joint, which is very large, the anterior wings being long, narrow, subtruncate, pale at the base, and dark at the apex, with transverse waved dark streaks on the disc; the body rather long: the females, on the contrary, have the palpi (at least the labial ones) very conspicuously elongated, being above thrice as long as the head, porrected forwards, divaricating a little, and having the terminal joint depending: the anterior wings are rather broad, especially behind, with their hinder margin distinctly rounded, and the disc of a greenish hue (during life, fading subsequently) with one or two black dots placed longitudinally; and on the hinder margin both sexes have a row of black dots, interrupted with white. feeds on the honey collected by Bombi in their cells,

Sp. 1. sociella. Alis anticis griseis, lineá posticá interruptá nigrá, thorace capiteque totò albidis: maris alis anticis basi canis; foemine punctis uno vel duobus in medio nigris. (Exp. Alar. 9 lin.—1 unc. 5 lin.)

Ph. Ti. sociella. Linné, &.—Me. sociella. Steph. Catal. ii. 213. No. 7413, &.
Ph. Ti. colonella. Linné, &.—Donovan, v. viii. pl. 263. f. 2, &.—Il. colonella.
Steph. Catal. ii. 213. No. 7412, &.

Anterior wings griseous, or greenish, with a black line, interrupted by white, on the external hinder margin; of the male the base is hoary, and the disc is adorned with two very irregularly waved and oblique griseous streaks, the posterior half of the wing being of a reddish-griseous; in the female these streaks are less visible, but more angulated, and the wings during life are suffused with a greenish tinge, after death becoming griseous, and bear one elongate black mark on the disc, or occasionally two placed longitudinally: the posterior wings are ashy, with a darker margin.

^{*} Being a Linnean genus of plants, and now sinking into a synonyme with Ilythia of Latreille.

The caterpillar feeds on honey in the nest of Bombus Lapidarius and its allies.

Notwithstanding the great disparity of the two insects here united, I am disposed to consider them the sexes, as they are both extremely local, and occur in the same places at the same time; and in my series I have a long string of the pale-shouldered kind all males, while my series of the greenwinged, or spotted ones, are all females.

Not very abundant within the metropolitan district: taken, however, occasionally, at Darenth wood, and at Ripley, in June.

†Sp. 2. anella. Alis anticis griseis, punctis duobus centralibus nigris subocellatis, scutello albo apice fusco. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc.—4 lin.)

Ti. anella. Fabricius, E. S., iii. b. 299. 56.—To. bipunctata. Haworth.—Melia bipunctana. Steph. Catal. ii. 213. No. 7414.

Anterior wings griseous, with two central subocellated black dots, and a fine streak of the same on the shoulder; cilia ashy-grey, with an interrupted blackish streak at the base; posterior wings ochrey-white.

Taken by the late Mr. Hatchett at the Jews' Burying-ground, Stepney.

GENUS CCCLX .- SENTA mihi.

Palpi four; maxillary short, concealed in the scales of the front; labial longer, curved upwards, and faintly visible from above; the second joint longer than the other: maxillæ moderate. Antennæ similar in the sexes; slightly pubescent within: head small, with a tuft in front: eyes moderate: thorax stoutish: wings elongate; anterior somewhat linear, obtuse or acute at the apex; the disc with indistinct markings, or merely spotted; posterior ample: cilia short: body rather long and stoutish, obtuse in the males, depressed, with elevated sides, and the apex acute in the females: legs shortish.

This genus, which I have adopted from the notice given by Mr. Curtis, l. c., appears to differ materially from Melia, in which he includes the two species, by the form of the palpi and that of the anterior wings, which are either pale and obtuse, furnished with darker dots, or darker and acute, with longitudinal dusky streaks.

†Sp. 1. flammea. Alis anticis acutis rufescente-fuscis, vittá irregulari brunneá, strigáque posticá punctorum nigrorum. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc.—2? lin.)

Me. flammea. Curtis, v. 5. pl. 201.—N. G. flammea. Steph. Catal. ii. 214. No. 7415.

"Fuscous, with a pale reddish tinge; superior (anterior) wings with a brownflame-like space along the centre (narrowed at the base), above which is a short narrow ochraceous stripe, five or six minute brown spots forming a curved line near the posterior margin, upon which there are seven minute black spots, alternating with the nervures, which are pale, changing to white towards the costa, the internal margin sprinkled with dark spots: inferior (posterior) wings rather pale, their cilia whitish."—Curtis, l. c.

Said to have been taken near Lewisham, towards Lee, in July.

†Sp. 2. sericea. Alis anticis obtusis sericeis rufescente-ochraceis, fusco minutim atomosis strigâque marginali punctorum fuscorum. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc.?)

Me. sericea. Curtis.-N. G. sericea. Steph. Catal. ii. 214. No. 7416.

Sericeous: "thorax and superior (anterior) wings dull ochreous, with a carneous tinge, minutely freckled with fuscous, and a row of dots at the posterior margin of the same colour; body paler, and the inferior (posterior) wings almost white."—Curtis, l. c.

"Taken in a garden in Suffolk, the end of June."-Curtis, l.c.

GENUS CCCLXI.—EUDOREA, Curtis.

Palpi four; maxillary distinct, biarticulate, short, clothed with a truncate brush of scales; labial much longer, slightly drooping, clothed with short scales above and very long ones beneath, extending beyond the apex; the latter in the denuded state acute, consisting of a small conical joint: maxillæ rather long. Antennæ short, subserrate, faintly pubescent within in the males: head moderate, clothed in front with loose scales: eyes large: thorax subquadrate: wings nearly decumbent, inclining but little during repose, and forming a triangle; anterior long and narrow, usually of ashy tints, with two paler transverse streaks and some marks resembling letters between them; the hinder margin slightly rounded; posterior ample and folded, slightly waved on the hinder margin: tody rather long, acute at the apex, which bears a very small tuft: legs rather long and slender.

In this pretty genus—Scoparia of Haworth, changed to Eudorea by Curtis, from the former being a Linnean genus of plants—the four palpi are conspicuous, the maxillary being however small, and the labial considerably elongated and thickly clothed with long scales, not inaptly representing a small painter's brush, whence Haworth's name: the anterior wings are longish, of a somewhat triangular form, decumbent during repose, the disc pale, with two conspicuous darker streaks, forming the outline, as it were, of a fascia, in which are generally some dark marks resembling Greek characters, and on the hinder margin is generally an irregular fuscous fascia,

interrupted by two white or pale streaks: the insects are very lively and active, and rest upon the trunks of trees.

Sp. 1. cembrella? Alis anticis cinerascentibus strigis duabus obsoletis ad costam fuscis, Chi Gracorum nigra interjecta. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc. -1 unc. 1 lin.)

Ph. Ti. cembella. Liuné.-Eu. cembrella. Steph. Catal. ii. 214. No. 7421.

Anterior wings ashy, with an obscure straight streak before the middle, palish within and dusky without, a second whitish one beyond the middle, fuscous within and a little curved outwardly; between them is an obscure fuscous mark, resembling a Greek χ , opposite to a brown dot on the costa; hinder margin slightly clouded with fuscous: posterior wings dull white.

Not very common: found on the trunks of trees of the fir tribe within the metropolitan district, during the summer; also taken in other parts of the country.

Sp. 2. subfusca. Alis anticis pallide fuscis, strigis duabus obsoletissimis pallidioribus, posticis pallide fuscescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 10—12½ lin.)

Sc. subfusca. Haworth.—Eu. subfusca. Steph. Catal. 214. No. 7422.

Anterior wings pale fuscous, nearly immaculate, with two very obscure paler streaks, one before, the other behind the middle, the last repanded and bordered interiorly with fuscous; and sometimes between them is a very faint ill-defined Greek χ : posterior wings pale brownish.

Taken with the preceding insect, of which it is possible it may be a strong variety; but numerous examples have occurred in various parts of the country.

Sp. 3. dubitalis. Alis anticis cinereo-canis strigá anticâ fuscá, alteráque postica albá, undatis. (Exp. Alar. 10-10\frac{1}{2} lin.)

Py. dubitalis. Hübner. - Eu. dubitalis. Steph. Catal. ii. 214. No. 7420.

Anterior wings hoary ash-colour, of variable hue, with a dusky, or blackish, transverse streak before the middle, adjoining to which are two blackish spots, of which the outer one is connected with the costa; beyond this is a distinct black mark, resembling the Greek χ , between which and the hinder margin is an irregular nearly interrupted fuscous fascia, between two waved whitish streaks; cilia ashy: posterior wings dirty-white.

Not uncommon on the trunks of trees within the metropolitan district in June and July, in woods and gardens.

Sp. 4. Pyralella. Alis anticis albidis, fusco-fasciatis, stigmatibus flavicantibus nigro-ciuctis. (Exp. Alar. 9-9½ lin.)

Ti. Pyralella. Hübner.—Eu. Pyralella. Steph. Catal. ii. 211. No. 7118.

Anterior wings whitish, with the base ashy, a fuscous streak before the middle, bordered externally with two yellowish spots, delicately edged with black; beyond is another reniform yellowish spot, edged on both sides with black; then a waved fuscous streak, bordered externally with a white one, beyond which is an irregular and interrupted fuscous fascia, and the extreme margin is white, with a row of interrupted black dots: posterior wings ashy-white, with a dusky border; cilia white.

Extremely abundant in woods and copses within the metropolitan district, throughout the summer months.

Sp. 5. tristrigella. Alis anticis albis, strigis tribus undatis fuscis, maculisque duabus flavescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 7½-9 lin.)

Eu. tristrigella. Steph. Catal. ii. 214. No. 7419.

Anterior wings white, with the base fuscescent; an oblique waved fuscous streak before the middle, attached to which externally is a yellowish spot; in the middle is a second fuscous streak, also placed obliquely, and vanishing on the inner margin, with a flavescent spot near the costa; on the hinder margin is a third very distinct uninterrupted, but irregular, fuscous streak, edged on each side with white, with a fine waved whitish line, adjoining some minute brownish spots on the hinder margin itself; cilia ashy, with a dusky line at the base: posterior wings ashy, with the margin darker.

Less abundant than the foregoing: found within the metropolitan district in June, and also in the New Forest.

Sp. 6. pallida. Alis anticis brevis, latis, fusco-albidis, lineá posticá, maculisque fuscis, posticis albidis. (Exp. Alar. 6—7 lin.)

Eu. pallida. Curtis .- Steph. Catal. ii. 214. No. 7417.

Anterior wings short, broadish, pale brownish-white, with a distinct white streak on the hinder margin, and two obscurer ones on the disc, one before, the other behind, the middle, between which are three rather distinct blackish dots or spots, two basal, one posterior: towards the hinder margin is a row of black dots; cilia ashy-white, with an interrupted fuscous line at the base: posterior wings whitish.

The two spots on the disc towards the base are sometimes drawn out into a shortish black line.

Taken in the neighbourhood of Whittlesea Mere in June; also in Monk's wood.

Sp. 7. lineola. Alis anticis cinereis nebulis saturatioribus, strigis tribus albidis maculisque nigris, posticis cinereis, lineolá pallidá. (Exp. Alar. 8—9 lin.)

Eu. lineola. Curtis .- Steph. Catal. ii. 214. No. 7424.

Anterior wings pale ash-colour, with paler and dusky clouds; an irregular

whitish streak at the base within, an indented one before the middle, and a repanded one behind, adjoining to the end of which is a furcate black mark and a dusky cloud; and near the repanded one is a geminated whitish dot, edged with a black character resembling the letter s, as in the following species; the hinder margin is irregularly clouded with fuscous, and bears a row of wedge-shaped black dots, and a fine black line on the extreme edge; cilia pale, with a row of brownish dots: posterior wings pale ash, with a darker border and pale waved streak a little beyond the middle.

Taken in June within the metropolitan district, and in the north of England.

Sp. 8. murana. Alis anticis ochraceo-cinereis, nebulis atris, strigisque duabus albidis, characteribus nigris interjectis, posticis cinereis, margine fuscescente. (Exp. Alar. 8—9 lin.)

Eu. murana. Curtis, v. iv. pl. 170.—Steph. Catal. ii. 214. No. 7423.

Anterior wings ochreous, clouded with grey and spotted with black; near the base is an obscure streak of the former colour; a pale indented line before, and an undulated one behind the middle, between which are faint or bifid black marks on the disc, and an adjoining black dot, and secondly towards the waved streak is a black mark resembling the character #, pale ochreous within; the hinder margin is clouded with fuscous, and has a row of pale dots; cilia pale, with a faint row of dots at the base: posterior wings pale ash, with the margin a little fuscescent.

Taken occasionally in the north of England, and not uncommonly in Scotland at the end of June and beginning of July: also found within the metropolitan district, but not common.

Sp. 9. resinea. Alis anticis albis cinereo nigroque maculatis, postice cruce validá albá. (Exp. Alar. 7½-8½ lin.)

Sc. resinea. Haworth.-Eu. resinea. Steph. Catal. ii. 214. No. 7425.

Anterior wings ashy at the base, interrupted by a white streak and black humeral spot; beyond this is a waved white streak, followed externally by a deep black irregular cloud arising on the costa; then follows a large whitish space, terminated by another, and a large irregular black spot also arising on the costa, and ending suddenly on the disc; this is followed by a very much angulated white line, which extends to the inner margin, and to which two other white streaks are attached, one reaching to the apex, the other almost to the hinder angle of the posterior margin, and forming by their union a conspicuous white χ , on an ashy-brown ground; cilia brownish, with a row of black dots at the base: posterior wings ashy-brown.

Rare: it occurs occasionally sitting on the trunks of firs and pines within the metropolitan district; also in the New Forest and near Dover, in June and July.

Sp. 10. Mercurella. Alis anticis albido-cinereis subfuscicatis medio puncto albo s cineta. (Exp. Alar. 7½-8½ lin.)

Ph. Ti. Mercurella. Linné.-Eu. Mercurella. Steph. Catal. ii. 214. No. 7426.

Anterior wings ashy-white, clouded, and with two remote repanded fuscous streaks, one before, the other behind the middle, and between them a remote black dot, behind which is an irregular fuscous mark, with a black border forming the character s, in place of the χ of some of the preceding species: the hinder margin is darker than the rest of the wings, and is clouded or streaked with white, with a faint continuous dusky line on the extreme edge; cilia ashy, with a row of minute black dots at the base.

Variable in tint, and slightly in markings, some examples being more clouded than others, and some being of a reddish hue.

Extremely abundant on the trunks of trees within the metropolitan district, throughout the summer; found also in the New Forest, Devonshire, the north of England, &c.

Sp. 11. angustea. Alis anticis angustis, elongatis, fusco-cinereis, nebulis saturatioribus, strigisque tribus albidis, posticis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 6—7 lin.)

Eu. angustea. Curtis ?-Steph. Catal. ii. 214. No. 7427.

Anterior wings long and narrow, brownish-ash, with darker clouds; towards the base is an irregular whitish streak, edged with fuscous, and a repanded one behind the middle, between which are three indistinct dusky marks, two towards the base, forming a prostrate Roman I; the second a blackish dot, placed on the middle of its side; the other mark imperfectly resembles a Greek χ , placed on a dusky cloud; the hinder margin is fuscescent, with irregular whitish lines, and a row of minute black dots near the extreme edge; cilia pale fuscous, with a darker line at the base.

Less abundant than the last, but far from uncommon, within the metropolitan district, in June; it has also occurred near Tunbridge Wells and Hastings.

GENUS CCCLXII.—PHYCITA, Curtis.

Palpi four; maxillary minute, triarticulate; labial as long as the head and recurved, clothed with short scales, and slender; the terminal joints shorter than the first, elongate-acute: maxillæ moderate, spiral. Antennæ dissimilar in the sexes, the basal joints in the males being thickened by having an oval mass of scales attached, the stem itself being slender, as is the rest of the antennæ, and pilose within: head small, with smooth scales in front: eyes globose: thorax short: wings convoluted during repose; anterior elongate-trigonate, with the hinder margin rounded, the disc frequently with griseous colours, and having two transverse paler streaks, one straightish before the

middle, the other repanded behind, the space between forming a sort of fascia: posterior wings ample and very much folded: body rather long, slender, with a tuft at the apex in the males, somewhat conic in the females: legs moderate.

The recurved palpi and fasciated anterior wings distinguish this genus from Crambus, and the latter character from Oncocera, in which genus, as in the present, some of the males are remarkable for having an ovate mass of scales at the base of the antennæ: the indistinctness of the maxillary palpi, combined with the more lively tints of their wings, distinguish these insects from Eudorea. The original name of Phycis, being that of a group of fishes, was altered by Mr. Curtis for the present appellation.

- Sp. 1. nebulella. Alis anticis glaucescenti-albidis, punctis strigáque posticá interruptî nigris. (Exp. Alar. 9—10 lin.)
- Ti. nebulella. Hübner.—Ph. nebulella. Steph. Catal. ii. 214. No. 7428.— Epischoria, p. Hübner.
- Auterior wings of a somewhat glaucous-white, with two or three black streaks before the middle, placed transversely, and two others, towards the hinder margin, near the costa; behind these is an obscure dusky streak, and on the extreme edge a row of minute obscure blackish dots: posterior wings whitish shining; cilia white, and of a silken hue.

A rare species, which has occurred at Darenth wood, and in Epping Forest, in June.

- Sp. 2. binævella. Alis anticis angustis albido-cinereis, maculis duabus griseis nigris. (Exp. Alar. 9 lin.)
- Ph. binævella. Germar. Mag. Ent. iii. 156.—Hübner. Ti. pl. 57. f. 383.— Steph. Nomen. 2d edit.—Pimpelia, Hübner.
- Anterior wings narrow, ashy-white, with two pair of black dots, the first before, the second behind, the middle; the first pair being rather elongate, the second minute: behind the last is a faint repanded line; cilia bright ashygrey, with some dusky spots at their origin: posterior wings ashy-grey, with a dusky line at the base of the cilia, which are dirty-white.

I have a single example of this pretty insect, which was taken near Brockenhurst in July.

- Sp. 3. dilutella? Alis anticis angustis cinereis partim fusco pulverulentibus, fasciis duabus rufescentibus albo adnatis, punctoque geminato nigro. (Exp. Alar. 9 lin.)
- Ti. dilutella. Hübner?—Ph. diluta. Steph. Catal. ii. 215. No. 7429.— PIMPELIA, Hübner.

Anterior wings narrow, ashy, with a reddish tinge, hoary on the costa and hinder margin, with a narrow red fascia a little before the middle, becoming whitish towards the inner margin, behind the middle is a more distinct repanded fascia, bordered externally with white; between these fasciæ are two conspicuous black dots, placed transversely, and on the hinder margin is a row of deep black dots: posterior wings fuscous.

Also rare: found at Coombe wood, and in Berkshire, towards the end of June, or beginning of July.

Sp. 4. elutella. Alis anticis angustis pallide cinereis pulverulentis, strigis duabus albidis obsoletissimis. (Exp. Alar. 8-8\frac{3}{4} lin.)

Ti. elutella. Hübner.—Pl. elutella. Steph. Catal. ii. 215. No. 7430.—PIM-PELIA, Hübner.

Anterior wings narrow, pale ashy, with minute very obscure darker atoms; the disc with a very faint palish streak before the middle, rather dusky without, and a second behind the middle, placed obliquely, and a little repanded, also very faint, and dusky within: posterior wings whitish.

Not very abundant: found occasionally in June in hedges near Darenth wood, and also at Coombe.

Sp. 5. rufa. Alis anticis angustis toto pallide rufis, strigis duabus pallidioribus obsoletissimis. (Exp. Alar. 7½-8 lin.)

Ph. rufa. Haworth.-Steph. Catal. ii. 215. No. 7431.

Anterior wings very pale red, with two extremely faint paler transverse streaks, one a little before, the other behind, the middle, and slightly bent outwardly: posterior wings whitish-ash.

Not common: found in gardens within the metropolitan district in July and August, and also occasionally on the borders of woods.

Sp. 6. angustella? Alis anticis angustis albidis, cinereo nebulosis, punctis strigáque undatá nigricantibus. (Exp. Alar. $8-8\frac{1}{2}$ lin.)

Ti. angustella. Hübner?—Ph. angustella. Steph. Catal. ii. 215. No. 7432. —Pimpelia, Hübner.

Anterior wings narrow, whitish, with faint ashy clouds; with two very delicate brown streaks before the middle, and another very flexuous one behind, of a darker colour; near the first pair is a dark spot, and four others approximating, and placed in a square towards the dark one; on the hinder margin is a faint row of black dots: posterior wings white.

Found also in gardens and on the skirts of woods within the metropolitan district in June, not very common: taken also in the New Forest. Sp. 7. semirufa. Alis anticis angustis, cinereis, strigis duabus obsoletissimis saturatioribus, plagáque rufa marginis tenuioris. (Exp. Alar. 8-9 lin.)

Ph. semirufa. Haworth.—Steph. Catal. ii. 215. No. 7433.

Anterior wings narrow, ash-coloured, with minute but faint darker atoms, and two very obscure transverse streaks, between which on the inner margin is a common red patch: posterior wings ashy-white.

Taken in June at Coombe wood and near Dover, but not very abundant; also found in Epping Forest.

Sp. 8. bistriga. Alis anticis angustis rufis, strigis duabus albis, posticis fuscis. (Exp. Λlar. 8½—9 lin.)

Ph. bistriga. Haworth.—Steph. Catal. ii. 215. No. 7434.

Anterior wings narrow, purplish-red, with a nearly straight white streak before the middle, and a second behind, a little curved, and becoming oblique towards the inner margin; the colour between these streaks is of a brighter hue than the rest of the wing; near the hinder margin is a very faint waved palish streak, and on the margin itself a row of minute fuscous dots; cilia dusky-red: posterior wings fuscous.

Not rare within the metropolitan district, frequenting the borders of woods and forests, at Coombe, Darenth, &c. in June.

Sp. 9. tumidana. Alis anticis ferrugineo griseoque nebulosis, strigá baseos transversá fuscescente albo adnatá. (Exp. Alar. 7½—10½ lin.)

To. tumidana. Wien. Verz .- Ph. tumidana. Steph. Catal. ii. 215. No. 7436.

Anterior wings with the base ferruginous; then before the middle a conspicuous griseous-brown streak, edged with white internally, and shaded off exteriorly to the rusty-red ground colour, which extends to the hinder margin; having two blackish dots a little behind the middle, and towards the hinder margin a very flexuous whitish streak, bordered on both sides with rusty-brown: posterior wings deep fuscous.

Not very rare: taken in Epping Forest and near Darenth wood in June.

Sp. 10. fascia. Alis anticis rufo-cinereis, fasciá latissimá subundulatá, rufofuscescente, areá pallidá in quá punctis duobus nigris. (Exp. Alar. 9 lin.)

Ph. fascia. Haworth.-Steph. Catal. ii. 215. No. 7438.

Anterior wings of a reddish-ash, with a brighter red common blotch at the base; in the middle a very broad, somewhat waved, brownish-red, or dull-purplish fascia, bordered on each side with fuscous, and having a palish space towards the costa, in which are two contiguous black dots, placed transversely: posterior wings fuscous.

Rare: found in June in Epping Forest, and in other places within the metropolitan district.

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Sp. 11. advenella. Alis anticis badio casioque nebulosis, capite rufo. (Exp. Alar. 8 lin.)

Ph. advenella. Zinc. Sommers.-Steph. Catal. ii. 215. No. 7430.

Anterior wings red-brown at the base, with a whitish streak before the middle, and another flexuous one behind, the space between chestnut-brown, clouded with dove colour, thence to the apex red-brown; cilia reddish: posterior wings grey-brown, with whitish cilia: head and palpi bright-red.

Rare: found at the end of June at Darenth wood and in the New Forest.

Sp. 12. marmorea. Alis anticis cinereis, fasciá nigrá inter strigas duas rufescentes albo adnatas. (Exp. Alar. 9-9½ lin.)

Ph. marmorea. Haworth.-Steph. Catal. ii. 215. No. 7440.

Anterior wings ashy, with a very straight red streak in the middle, white posteriorly, scarcely touching the costa, and produced externally into a black waved fascia, becoming furcate towards the costa; this fascia also terminates in a waved white streak, and beyond this, near the hinder margin, is another slender waved red streak: on the disc is an obscure dusky crescent; cilia shining lead-colour: posterior wings brownish, with darker cilia.

Taken, but rarely, at Coombe and Darenth woods towards the end of June and beginning of July.

Sp. 13. Porphyrea. Alis anticis badio cœsioque variis, maculá triangulari saturate costali, strigá basali valdè obliquá, lineolá apicis albis. (Exp. Alar-8½ lin.)

Ph. Porphyrea. Curtis?-Steph. Catal. ii. 215. No. 7441.

Anterior wings varied with bay and dove colour, with a dark triangular spot towards the middle of the costa, a very oblique (slightly curved) white streak near the base, and a short white line at the apex, whence a palish waved line proceeds to the hinder angle; on the disc are two dusky points; cilia reddish: posterior wings fuscous, with palish cilia.

Found in Epping Forest about the middle of June, and also in the New Forest.

Sp. 14. consociella. Alis anticis purpureo cinereoque nebulosis, strigå transverså baseos arcuatá nigrå. (Exp. Alar. 8 lin.)

Ti. consociella. Hübner.—Ph. consociella. Steph. Catal. ii. 215. No. 7437.
—Nephopterxx, Hübner.

Anterior wings clothed with purple-brown and deep ash-colour, with a transverse curved black streak towards the base, edged interiorly with whitish,

and near the hinder margin is an obscure dusky streak bordered with a paler one externally; on the disc between the streaks are two blackish dots: the hinder margin and cilia are greyish, with some obscure dusky dots at the base of the latter: posterior wings grey, with pale shining cilia.

Searce: found, at the end of June, at Coombe wood.

Sp. 15. Rhenella. Alis anticis glauco-cinereis fasciá transversá baseos fuscâ, strigáque posticá undulatá albidá. (Exp. Alar. 9—10 lin.)

Ti. Rhenella. Schiffermuller.—Ph. Rhenella. Steph. Catal. ii. 215. No. 7442.— NEPHOTTERYX, Hübner.

Anterior wings of a glaucous or dove-coloured ash, with a transverse fuscous fascia before the middle, widest towards the costa, and including a short white streak within it on the inner margin; the hinder margin is of a reddish-brown, with an obscure waved whitish streak; on the disc (as in many of the species) are two brown dots, placed transversely: posterior wings grey-brown, with a darker margin and pale glossy cilia.

Not uncommon at Darenth wood at the end of June; found also at Ripley and other places within the metropolitan district.

Sp. 16. pinguis. Alis anticis grisco-pallidis, fasciis nigris, posticis albidis. (Exp. Alar. 10½—11 lin.)

Ph. pinguis. Haworth.—Curtis, v. v. pl. 233.—Steph. Catal. ii. 216. No. 7443.

Anterior wings pale griseous, with a broad black fascia nearly at the base, and a second half the width contiguous; towards the apex is a very flexuous black streak, and sometimes a faint one on the hinder margin: posterior wings shining whitish, with the hinder margin slightly darker; cilia white and glossy.

Very rare apparently: it has occurred near Chelsea in June, and my friend T. Marshall, Esq. has found it in the Green Park.

Sp. 17. hostilis. Alis anticis fuscescentibus fasciis saturatioribus, strigisque duabus pallidis, basi subferrugineá, immaculatá. (Exp. Alar. 12 lin.)

Ph. hostilis. Steph. Nomen. 2d edit.

Anterior wings brownish, with the base somewhat ferruginous and immaculate; this space is followed by a broadish waved fuscous or black fascia, in which is a pale streak; towards the hinder margin is a second dark fascia, in which is a distinct, waved pale streak, slightly angulated towards the inner margin; the space between them is slightly clouded, and bears a brown lunule towards the costa: on the hinder margin is an interrupted fuscous line; cilia brownish: posterior wings fuscous; cilia paler, shining, with a dark line at the base.

I have a specimen of this very distinct species, which a little resembles the foregoing, which I took at Darenth wood in June many years since, and another found at Ripley in 1827.

Sp. 18. formosa. Alis anticis cinereo-rufis, strigis duabus subgeminatis, literáque I interjectá, nigris. (Exp. Alar. 10 lin.)

Ph. formosa. Haworth.—Steph. Catal. ii. 216. No. 7444.

Anterior wings ashy-red, the base of a purplish tinge, and immaculate; towards the middle is a deep black slightly waved streak, widened into a blotch on the costa, and narrowed on the inner margin; this is divided, as it were, into two, by a pale waved line, which becomes of a bright snowy hue on the inner margin: near the hinder margin is a second, but narrower, waved black streak, also divided by a pale one into two portions; between these fasciæ is a short black streak, resembling a Roman J, placed a little obliquely, and on the hinder margin are a few black dots; cilia and posterior wings fuscous.

Slightly variable in tint, some specimens being of an extremely beautiful hue.

Taken in the lane opposite the entrance to Darenth wood at the end of June and beginning of July, on the whitethorn.

Sp. 19. obtusa. Alis anticis nigricantibus, strigis duabus sesquitertiis albidis, posticis albido-cinereis. (Exp. Alar. $9\frac{1}{2}$ lin.)

Ti. obtusella. Hübner?—Ph. obtusa. Steph. Catal. ii. 216. No. 7445.— PIMPELIA, Hübner?

Anterior wings broadish, dusky, with darker atoms, sometimes tinged with a pale reddish hue, with a flexuous whitish streak near the base, and another obliquely-placed and waved one near the hinder margin; between these on the costa is an abbreviated one, terminating on the middle of the disc: on the hinder margin is a row of fuscous dots: posterior wings whitish-ash.

Very rare: I have an example which was taken at Darenth wood in June.

Sp. 20. obscura. Alis omnibus fuscis, anticis atomis saturatioribus strigáque posticá obsoletissimá albidá. (Exp. Alar. 9 lin.)

Ph. obscura. Steph. Nomen. 2d edit.

Wings all dark fuscous, especially the posterior; the anterior with minute darker atoms, and some very obscure whitish ones, with an almost obsolete whitish waved line a little behind the middle, and on the extreme edge some dusky dots; on the disc behind the middle is an obscure ashy dot, encircled with black: cilia all fuscous.

Also very rare: my specimen was taken within the metropolitan district in June.

- Sp. 21. ornatella. Alis anticis fuscescentibus albo nigroque nebulosis, strigât postic i alb î, alteráque punctorum nigrorum alborumque marginali. (Exp. Alar. 9—10½ lin.)
- Ti. ornatella. Wien. Verz.—Ph. ornatella. Steph. Catal. ii. 216. No. 7446.— Pimpelia, Hübner.
- Anterior wings brownish, clouded with white, with a few longish black spots and minute dots, the former placed together behind the middle, beyond which is a waved white streak, edged interiorly with brown, and on the extreme margin is a row of black dots on a white ground: posterior wings and cilia fuscous.
- Variable: in some examples there is a large and conspicuous, but irregular, brown blotch towards the costa before the middle, and sometimes the inner margin is reddish; again in some specimens the white streak towards the hinder margin is nearly straight, and has one or two black dots on its outer edge, and on the inner margin are also some black dots.

This is likewise a rare species: it has occurred at Coombe and Darenth woods in June, and in the New Forest.

- Sp. 22. Abietella. Alis anticis nigro canoque variis, strigis duabus transversis punctoque medio albidis, posticis fuscescente-albidis. (Exp. Alar. 10—12 lin.)
- Ti. Abietella. Wien. Verz.—Ph. Abietella. Steph. Catal. ii. 216. No. 7447.
 —Nephopteryx, Hübner.
- Anterior wings varied with black and hoary, the former colour forming obscure and irregular transverse streaks, with a distinct whitish streak before the middle, and a second flexuous one behind, edged with black anteriorly, between which is an irregular dot or crescent of the same tint, and on the extreme margin is an interrupted black line, sometimes divided into black dots; cilia ashy: posterior wings brownish-white, with the margins darker; cilia whitish.

Also rare and very local: first taken about twenty years since by Mr. Stone at Colney Hatch in June; since in the New Forest; and I have a specimen, given to me by Capt. Blomer, which was found by him in Devonshire.

- Sp. 23. Roborella. Alis anticis rufo cincreoque variis, strigis duabus fuscis, punctis aliquot nigris liturâque medià dentatà albidà interjectis. (Exp. Alar. 11—12½ lin.)
- Ti. Roborella. Wien. Verz.—Ph. Roborella. Steph. Catal. ii. 216. No. 7448.
 —Nephopteryx, Hübner.
- Anterior wings varied with red and ash-colour, with two dark flexuous streaks, one before the other, behind the middle, and geminated; and between them three or four minute approximating black dots, on a dentate whitish patch:

on the extreme margin is a row of minute dusky dots: posterior wings and cilia fuscous. Antennæ with the base much thickened in the males.

A common species within the metropolitan district towards the end of June: found also in the New Forest and near Dover.

Sp. 24. cristella. Alis anticis rufo-purpureis griseo submaculatis, strigis duabus subfuscis, albido adnatis. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc.)

Ti. cristella. Hübner?—Ph. cristella. Steph. Catal. ii. 216. No. 7449.— Nephopteryx, Hübner.

Anterior wings purplish-red, slightly spotted or clouded with griseous, with two brownish waved streaks edged with whitish, the first towards the base, the second near the hinder margin: posterior wings and cilia brownish.

Slightly variable in colour, but always of a brighter hue than the preceding, with a purplish tint.

Likewise a common species within the metropolitan district, towards the end of June, frequenting hedges about Coombe and Darenth woods, &c.: found also in the New Forest and in Devonshire.

Sp. 25. legatella. Alis anticis griseo-fuscove-cinereis, strigis duabus obsolctis saturatioribus posticis fuscescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 12-13 lin.)

Ti. legatella. Hübner?—Ph. legatella. Steph. Catal. ii. 216. No. 7450.—Zophodia, Hübner?

Anterior wings of a griseous or brownish-ash, with darker and lighter shades, with a nearly straight obscure darker streak in the middle, and a second flexuous one between it and the hinder margin, which last has a row of dusky dots; between the streaks is a palish mark, in which are one or two black dots.

Less abundant than the two preceding species, but like them distributed throughout the metropolitan district, about the end of June.

Sp. 26. fusca. Alis anticis piceo-fuscis, strigis duabus punctoque fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 10½ lin.)

Ph. fusca. Haworth.—Steph, Catal. ii. 212. No. 7451.

Anterior wings pitchy-brown, with two streaks, one before, the other behind the middle brown; between which is a brown dot, towards the hinder margin: posterior wings fuscous.

Apparently very rare: I have taken it at Darenth wood, in June. "Newcastle."—G. Wailes, Esq.

Sp. 27. tristrigella. Alis anticis fuscis strigis tribus flexuosis albidis. (Exp. Alar. 11 lin.)

Ph. tristrigella. Steph. Nomen. 2d edit.

Anterior wings fuscous and very shining, with three whitish flexuous streaks, the first towards the base, the second near the middle, placed very obliquely; the third midway between it and the hinder margin; between the two first streaks is a blackish cloud; in the centre of the space, and between the other two, is another blackish cloud, placed towards the costa: on the hinder margin is a row of minute wedge-shaped dusky dots: posterior wings deep fuscous; cilia paler and very glossy.

Very rare apparently: I have a single example taken by myself at Darenth in June.

Sp. 28. palumbella. Alis anticis angustis cinereis strigis duabus flexuosi nigris, extùs roseo laté adnatis, posticis albidis. (Exp. Alar. 1 nnc.—1 unc. 1 lin.)

Ti. palumbella. Wien. Verz.—Ph. palumbella. Steph. Catal. ii. 216. No. 7452. Pimpelia, Hübner.

Anterior wings rather narrow, ashy, and prettily varied with dove-colour in front, with a distinct flexuous black streak before the middle, broadly edged with rose-colour within, which is frequently edged again towards the base with black; beyond the middle is a second black streak, very much bent, and broadly edged with rose-colour without, and between them is a black crescent, edged faintly with white without; on the hinder margin is an interrupted black line: posterior wings whitish, with the margin darkened. Slightly variable in colour, and a little so in markings.

Common in the New Forest, near Lyndhurst, in June, but less frequent in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, where it occurs at Coombe and Darenth woods.

GENUS CCCLXIII.—HOMŒOSOMA, Curtis.

Pulpi four; labial porrected nearly horizontally, slender and tapering, the terminal joint short and acute: maxillæ short. Antennæ in both sexes simple and setaceous, faintly pubescent within in the males: head small, with erect scales in front: eyes moderate: thorax stoutish: wings convoluted during repose; anterior narrow, sublanceolate, somewhat obtuse at the hinder margin, pale, with darker transverse streaks; posterior ample, much folded: cilia short: body rather long, with a small tuft at the apex in the males, acute in the females.

I have followed Mr. Curtis in promoting this species to a genus, although in habit it closely resembles the true Phycitæ; but, as the palpi are somewhat shorter and straighter, and the form and colouring of the anterior wings slightly different; it will not absolutely

associate with them: nevertheless, I suspect if upon so slight a difference this insect is detached, many other genera must be formed amongst the smaller Lepidoptera.

Sp. 1. gemina. Alis anticis ochraceis strigis duabus subobliquis lunuláque interjectá fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 7½-9 lin.)

Ph. gemina. Haworth.-Steph. Catal. ii. 215. No. 7435.

Anterior wings pale ochreous, with two rather faint, slightly oblique, fasciæform fuscous streaks, with a faint crescent of the same adjoining to the posterior one within; the extreme hinder margin a little dusky; cilia ochreous: posterior wings pale fuscous; cilia ashy.

Slightly variable in tint, old examples having a reddish hue.

Apparently a local insect: I believe it has only occurred in Epping Forest in June.

GENUS CCCLXIV .- NOMOPHILA, Hübner.

Palpi four; maxillary minute; labial porrected forwards and ascending, densely clothed with scales, which form a triangular acute mass, and totally conceal the form of the palpi: maxillæ long. Antennæ rather long, slender, pubescent within in the males, simple in the females: head small: eyes large, globose: thorax subovate, stoutish, not crested: wings slightly deflexed, and convoluted during repose; anterior elongate, narrow, the hinder margin rounded; disc obscure, with darker clouds; posterior ample; cilia all short: body long, slender and acute, with a small tuft at the apex, the sides with small tufts: legs rather long and slender.

It is not without reluctance that I have removed this genus to its present position, which appears to be more natural than with the Pyralidæ, but as I am unacquainted with its metamorphoses, it may probably be found hereafter that I am not correct in my views: in the length of its legs and in the transparency of its wings, the posterior especially, it agrees with the insects above referred to, but in its general habit it assimilates too closely to the present insects to allow of its remote separation therefrom: its affinity to the two families, however, doubtless results from its position in the system, forming part of the bond of union between the Pyralidæ and the Tineidæ, as elsewhere referred to, and shown in the table at page x. of my Systematic Catalogue.

Sp. 1. hybridalis. Alis anticis griseo-fuscis, maculis duabus medio, trapeziformibus, nigris, una post alterum. (Exp. Alar. 10—14 lin.)

Py. hybridalis. Hubner .- N. G. hybridalis. Steph. Catal. ii. 161. No. 6803.

Anterior wings of an ashy- or reddish-brown, faintly dotted or clouded with dusky; with two large, somewhat trapeziform black spots on the disc, placed longitudinally, and beyond the second an irregular very indistinct and much curved fuscous streak, and on the extreme edge some irregular wedge shaped fuscous spots; on the costa, towards the apex, are three or four deep fuscous spots; cilia ashy: posterior wings fuscous, immaculate; cilia white.

Extremely variable in tint, and in the bulk and intensity of the dark blotches on the anterior wings, the latter being in some cases very large and distinct, in others small and nearly obliterated.

In general somewhat rare, though greatly diffused; but in July and August 1818 it abounded every where, being abundant in the gardens and squares of the metropolis itself; also at Dover, in Norfolk, Devonshire, &c.

GENUS CCCLXV .- ONCOCERA* mihi.

Palpi four; maxillary minute; labial elongate, slender, recurved, clothed with shortish scales above and long ones below, the apical joint long and slender, acute: maxillæ short. Antennæ rather long and slender in the males, with an ovate mass of scales at the base, and pubescent to the apex, in the females simple: head small: eyes rather large: thorax subovate, not crested: wings convoluted during repose; anterior elongate-triangular, subtruncate at the apex; the disc without fasciæ, being of simple, but bright, colours, either remotely spotted or longitudinally streaked; posterior wings ample, much folded; cilia all short: body rather long and slender, with a small tuft at the apex in the males, acute in the females: legs rather long.

Oncocera differs from Phycita, with which genus the species have been associated, not only by the variation in the form of the palpi, but in being of a totally different habit: in the insects of the present genus—the males of which, like those of Phycita, have a mass of scales at the base of the antennæ;—the anterior wings are totally destitute of the two, or more, pale transverse fasciæ which adorn those of the genus just referred to; their colours approximate to, and the texture of the wings resembles, that of Crambus, with which genus they have been also associated.

Sp. 1. Cardui. Alis anticis albissimis punctis numerosis atris, postieis fuscis basi albidis. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc. 2—4 lin.)

^{*} Oykog tumor, kepag cornu.

Pa. Cardui. Haworth.—On. Cardui. Steph. Catal. ii. 217. No. 7453.— Myelois, Hübner?

Anterior wings glossy, snow-white, with a black dot at the base, two others placed transversely before the middle, one beyond on the disc, then two more a little behind the middle near the costa, followed by a repanded series of smaller ones, and on the extreme hinder margin is a second series of very minute ones: posterior wings fuscous, with the base and inner margin white; cilia all of a bright silvery white.

Variable, but from the consequence of age, some examples have the apex of the anterior wings dusky, and the posterior wings whitish, with the costa and hinder margin dusky.

Rather rare: I have frequently taken it on thistles in August near Kentish Town and Hampstead; also at Hertford.

Sp. 2. carnella. Alis anticis sanguineis, margine tenuiore flavâ, posticis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc. 1—2 lin.)

Ph. Ti. carnella. Linné.—On. carnella. Steph. Catal. ii. 217. No. 7454.— Eurhodope, Hübner.

Anterior wings bright blood- or rosy-red, with the inner margin more or less broadly yellow or buff-colour, nearly to the apex; cilia brilliant rosy-red: posterior wings fuscous.

Slightly variable in some specimens; the red of the auterior wings is slightly suffused with fuscous; sometimes only the costa; but all intermediate shades occur.

Rare near London, but abundant in the vicinity of Dover: it occurs at Darenth wood and Hertford in July.

Sp. 3. sanguinella. Alis anticis sanguineis costá albã aut pallidá, plagá latá flavá marginis tenuioris. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc. 1—3 lin.)

Ti. sanguinella. Hübner.—Ph. Ti. carnella. Donovan, v. v. pl. 153. f. 5.—On. sanguinella. Steph. Catal. ii. 217. No. 7455.

Anterior wings bright rosy- or blood-red, with the costa white or pale, and the inner margin with a broad, but indefinite yellow splash, not extending to the hinder angle: posterior wings fuscous, with the margin darker.

Also slightly variable, the anterior wings having frequently a brownish tint on the red, and the costa being much less broadly white in some examples than in others.

Probably a variety, but certainly not the other sex, of the preceding species, as I have both sexes of each kind.

Rather local, but abundant where found, especially about Dover, in the South Foreland and Castle Meadows, in July and August.

GENUS CCCLXVI.—ARANES mihi.

Palpi four; maxillary minute; labial considerably longer than the head, porrected horizontally, slender, clothed throughout with short scales and with longer ones at the base beneath, the apex acute, the terminal joint being clongate: maxillæ moderate. Antennæ slender, simple in both sexes, slightly pubescent within in the males: head small, pilose: eyes large: thorax moderate, not crested: wings slightly convoluted during repose; anterior elongate, sublanceolate, rounded on the hinder margin, the disc sombre, either with obscure transverse markings, or longitudinally streaked; posterior ample; cilia short: body rather long and slender, with a tuft at the apex in the male, stouter and acute in the females: legs moderate.

In this genus the maxillary palpi are less apparent than in Crambus, the labial ones are very long and somewhat parallel, stoutest at the base, rather slender and attenuated at the apex, and the terminal joint is scarcely deflexed; the anterior wings are rounded on the hinder margin, and their disc is either faintly marked with obscure transverse streaks, or is longitudinally divided as it were in tint, the costa being paler than the disc: in one instance the hinder margin bears a row of united occllated spots.

Sp. 1. miniosella. Alis anticis miniosis, margine interiore ochraceá, costá pallidá. (Exp. Alar. 9—10 lin.)

Phy. miniosella. Zinc. Sommers.—On. miniosella. Steph. Catal. ii. 217. No. 7456.

Anterior wings of a fine rosy red, shading off to ochraceous to the inner margin; costa broadly pale, sometimes whitish; cilia ochrcous: posterior wings ashy-grey, with a reddish tinge; cilia white. Slightly variable in tint.

This appears to be a maritime insect; it occurred in great plenty in 1828 on the coasts of Cumberland and Lancashire in June; and I believe it has subsequently been taken on those of Dorsetshire.

Sp. 2. Lotella. Alis anticis ochraceis, testaceo-pulverulentis; posticis cincreis. (Exp. Alar. 10 lin.)

Ti. Lotella. Hübner?—On. Lotella? Steph. Catal. ii. 217. No. 7457.— Anerastia, Hübner?

Anterior wings ochreous or pale buff, minutely dusted with testaceous; cilia immaculate: posterior wings ashy-grey, with white cilia.

Also a maritime species, but less frequent than the foregoing: taken on the Lancashire coast in June.

Sp. 3. ocellea. Alis anticis fuscescentibus strigá geminatá obsoletá mediá flavicante, aliáque abbreviatá moniliformi ad angulum ani. (Exp. Alar. 11½ lin.)

Pa. ocellea. Haworth.-On. ocellea. Steph. Catal. ii. 217. No. 7458.

Anterior wings brownish, with two very indistinct, slightly waved, yellowish streaks in the middle, and two or three very short ones at the apex of the costa, vanishing on the disc; from the middle of the hinder margin to the hinder angle is another streak, composed of about six united ocelli, having deep black pupils, with a snowy-white iris anteriorly, and golden posteriorly; cilia cinereous: posterior wings fuscous, with darker margins, and white (not black, as Haworth accidentally writes) cilia.

The only example of this remarkable and very distinct insect which I have seen is the one described by Haworth, and now in my collection; it was taken in the vicinity of the metropolis several years since by Mr. Knight.

Sp. 4. ahenella. Alis anticis obscure fuscis, strigis duabus medio fusco purpurascentibus obsoletissimis evanascentibus. (Exp. Alar. 9-14 lin.)

Ti. ahenella. Wien. Verz.—On. ahenella. Steph. Catal. ii. 217. No. 7459.— Hypochalcia, Hübner.

Anterior wings dull fuscous, with two very indistinct purplish-brown transverse streaks, one very straight, a little before the middle, the other between the first and the hinder margin, and a little flexuous towards the costa: posterior wings rather paler; cilia whitish.

Extremely variable in size, and slightly so in tint and markings, the transverse fasciæ being more distinct in some examples than others.

Not very uncommon at Darenth wood in June, apparently frequenting chalky districts: it has occurred at Hertford, and in other parts, but less frequently than at Darenth.

GENUS CCCLXVII.—PRIONAPTERYN* mihi.

Palpi four; maxillary very distinct, resembling a pointed brush; labial rather long, stout, porrected in front in form of a beak, densely clothed to the apex with long scales, which conceal their form, and project beyond the terminal joint, which is obtuse: maxillæ shortish. Antennæ short, stout, in the males slightly pectinated within: head moderate, with a tuft of erect scales in front: eyes large, globose: thorax stoutish: wings convoluted? during repose; anterior elongate-triangular; the costa with three or four deep serratures towards the apex, the hinder margin deeply emarginate, so as to

[·] πρια serra, πτεροι ala.

appear subfalcate; posterior wings ample, with the hinder margin sinuated: cilia all very short: body rather long, slender, with a small tuft at the apex in the males: legs moderate.

This genus and Acria are the only two genera in the respective families of the old Tineidæ, which have the costa of the anterior wings in any way excised; in Acria there is an ovate notch, and in the present genus, towards the apex, are three or four deep oblique serratures, by which character alone it may be known from all the indigenous (and I believe other European) genera; in addition to which the slightly pectinated antennæ, densely squamous palpi, emarginate hinder margin of the anterior wings, their short cilia, &c. may be alluded to.

Sp. 1. nebulifera. Alis anticis albis costá latè cinereo-fuscá, basi interiore, nebuláque irregulari medio communi nigro-fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 9½ lin.)

Pr. nebulifera. Steph. Nomen. 2d edit.

Anterior wings clear white, with the costa, except a triangular patch at the apex, ashy-brown; at the base within is a somewhat ovate blackish-brown spot, and in the middle of the inner margin is a larger and darker patch, of an irregular form, and divided by a transverse zigzag white streak; on the costa near the apex is an abbreviated and acutely-angulated white line, vanishing on a bright white patch in the middle of the hinder margin, but again very faintly visible on the inner margin near the hinder angle, which is slightly tinted with fuscous; adjoining the white patch on the hinder margin is a minute deep black dot, and the margin itself is narrowly edged with fuscous: posterior wings whitish.

Of this singularly remarkable insect I have seen only my own specimen, which I obtained from the collection of Mr. Haworth, who appears to have procured it from that of Mr. Francillon: I know not its locality.

GENUS CCCLXVIII.—CRAMBUS, Fabricius.

Palpi four; maxillary distinct, clothed with scales, and forming a pencil; labial very long and slender, porrected like a beak, the apex slightly depending, clothed with short scales, the terminal joint visible, more slender than the preceding, and attenuated: maxillæ long. Antennæ similar in the sexes, setaceous, faintly pubescent beneath in the males: head small, with a slight crest of scales in front: eyes small: thorax ovate, not crested: wings convoluted during repose; anterior narrow, obliquely truncate at the apex, and sometimes faintly emarginate; disc occasionally with metallic streaks; posterior ample, slightly waved on the hinder margin; cilia all

short, anterior frequently metallic: body rather short, slender, obtuse, with a slight tuft at the apex in the males: legs rather long.

The insects of this genus differ from the foregoing by the greater length of the labial palpi, which are porrected forward in the form of a beak, are very slender, and have the terminal joint a little bent downwards; the maxillary palpi are more conspicuous, and resemble a small pointed brush or pencil; the anterior wings are narrow, with the hinder margin either obliquely truncate or faintly emarginate; the disc is very frequently adorned with radiating metallic, pearly or pale markings, on a yellowish ground, or with large patches of a silvery lustre, and occasionally the anterior wing is entirely of that hue: during repose, these insects fold their wings remarkably close round their bodies—thence called "close-wings" of old—and some of them abound in grassy places, settling upon the stalks of the grasses, with their heads downwards, in such profusion that at every step scores are disturbed.

- Sp. 1. Lythargyrellus. Alis anticis lithargyreo nitidulis, lurido substriatis, posticis sublurido pallescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 9—12 lin.)
- Ti. Lythargyrellus. Hübner.—Cr. Lythargyrellus. Steph. Catal. ii. 217. No. 7460.—Selagia, Hübner.
- Anterior wings of a glossy shining white, with lurid longitudinal streaks, the extreme hinder margin with a very minute row of blackish dots: posterior wings of a pale lurid hue; cilia shining ashy-white.
- Extremely variable in tint, some examples being almost entirely of a lurid hue; others nearly all silvery, with faint livid streaks.

This species appears to abound in the New Forest, and also occurs at Dover, near London, and in Devonshire: I have taken it in the garden at the Hermitage.

- Sp. 2. argyreus. Alis anticis margaritaceis immaculatis sericeis, strigis longitudinalibus sulphureo-argenteis, venis posticè fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 11—13 lin.)
- Cr. argyreus. Fabricius. Steph. Catal. ii. 218. No. 7461. Selagia, Hübner.

Anterior wings of an immaculate pearly hue, with a silken gloss, and streaked longitudinally with tarnished silver, with the nervures brownish behind: posterior wings of a livid white, with pale cilia.

Rather variable in tint and size.

Not uncommon in chalky situations within the metropolitan district, especially near Darenth wood and the Sheep Leas near Ripley; also near Dover and Hertford, in July and August.

Sp. 3. Arbustorum. Alis anticis immaculatis sericeis argenteo-sulphureis, posticis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 11-13 lin.)

Cr. Arbustorum. Fabricius.-Steph. Catal. ii. 218. No. 7462.

Anterior wings entirely of a shining immaculate silken silvery hue, with a sulphureous tinge: posterior fuscous, with white cilia.

Rather variable in tint, and also in size.

Not uncommon in the neighbourhood of the metropolis in July and August; I have frequently taken it at the Hermitage: it also occurs in the New Forest and near Dover.

Sp. 4. argentellus. Alis anticis immaculatis, argenteis, sericeis, posticis pallidè fuscescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 10—13 lin.)

Ph. Ti. argentella. Linné.—Cr. argentellus. Steph. Catal. ii. 218. No. 7463.
—Selagia, Hübner.

Anterior wings of an immaculate glossy silken silvery hue, with lighter cilia: posterior pale brownish, with white cilia.

Slightly variable in colour and in size.

Found in grassy places, especially where chalk abounds, throughout the metropolitan district: extremely abundant about Dover in July and August. "Caernarvon."—C. C. Babington, Esq.

Sp. 5. dealbellus. Alis anticis immaculatis, argenteis, sericeo-nitidis, posticis sericeo-albis. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc. 1 lin.)

Ti. dealbella. Thunberg ?- Cr. dealbellus. Steph. Catal. ii. 218. No. 7464.

Anterior wings of an immaculate glossy silvery white, with a satiny lustre: posterior wings of a silken-white, with brighter cilia.

It is possible that this and the three preceding insects may be varieties of one inconstant species, but they appear very different.

Taken occasionally in chalky districts near London, and in Devonshire, in June and July.

†Sp. 6. tentaculellus. Alis anticis subemarginatis, spadiccis, lineis longitudinalibus costáque a basi pone medium, argenteis, posticis albis. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc. 4 lin.)

Ti. tentaculella. Hübner.—Cr. tentaculellus. Steph. Catal. ii. 218. No. 7466.
Ancylolomia, Hübner.

Anterior wings bay-coloured, with the costa to beyond the middle silvery; on the disc are, first a slender silvery line parallel with, and near to, the costa, which sends off two or three small twigs towards the apex, next a broader streak nearly in the middle, and a third near the inner margin, with a small twig at the base: near the hinder margin is a whitish streak, and a

golden one adjoining the cilia, which are whitish, with fuscous tops: posterior wings whitish; as are also the palpi, head, thorax, and cilia.

I have seen one specimen only of this remarkable insect, which was taken upwards of twenty years since by Mr. King at Coombe wood. It is now in Mr. Bentley's collection. Haworth mentions that a specimen was in Dr. Leach's cabinet, now in the British Museum; but I believe that specimen was destroyed by Dr. Leach previously to depositing his fine collection in that national repository.

- Sp. 7. hamellus. Alis anticis subemarginatis, fusco-griseis plagá mediá subargenteá internè denticulo minutá, lineáque posticá geniculat î subbrunneû. (Exp. Alar. 11—12 lin.)
- Ti. hamella. Thunberg.—Cr. hamellus. Steph. Catal. ii. 218. No. 7465.— ARGVROTEUCHIA, Hübner.

Anterior wings of a griseous-brown, with a large pale silvery patch from the base to near the apex, like a small tooth, or twig, in the middle of the inner edge; near the hinder margin is an angulated brownish transverse line, edged externally with whitish; at the apex is a pale triangular spot, and on the extreme hinder margin, near the hinder angle, is a row of about four or five deep black dots; cilia grey-brown, with a dark line at the base: posterior wings brownish-white, with glossy white cilia.

Rare: I have taken it in June at Darenth wood, and also at the Sheep Leas near Horsley, in Surrey: it also occurs in the New Forest, and in the vicinity of Epping.

- Sp. 8. pascuellus. Alis anticis subemarginatis, pallide fulvo-aureis, plagă lon-gitudinali, maculis dualus strigăque postică transversă argenteis, posticis albidis. (Exp. Alar. 9-10½ lin.)
- Ph. Ti. pascuella. Linné.—Cr. pascuellus. Steph. Catal. ii. 218. No. 7467.—Argyroteuchia, Hübner.
- Anterior wings pale tawny-gold and slightly glossy, with a broad entire longitudinal silvery streak, arising at the base, and terminating acutely towards the apex; between its termination and the hinder margin is an oblong ovate spot, and on the costa a triangular one, both silvery; and beyond them is an angulated silvery line, edged on each side with tawny-gold; at the apex of the hinder margin is a blackish line, divided into spots towards the hinder angle; cilia glossy yellowish-silver: posterior wings whitish, with snowy cilia.

Extremely abundant in meadows about June in the vicinity of the metropolis: found also in other parts of the country. "Prestwick Car."—G. Wailes, Esq.

- Sp. 9. Dumetellus. Alis anticis subemarginatis sordide fulvis, cestà baseos, fusciá longitudinali mediá internè denticulo munitá, maculisque tribus argenteis, posticè strigá angulatá ferreá. (Exp. Alar. 9—10 lin.)
- Ti. Dumetella. Hübner.—Cr. Dumetellus. Steph. Catal. ii. 215. No. 7468.
 —Argyroteuchia, Hübner.
- Anterior wings dull tawny, with a narrow silver line at the base of the costa, a broader longitudinal one in the middle extending nearly to the hinder margin, and furnished with a tooth on its inner edge; opposite the extremity of this line on the costa is a small silvery spot, and a larger one on the disc; beyond them is an angulated submarginal and geminated rusty streak, the middle being paler, and on the anterior apex is a third silvery white spot, with a black line, which is divided towards the hinder angle into four or five minute dots; cilia silvery: posterior wings cinereous, with white cilia.

Apparently very rare: the only examples I have seen (and those few in number) have been taken in the New Forest, at the end of June.

- Sp. 10. ericellus. Alis anticis subemarginatis fusco-fulvis, striis longitudinalibus lineû angulată transversă postice ciliisque brunneis, fasciă longitudinali angustă obtusă maculâque adjectis albis. (Exp. Alar. 9 lin.)
- Ti. ericella. Hübner.—Cr. ericellus. Steph. Catal. ii. 218. No. 7469.—Argy-Roteuchia, Hübner.
- Anterior wings tawny-brown, with longitudinal shining rusty-brown streaks, and a transverse angulated line of the same towards the posterior margin: at the base arises a longitudinal obtuse narrow silvery white fascia, with a small spot of the same colour between its tip and the hinder angle; cilia shining rusty-brown: posterior wings grey-brown, with white cilia.

My specimen of this insect was taken in June in Cumberland: I believe this species has also occurred in the south of Scotland.

- Sp. 11. pratellus. Alis anticis subemarginatis fusco-fulvis aut albidis, costá buseos, fasciáque longitudinali internè denticulo munitá maculisque albis, postice lineá transversá angulatá ferreá; posticis cinereis. (Exp. Alar. 9—10 lin.)
- Ph. Ti. pratella. Linné.—Cr. pratellus. Steph. Catal. ii. 218. No. 7470.— ARGYROTEUCHIA, Hübner.
- Anterior wings tawny-brown or whitish, with a narrow white streak at the base of the costa within, and a broader longitudinal one on the disc, having a faint tooth on its inner edge, adjoining to which is a brown dot, and some radiating dark streaks; towards the hinder margin is an angulated rusty-brown geminated line, and at the apex of the longitudinal white streak is an elongate whitish spot, with another on the costa towards the tip, and a third at the apex on the hinder margin; the margin itself has a blackish line at

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the apex, and a few blackish dots towards the hinder angle; cilia silvery: posterior wings ash-coloured, with pale cilia.

Slightly variable in tint, and a little so in markings.

Very abundant in meadows, fields, and in open places in woods; also on lawns in gardens throughout the metropolitan district, during the summer; frequent also in other parts of the country.

Sp. 12. angustellus. Alis anticis subemarginatis angustis pallidis vittá latá costali, aliáque abbreviatá longitudinali, maculisque tribus argenteo-albidis, strigá angulatá transversá posticá albá brunneo-marginatá, posticis cinereis. (Exp. Alar. 9—10 lin.)

Cr. argentellus. Steph. Catal. ii. 218. No. 7471.

Anterior wings narrow, pale ashy-brown, with a broad white streak at the base of the costa, and another abbreviated one on the disc, at the extremity of which, towards the hinder angle, is an oblong white spot; towards the apex of the discoidal streak is a small pale tooth; and near the hinder margin is a whitish angulated line, bordered on each side with brown; on the costa, towards the apex, and on the anterior angle of the hinder margin, is a triangular whitish spot; on the hinder margin is a pale brown line, and about four dots of the same towards the hinder angle; cilia glossy silver: posterior wings pale ashy-brown, with whitish cilia.

Also common in the vicinity of the metropolis, frequenting gardens, meadows, the skirts of woods, &c. during the summer.

- Sp. 13. hortuellus. Alis anticis retusis luteo-fulvis fusco striatis, lineâ transversá submarginali angulatá subargenteá ciliisque splendide aureis. (Exp. Alar. 10—11½ lin.)
- Ti. hortuella. Hübner.—Cr. hortuellus. Steph. Catal. ii. 218. No. 7472.—Chrysoteuchia, Hübner.
- Anterior wings retuse luteous-brown, striated with fuscous, with a transverse angulated somewhat silvery shining streak near the hinder margin; cilia splendid brassy-gold: posterior wings ashy-brown, with pale silken cilia.
- Rather variable in colour, some specimens being more and others less streaked longitudinally with fuscous; and in some the wings are of a pale hue, with the costa darkest; others are totally destitute of markings.

Extremely abundant throughout the metropolitan district, during the summer, occurring most copiously about July. "Newcastle."—
G. Wailes, Esq.

- Sp. 14. cespitellus. Alis anticis retusis pallidis, costâ fuscoscente, strigis duabus transversis, primû minutâ, brunneis. (Exp. Alar. 10—11 lin.)
- Ti. cespitellus. Hübner.—Cr. cespitellus. Steph. Catal. ii. 219. No. 7473.— Chrysoteuchia, Hübner.

Anterior wings pale, with the costa brownish, the hinder margins ochreous; the disc has a very oblique, transverse, waved brown streak; nearly in the middle, and towards the hinder margin, is a more distinct one of a darker hue, bounded outwardly with silver; cilia bright golden-brass: posterior wings pale brownish-white, with pale golden cilia.

Probably a mere variety of the foregoing, but more local.

Also numerous throughout the metropolitan district in the summer, but apparently more abundant in the New Forest.

Sp. 15. montanellus. Alis anticis retusis fuscis albido radiatim striatis, posticis fuscis, ciliis albis. (Exp. Alar. 8 lin.)

Cr. montanellus. Steph. Catal. ii. 219. No. 7474.

Anterior wings fuscous, with longitudinal whitish streaks, branching off in the direction of the nervures to the hinder margin and to the apex of the costa; these paler streaks are intersected near their extremity by a pale angulated silvery transverse line; on the hinder margin are two minute black dots; and the cilia are bright golden-brown: posterior wings fuscous, with whitish silken cilia.

Found on the mountains of the north of England in July.

Sp. 16. marginellus. Alis anticis retusis stramineo-fuscis immaculatis, margine postice saturatiore, ciliis splendidè aureis. (Exp. Alar. 6½ lin.)

Cr. marginellus. Steph. Catal. ii. 219. No. 7475.

Anterior wings of a shining immaculate straw-coloured-brown or pale ochreous, with the hinder margin rather dusky, and with three black dots; the cilia bright shining gold: posterior wings pale fuscous, with ashy shining cilia.

Slightly variable in tint.

Taken in July in the vicinity of the metropolis.

Sp. 17. culmellus. Alis anticis subretusis pallidis strigis obsoletis longitudinalibus pulverulentis fuscis, ciliis aureo cinerascentibus; posticis cinereis. (Exp. Alar. 7-91 lin.)

Ti. culmella. Linné.—Cr. culmellus. Steph. Catal. ii. 219. No. 7477.— Oxoria, Hübner.

Anterior wings pale straw-colour or ochreous, with the costa darker, the disc with very obscure longitudinal streaks, composed of minute fuscous atoms; the extreme hinder margin with a row of very minute dusky dots; cilia glossy gold or brassy: posterior wings cinereous, cilia whitish.

Extremely variable in size and slightly so in colour.

Very abundant in fields and hedges throughout the metropolitan district during the summer; also in plenty in Devonshire, the New Forest, &c.

Sp. 18. cerusellus. Alis anticis subretusis: maris fuscescentibus lineis duabus transversis biangulatis ferrugineis; fœmine canescentibus lineis duabus transversis biangulatis albidis. (Exp. Alar. 6 lin.)

Ti. auriferella. Hübner.—Cr. auriferellus. Steph. Catal. ii. 219. No. 7478.——Thisanotia, Hübner.

Anterior wings in the male brown or pitchy, with two darker, or rusty, biangulated transverse streaks towards the apex, and three black dots towards the hinder angle on the hinder margin; cilia glossy: posterior wings dull ash-colour; body fuscous: female with the anterior wings hoary-white, with two transverse whiter biangulated lines towards the hinder margin, edged externally with brownish; cilia coppery: posterior wings ashybrown, with fuscous cilia: body hoary.

Very rare: it has been taken in the vicinity of Darenth wood in July, and in Devonshire.

Sp. 19. pygmæus. Alis anticis subretusis albidis, strigis tribus angulatis brunneis albido adnatis; posticis cinereo-fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 5½—6 lin.)

Pa. pygmæa. Haworth MSS.—Cr. pygmæus. Steph. Catal. ii. 219. No. 7479.

Anterior wings whitish, or white, with an ochreous tinge, with three angulated transverse brown streaks towards the hinder margin, edged interiorly with whitish; on the hinder margin, near the anal angle, are three or four minute black dots; cilia pale shining gold at the apex, with a brown line at the base.

Apparently very local: taken in great abundance in July 1326 in the Isle of Wight, the only locality I am aware of for this species, which greatly resembles the female of the preceding

Sp. 20. radiellus. Alis anticis fusco-olivaceis fasci i longitudinali versus apicem internè serratà argente i; posticis fusco-cinereis, aut albidis. (Exp. Alar. 9-10½ lin.)

Ti. radiella. Hübner.—Cr. radiella. Curtis, v. iii. pl. 109.—Steph. Catal. ii. 219. No. 7480.—Eucarphia, Hübner.

Anterior wings olive-brown, of variable tint, with a slender silvery-white longitudinal streak reaching nearly to the hinder margin, acute at the apex, dilated beyond the middle, and throwing off a few serratures from thence to the hinder margin; cilia fuscous, with the tip white: posterior wings ashybrown, with pale cilia: female of a paler hue, anterior wings with the longitudinal streak broader; the cilia entirely white: posterior wings ashy, radiated with whitish; cilia satiny-white.

Found, I believe, only in the north of England, on the mountains of Cumberland, &c. in July, where it appears to occur in profusion: I am indebted to Mr. Marshall for a fine series of varieties.

- Sp. 21. margaritellus. Plate 40, f. 2.—Alis anticis externè ladiis, internè aurantiis fascià latà longitudinali medià argenteà, ciliis aureo-griseis; posticis sordide cincreis. (Exp. Alar. 9—11 lin.)
- Ti. margaritella. Wicn. Verz.—Cr. margaritellus. Steph. Catal. ii. 219. No. 7481.—Catoptria, Hübner.
- Anterior wings with the costal portion deep fuscous, the inner margin pale yellowish orange or ochreous, with a simple silvery-white longitudinal streak on the disc, expanding to a broad patch towards its apex, which is acute, and extends nearly to the hinder margin; cilia golden griseous, with a dark line at the base: posterior wings dull ashy-brown, with pale shining ochreous cilia.

Very abundant, in the vicinity of Birmingham, in June, but I am not aware of any other locality.

Sp. 22. latistrius. Alis anticis angustis fuscis, striá latá mediá completá integerrimá argenteû. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc. 1-3 lin.)

Pa. latistria. Haworth.-Cr. latistrius. Steph. Catal. ii. 219. No. 7482.

Anterior wings rather narrow, fuscous, with a paler tint on the inner margin, the disc longitudinally divided by a broad simple entire silvery streak, a little dilated beyond the middle; cilia brown and shining, interrupted with white opposite to the longitudinal streak: posterior wings fuscous, with shining ochreous-white cilia.

A local species, and rare near London: I have taken it at Darenth wood in June: it occurs in Norfolk, and is apparently abundant in the New Forest.

- Sp. 23. Pinetellus. Alis anticis luteo-aurantiis, maculis duabus aurantiis, anteriore trianguluri, posteriore ovat i. (Exp. Alar. 10-12 lin.)
- Ph. Ti. Pinetella. Linué.—Donovan, viii. pl. 263. f. 1.—Cr. Pinetellus. Steph. Catal. ii. 219. No. 7483.—Catoptria, Hübner.
- Anterior wings of a luteous-orange, with a long triangular silver patch at the base, followed by an ovate, or subquadrate, broader one, forming an interrupted streak, divided by a deep orange-brown line, which is carried on and encircles the posterior spot; adjoining to which is a faintly angulated streak, which arises on the costa; the hinder margin is fuscous; cilia metallic: posterior wings ashy-white or fuscescent; cilia whitish.

Rather scarce: found in chalky districts, about Darenth wood and Westerham in Kent; also in Devonshire, in June.

Sp. 24. chrysonuchellus. Alis anticis obtusis cincreis fusco atomosis, strigis longitudinalibus pulvereis fusco-olivaceis, strigá mediá subdentatá ferrugineá, lineáque posticá arcuatá albá, internè brunneo adnatâ. (Exp. Alar. 10½—11½ lin.)

Ti. chrysonuchella. Scopoli.—Cr. chrysonuchellus. Steph. Catal. ii. 220. No. 7484.—Thisanotia, Hübner.

Anterior wings ashy or hoary, sprinkled with numerous fuscous atoms, disposed in longitudinal lines; in the middle of the disc is a distinct broad rather-curved and extremely dentate rusty transverse streak; and near the hinder margin is an undulated, and somewhat angulated one, brown within and white without; cilia shining brassy: posterior wings fuscous, with white satiny cilia; head and neck above red; palpi fuscous: thorax of a glossy metallic hue.

Not uncommon in chalky places in June, within the metropolitan district, especially about Darenth wood, the Sheep Leas in Surrey, and at Hertford: also found near Dover.

+Sp. 25. rorellus. Alis anticis obtusis fusco-sulphureis, lineis longitudinalibus duabusque transversis recurvatis ferrugineis, ciliis æratis nitidissimis. (Exp. Alar. 11 lin.)

Ph. Ti. rorella. Linné.—Cr. rorellus. Steph. Catal. ii. 220. No. 7485.—
Thisanotia, Hübner.

Anterior wings sulphureous-brown, with numerous paler longitudinal lines, and two transverse recurved ferruginous ones, one about the middle, the other towards the hinder margin; the first is a little waved, and has a brownish dot towards the costa; the posterior margin is rather dark, with very glossy cilia, tinted of a brassy hue: posterior wings somewhat ashy, with white cilia: head testaceous; palpi, antennæ, and thorax, shining-yellowish.

Very scarce: it has been found in the neighbourhood of the metropolis in June, but I am not aware of the exact locality.

Sp. 26. falsellus. Alis anticis obtusis, osseo fuscoque variis, fasciá longitudinali cuneiformi albá a basi ad medium ductá, line îque posticá sinuatá repandá fuscâ. (Exp. Alar. 9—10 lin.)

Ti. falsella. Wien. Verz.—Cr. falsellus. Steph. Catal. ii. 220. No. 7486.—Argyroteuchia, Hübner.

Anterior wings varied with fuscous and whitish, with a longitudinal elongate wedge-shaped white fascia, extending from the base to the middle, with a brown spot near its apex on the disc towards the inner margin; the hinder portion of the wings is somewhat longitudinally streaked with fuscous, and bears a waved repanded fuscous line; cilia slightly glossy, fuscous, streaked with white: posterior wings dull cinereous, with whitish cilia: head and thorax above white.

Abundant in certain localities within the metropolitan district in June: found also in the New Forest, Devonshire, &c.

Sp. 27. luteellus. Alis anticis obtusis maris ochraceis lineolis duahus transversis repandis fuscis obsoletis; fæmine murinis striis longitudinalibus pallidioribus. (Exp. Alar. 10—11 lin.)

Ti. lutcella. Wien. Verz.—Cr. luteellus. Steph. Catul. ii. 220. No. 7487.— Pediaria, Hübner.

Anterior wings in the male ochreous, faintly streaked with darker longitudinal lines, with two transverse obscure repanded fuscous streaks, one about the middle, the other midway between it and the hinder margin; cilia shining brassy; in the female of a mousy-brown, with paler longitudinal streaks, and two very faint transverse repanded streaks: posterior wings ashy, fuscous in the female.

Extremely variable in colour, the inner portion of the anterior wings being more or less suffused with fuscous.

Also common, in June, within the metropolitan district, frequenting grassy places, &c. especially about Darenth and Birch woods.

Sp. 28. tristis. Alis anticis obtusis rufo-fuscis, immaculatis, posticis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 11 lin.)

Pa. tristis. Haworth.—Cr. tristis. Steph. Catal. ii. 219. No. 7476.—Anerastia? Hübner.

Anterior wings reddish-brown, totally immaculate: posterior fuscous.

Probably an extraordinary variety of the last described species: I possess Haworth's original specimens.

This specimen has been found in the vicinity of Darenth wood, and in Epping Forest in June.

Sp. 29. inquinatellus. Alis anticis obtusis flavo-cinereis aut murinis, strigis duabus externè rectangulatis fuscis, albido adnatis. (Exp. Alar. 10-11 lin.)

Ti. inquinatella. Wien. Verz.—Cr. inquinatella. Steph. Catal. ii. 220. No. 7488.
—Pediaria, Hübner.

Anterior wings yellowish-ash or mouse-coloured, with two very much angulated, or elbowed, transverse brown streaks, one in the middle, the other towards the hinder margin, the latter whitish exteriorly: on the extreme edge is a row of minute black dots; cilia pale shining gold: posterior wings of a lurid pale brown, with whitish silken cilia.

Rather variable in colour; and in some examples the transverse fasciæ are more or less obliterated.

Less abundant than Cr. luteellus, but like it frequent at Darenth wood; also found occasionally near Hertford in Junc.

Sp. 30. aridellus. Alis anticis obtusis, flavescenti-cinereis lineà baseos fasci (que posticà flexuos i fuscis; posticis albidis. (Exp. Alar. 11 lin.)

Ti. aridella. Wenner.-Cr. aridellus. Steph. Catal. ii. 220. No. 7498.

Anterior wings yellowish-ash, with a transverse fuscous line in the middle, extending on the inner margin to the base, and another very flexuous one between it and the hinder margin, and on the extreme edge of the latter a row of minute black dots; cilia metallic and glossy: posterior wings whitish, immaculate.

Taken in the beginning of July at Darenth wood.

Sp. 31. selasellus. Alis anticis latioribus pallide ochraceis, fasciá abbreviatá longitudinali media subargenteá extùs nigro adnatá, intus subserratá, apice bifidá. (Exp. Alar. 10—12 lin.)

Ti. selasella. Hübner.—Cr. selasellus. Steph. Catal. ii. 220. No. 7390.— AGRIPHILA, Hübner.

Anterior wings rather broad, pale ochreous, with an abbreviated longitudinal somewhat silvery streak in the middle, edged with black towards the costa, and faintly serrated within towards the apex, which is bifid; cilia pale shining ochreous: posterior wings of a lurid pale brown, with shining paler cilia.

Slightly variable in tint, some specimens being of a brownish hue.

Rather local, but abundant where found: I have taken it near London, and in July 1827 it occurred copiously at Ripley, as it appears to do in the New Forest.

Sp. 32. obtusellus. Alis anticis latioribus, obtusis, fuscescentibus, fasciá longitudinali subargenteů, intus subramosû, apice subbifidå. (Exp. Alar. 9½ lin.)

Cr. obtusellus. Steph. Catal. ii. 220. No. 7492.

Anterior wings broad and obtuse, fuscous, with a somewhat silvery longitudinal streak, extending from the base nearly to the apex, where it becomes slightly furcate, and on its inner margin it is a little serrated; at the base of the cilia is a dusky line, and the cilia are faintly metallic and glossy: posterior wings fuscous, with dark cilia.

Found near Ripley in June 1827, not very common: I have also obtained it from Mr. Haworth's cabinet.

Sp. 33. petrificellus. Alis anticis latioribus brevibus, pallide flavis fuscoque conspersis, strigá longitudinali medio albá apice 4-digitatû, lineáque transversá repandá albá terminate. (Exp. Alar. 10 lin.)

Ti. petrificella. Hübner.—Cr. petrificellus. Steph. Catal. ii. 220. No. 7493. Excl. synon.

Anterior wings rather broad and short, pale yellowish, or ochreous, with fuscous atoms, a pearly-white streak in the middle, terminating at the apex in about four branches, which point towards the hinder margin, near which

is a transverse repanded line, edged anteriorly with whitish; cilia silvery at the base, the apex ashy: posterior wings pale cinereous.

Not very common; taken within the metropolitan district in June.

- Sp. 34. aquilellus. Alis nitidis angustis lutescentibus, costá latè fuscescente strigá longitudinali mediá argenteá, lincâque posticá obsoletissimá fuscâ. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc.)
- Ti. aquilella. Hübner.—Cr. aquilellus. Steph. Catal. ii. 221. No. 7495.—Agriphila, Hübner.
- Anterior wings narrow, lutescent, with the costa dark or fuscous, the disc with a simple longitudinal silvery line, crossed at its apex with a very obscure repanded fuscous line: posterior wings cinereous.
- Variable, both in colour, and in the extent of the silvery streak on the anterior wings, it being sometimes entirely wanting.

Not uncommon in meadows, pastures, by the skirts of woods and sides of lanes in June and July, within the metropolitan district: common also at Dover.

- Sp. 35. paleellus. Alis anticis angustis luteis striå medià albà abbreviatà lineolis duabus fuscis adnatis; posticis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc. 1—2 lin.)
- Ti. paleella. Hübner.—Cr. paleellus. Steph. Catal. ii. 221. No. 7496.—Agriphila, Hübner.
- Anterior wings pale luteous or ochreous, with a longitudinal white, or pale silvery streak in the middle, scarcely extending beyond the centre, and bordered on each side with fuscous: posterior wings fuscous.
- In some examples the white longitudinal streak on the anterior wings is entirely wanting, and the colour of the wings themselves varies greatly.

Abundant within the metropolitan district, at the end of June and throughout July, in meadows, &c.

- Sp. 36. culmorum. Alis anticis angustis cinereo-fuscis, costâ latissimè fuscă, stria gracili mediá albissimá, postice subramosá, posticis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc. 1 lin.)
- Cr. culmorum. Fabricius .- Steph. Catal. ii. 221. No. 7497.
- Anterior wings narrow, ashy-brown, with the costa broadly darker; the disc with a slender longitudinal brilliant white, or silvery streak, somewhat branched towards the inner apex: posterior wings fuscous.

Not uncommon in fields and meadows, grassy lanes, &c. throughout the metropolitan district, in June and July.

Sp. 37. fuscelinellus. Alis anticis angustis fuscescentibus strıgă mediă longitudinali albă extus nigro adnată, postice integră; posticis cinereo-fuscescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 10 lin.—1 unc. 1 lin.) Ti. fuscelinella. Schrank.—Cr. fuscelinellus. Steph. Catal. ii. 220. No. 7491. Pediasia, Hübner.

Anterior wings narrow, brownish, or slightly lutescent, with a short longitudinal white streak, not branched behind, but edged on its costal margin with black: posterior wings ashy-brown.

Found in meadows and pastures, in June and July, within the metropolitan district.

Sp. 38. nigristriellus. Alis anticis perangustis pallidis, fusco-irroratis strigâ longitudinali interruptă nigră, posticis cinereis. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc. 1 lin.)

Cr. nigristriellus. Steph. Catal. ii. 221. No. 7494.—AGRIPHILA, Hühner?

Anterior wings very narrow, pale ochreous, irrorated, especially towards the inner margin, with fuscous, with a somewhat interrupted black longitudinal streak, a little branched at the apex, towards the hinder angle: posterior wings ashy.

Taken in July 1827 in meadows near Ripley.

GENUS CCCLXIX.—CHILO, Zinck-Somer.

Palpi four: maxillary small; labial very long, about one-fourth the length of the body, porrected forwards in form of a beak, compressed, uniformly clothed with long scales, and gradually carinated to the apex, the terminal joint short and slightly deflexed: maxillæ rudimentary. Antennæ short and slender, simple in the females, faintly pubescent, or somewhat pectinated in the males: head small, with a projection of scales in front: eyes large, subglobose: thorax not crested: wings deflexed, and slightly convoluted during repose; anterior broadish, with the apex very obliquely truncate, sometimes faintly excised, so as to become subfalcate; the disc generally tinted with straw-colour or ochreous, and rarely with any other marks than a brownish longitudinal streak, and a central spot or marginal row of dots: posterior wings ample, faintly waved towards the apex: cilia short: body elongate, slender in the males, with minute lateral tufts, and a short one at the apex; rather short in the females, sometimes with a woolly apex; at others acute, and with the terminal segment very long: lcgs, especially the posterior, long.

The insects of this genus—which corresponds with Topeutis of Hübner—are amongst the largest of the Tineidæ, and may be instantly recognised by the great length of their compressed palpi, which are porrected forward horizontally, and are at least one-fourth the length of the body; the maxillæ are merely rudimentary; and the anterior wings are long, with the hinder margin more or less acute or subfalcate; the disc is very pale (generally of an ochreous or

straw-coloured tint); sometimes with a longitudinal fuscous streak: the posterior wings are ample, and the cilia very short: the species appear to frequent boggy and marshy places.

Sp. 1. forficellus. Alis anticis obtusis pallide ochraceis puncto medio vittà longitudinali lineaque obliqua apicis fuscis, posticis pallidis. (Exp. Alar. 10— 14 lin.)

Ti. forficella. Wenner.—Ch. forficellus. Steph. Catal. ii. 221. No. 7478.

Anterior wings in the male pale ochreous, slightly clouded with fuscous, with an undefined longitudinal fuscous streak from the base to near the apex, a distinct abbreviated line of the same hue extending obliquely from the apex towards the inner margin; a little beyond the middle of the disc is a fuscous dot, and on the extreme hinder margin a minute row of the same: posterior wings pale: antennæ slightly pectinated: female with the anterior wings paler and rather more slender, and acute, with a more distinct longitudinal streak: the posterior wings white: abdomen woolly at its apex: antennæ simple.

Extremely variable, some examples having the markings very distinct, others very obscure; and there are occasionally a few minute fuscous dots on the anterior wings towards the inner margin.

Not very abundant, occurring, however, rather frequently in the marshes and damp places along the banks of the Thames, in June; also taken about Epping Forest and at Whittlesea Merc. "Long grass near ponds, Kensington Gardens."—Mr. Ingpen.

Sp. 2. fumeus. Alis anticis obtusis, stramineo-fuscis, costá lutè saturatiore, omnibus strigá validá obliquá apicis fuligiuosá. (Exp. Alar. 12—13½ lin.)

Pal. fumea. Haworth.-Ch. fumeus. Steph. Catal. ii. 221. No. 7499.

Anterior wings obtuse, of a deep smoky straw-colour, or fuscous, with the costa darker, the disc with a small fuscous dot, and the apex with an obscure dark oblique abbreviated fascia, and on the extreme hinder margin some faint dusky dots; cilia ochreous: posterior wings whitish, with a distinct oblique smoky line at the apex, composed of small confluent spots, and extending towards the hinder margin; cilia ashy.

Variable, some examples being much darker than others, and nearly destitute of markings.

It is not improbable that this species may be only a very extraordinary variety of the foregoing, but its extreme rarity prevents me from ascertaining the fact correctly.

Rare: I have specimens which were taken near London, in June; it has also occurred near Whittlesea Mere and in Norfolk.

Sp. 3. punctigerellus. Alis anticis obtusis pallide fuscescentibus nebulis saturatioribus, margine postico strigá punctorum fuscorum; posticis albidis strigá submarginali interruptá fuscá. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc. 1 lin.)

Ch. punctigerellus. Steph. Catal. ii. 221. No. 7500.

Anterior wings obtuse pale fuscous, with numerous darker, or dusky clouds, and with a distinct row of minute fuscous dots on the hinder margin: posterior wings whitish, with a faint interrupted submarginal streak, and on the extreme edge a few minute blackish dots; cilia ashy.

Of this conspicuous species I have a fine specimen, which was taken in July, in the neighbourhood of Whittlesea Mere.

Sp. 4. Phragmitellus. Alis anticis, maris retuso-acuminatis, fæminæ sublanceolatis, stramineis vel argillaceis plus minusee sordidis, puncto medio nigro; posticis albidis. (Exp. Alar. 10 lin. 1 unc. 4 in.)

Ti. Phragmitella. Hubner .- Ch. Phragmitellus. Steph. Catal. ii. 221. No. 7501.

Anterior wings retuse-acuminated in the males, sublanceolate in the females, of a more or less dull straw or clay-colour; the disc, especially towards the apex, appearing striated, the striæ closer and darker than the intervals; in the middle is a black spot, and on the extreme hinder margin is a row of minute black dots: posterior wings ample, whitish, with paler cilia, and on the extreme edge a few black dots.

Apparently very abundant in the vicinity of Whittlesea Mere, in June, from whence I have an extensive series of varieties; it has also been taken in Norfolk.

Sp. 5. gigantellus. Alis anticis acuminatis cinereo-flavicantibus, immaculatis, posticis albis nitidis. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc. 6-8 lin.)

Ti. gigantella. Wien. Verz.-Ch. gigantellus. Steph. Catal. ii. 221. No. 7502.

Anterior wings acuminate, of an ashy-yellow, and immaculate, the disc towards the apex with some obscure darker striæ, and occasionally towards the inner margin with some faint remote dusky atoms; cilia pale ochreous: posterior wings glossy white, with paler cilia.

Extremely rare: it was first taken by the late Mr. Hatchett, in the marshes about Hackney, and I possess a splendid pair that was taken in July at Whittlesea Mere: it is the largest of this section of Lepidoptera.

Sp. 6. caudellus. Alis anticis subcaudatis, maris griseo-testaceis, vittá longitudinali fuscescente costá pallidá; fæminæ alis anticis angustioribus pallidioribus absque vitta fusca. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc. 3 lin.)

Ph. Ti. caudella. Linné.-Ch. caudellus. Steph. Catal. ii. 221. No. 7503.











- Profit I

Anterior wings subcaudate, of a griseo-testaceous hue, with the costa pale, and a longitudinal fuscous streak extending from the base to the apex, where it coalesces with a deeper oblique fuscous line; in the middle of the disc is a faint fuscous dot, and a row of minute griseous dots on the hinder margin: posterior wing whitish. Female with the anterior wings narrower and paler, and destitute of the longitudinal fuscous streak, having only faint rudiments thereof.

Rare: taken occasionally in the marshes within the metropolitan district, most commonly in the vicinity of Dartford and Erith, in June.

GENUS CCCLXX.—THERISTIS, Hübner.

Palpi four; maxillary short; labial moderate, incurved, clothed with extremely long scales, projecting considerably beyond the terminal joint, which is pointed, and is placed on the upper margin of the apparent middle: maxillæ as long as the palpi. Antennæ rather long, setaceous, slender, simple in both sexes; head narrow, produced in front into a conical form: eyes moderate: thorax subquadrate: wings slightly convoluted during repose; anterior very long, slender, acuminated or falcate at the apex, generally pale, with some darker longitudinal marks, and sometimes a dusky point towards the middle; cilia very short: posterior rather ample, faintly sinuated on the hinder margin, cilia elongate: body slender, long, obtuse at the apex in the female, with a small tuft in the males: legs long and slender, with two pair of long spurs on the posterior ones.

These insects may be known from the preceding genus, not only by the form of their wings, the anterior especially, but by having distinct rather long maxillæ; their colours are generally of a pale hue, with longitudinal darker markings, and a central dusky point: during repose, they sit with their wings convoluted slightly, and a little deflexed, with the antennæ porrected forwards like the Porrectariæ: they frequent grassy places.

Sp. 1. Acinacidella. PLATE 40. f. 1.—Alis anticis longissimis ochraceo-stramineis, atomis line ique longitudinali subimpressi nigris, posticis albidis nitidis. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc. 2—4 lin.)

Ti. Acinacidella. Hübner.—Ph. Acinacidella. Steph. Catal. ii. 222. No. 7505.

Anterior wings very long, narrow and acute, of a pale ochreous-straw colour, with a longitudinal somewhat impressed black line at the base, and numerous black atoms remotely scattered on the disc, one of which, towards the base of the streak, is rather large: posterior wings whitish, shining, with very long straw-coloured glossy cilia.

Extremely variable; some specimens being very faintly marked with black, and others having numerous longitudinal black streaks throughout the disc of the auterior wings: the dark varieties are, however, rare, and intermediate shades occur.

The caterpillar feeds on the Enonymus europeus: the imago appears in August and September.

Very rare; but taken sometimes rather plentifully in the lane at the bottom of Darenth wood, leading from Dartford.

Sp. 2. nemorella. Alis anticis falcatis stramineis fusco striatis, punctoque medio nigro, posticis albidis, apice fuscescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 10—11 lin.)

Ph. Ti. nemorella. Linné.-Ph. nemorella. Steph. Catal. ii. 222. No. 7505.

Anterior wings falcate, pale straw-colour, with a distinct longitudinal pale fuscous stria from the base to the middle, having a darker or black dot in the middle between it and the inner margin; towards the costa are some fainter fuscescent streaks, and on the disc behind the middle some dusky atoms: posterior wings whitish, with the tips fuscous; cilia ochreous: head and thorax white, the sides of the latter with a black line.

Also a scarce species: found in grassy places, on the borders of woods, &c. at Darenth and Birch, in August.

GENUS CCCLXXI.—HARPIPTERYX, Hübner.

Palpi four; maxillary minute; labial rather long, slightly divergent, curved upwards, the base furnished with very long scales, porrected forwards considerably beyond the palpi, leaving the terminal joint, which is very slender and acute, exposed as a seta in the middle: maxillæ short. Antennæ moderately long, slender, rather thickened at the base in the males; simple in the females: head clothed with long upright scales, forming a crest: eyes small: thorax not crested: wings deflexed during repose; anterior narrow, lanceolate, the apex falcate and slightly emarginate; disc dusky or streaked with paler colours, with the inner edge generally pale, sometimes with some elevated scales; cilia short: posterior moderate, sublanceolate, with shortish cilia: abdomen rather short, slender, with a tuft at the apex in the males, acute in the females: legs rather slender and longish.

This genus differs from the foregoing, not only by the smaller size of the species, but in their anterior wings being of dissimilar outline and colour: in these insects they are, in comparison with their length, broader, the hinder margin is emarginate, and more or less falcate, the disc generally dark, with a paler streak on the inner margin, the cilia on the posterior wings are shorter than in those of the former genus: the insects appear rather earlier in the summer, and do not seem to affect damp and marshy places.

Sp. 1. dentella. Alis anticis apice valdè falcatis, fuscis, vittà dorsali communi unidentatá albā. (Exp. Alar. 8-9½ lin.)

Yp. dentellus. Fabricius.—Ph. dentellus. Steph. Catal. ii. 222. No. 7506.
Albin. pl. lxiii. f. e-h.—Harpipteryx, Hübner.

Anterior wings of a pale purplish brown, unclouded, with a common slightly waved white streak on the inner margin, having a sleuder twig extending from near its apex towards that of the costa: posterior wings and cilia fuscous: head and thorax snow-white, with the sides ferruginous.

Caterpillars fusiform, smooth, green, with a purple dorsal line: it feeds on the Lonicera caprifolia: chrysalis yellow, inclosed in a fusiform cocoon, open at each end: the imago appears in June, and reposes with the apex of its wings incurved.

Common in gardens, within the metropolitan district, about August: found also in other parts of the country, as in the New Forest, Devenshire, &c. "Loch Katrine."—Rev. W. Little.

Sp. 2. falcella. Alis anticis fusco-cinereis atomis saturatioribus, margine interno albido-cinereo, maculis duabus nigris. (Exp. Alar. 7-8½ lin.)

Ti. falcella. Hübner .- Ph. subfalcatella. Steph. Catal. ii. 222. No. 7508.

Anterior wings of a deep ashy-brown, with darker atoms, the inner margin dull whitish-ash, with two or three somewhat elevated patches of black scales: posterior wings and cilia ashy-grey, with a metallic gloss.

Not found, I believe, within the metropolitan district, but apparently not uncommon in the New Forest, whence I have received numerous examples, captured there in June and July.

Sp. 3. scabrella. Alis anticis cinereis fusco striatis, margine interiore nigricante punctis atris elevatis scabris. (Exp. Alar. 9-10 lin.)

Ph. Ti. scabrella. Linné.-Ph. scabrella. Steph. Catal. ii. 222. No. 7507.

Anterior wings pale ash-colour and dusky, divided longitudinally, the costal half being pale and striated obsoletely with fuscous, the inner half black, with elevated deeper black scales, and obsolete pale striæ, one of the latter forming an irregular waved line: posterior wings pale brownish-grey.

Also common in the New Forest in June and July, but apparently not indigenous to the metropolitan district.

GENUS CCCLXXII.—HYPSOLOPHA, Hübner.

Palpi four; maxillary minute; labial rather long, parallel, straight, the base clothed with very long scales, directed downwards in form of a beak, but not concealing the palpi, the terminal joint of which is rather thick and acute: maxillæ moderate. Antennæ very slender, simple in both sexes: head

simple, clothed in front with a short crest of scales: eyes small: thorax not crested: wings deflexed during repose; anterior elongate, narrow, sometimes with elevated scales; the disc more or less flavescent; the hinder margin more or less emarginate, and the apex acute or falcate: cilia rather long at the hinder angle: posterior wings ample, sublanceolate, with longish cilia: lody rather long, slender, with a tuft at the apex in the male; obtuse in the females: legs smooth.

From the preceding and the following genera this differs in having the palpi straight and directed forwards, and the branch of scales with which they are adorned is depending; the wings are of pale yellowish tints, sometimes with elevated tufts of scales, and having the hinder margin deeply excised, or truncate with the anterior apex mucronate; the cilia are rather short, and the posterior wings rather longer than in the foregoing genera: the species appear to be autumnal, beginning to appear towards the middle of August.

Sp. 1. asperella. Alis anticis scabris flavo-albidis, apice emarginatis, maculis duabus elevatis, nigris in margine tenuiore, aliisque ad apicem. (Exp. Alar. 71-9 lin.)

Ph. Ti. asperella. Linné.—Ph. Ti. falcatella. Donovan, x. pl. 355. f. 5.—Ph. asperella. Steph. Catal. ii. 222. No. 7509.

Anterior wings yellowish-white, roughened, with obscure darker atoms, with a large triangular ochreous blotch in the middle of the inner margin, its base terminating at each end with an elevated black spot: the apex of the wing is deeply and somewhat circularly notched on the hinder margin, and opposite to the excision, which is dusky or black on its edge, there are four minute black dots placed in a row, parallel with the margin: posterior wings shining brownish-ashy, with the tip paler.

Caterpillar feeds on apple and other fruit trees: the imago is found in August.

I possess a fine pair of this insect, which I obtained many years since from Mr. Dale, who captured them, with others, I believe, at Glanvilles Wotton, in August.

Sp. 2. antennellus. Alis anticis retusis pallide flavicantibus immaculatis, obsolete fusco reticulatis, apice mucronato, capite thoracisque dorso albis. (Exp. Alar. 8-9 lin.)

Ti. antennella. Wien. Verz.-Yp. mucronellus. Steph. Catal. ii. 222. No. 7510.

Anterior wings pale yellowish, immaculate, but very obscurely and thickly reticulated throughout with pale fuscous; the apex mucronated: posterior wings pale fuscous: head, palpi, and back of the thorax white: antennæ white, annulated with fuscous.

Not uncommon at Coombe and Darenth woods in July and

August; also found in other parts of the metropolitan district, as well as in the New Forest, Devonshire, &c. frequenting woody places.

Sp. 3. Persicellus. Alis anticis emarginatis scabriusculis pallide sulphureis, strigis abbreviatis obscurioribus. (Exp. Alar. 9½ lin.)

Ti. Persicella. Wien. Verz .- Yp. Persicellus. Steph. Catal. ii. 222. No. 7511.

Anterior wings pale sulphur, with two obscure abbreviated oblique streaks on the inner margin; the apex emarginated: posterior wings cinereous; cilia white: head and thorax yellow.

Caterpillar feeds on fruit trees: the imago appears in July.

Rare: found occasionally in the New Forest in June.

GENUS CCCLXXIII.—CHETOCHILUS mihi.

Palpi four; maxillary minute; labial rather long, parallel, curved upwards, clothed at the base with very long porrected scales, which are directed forwards in form of a beak, having the terminal joint exposed as a seta in the middle of the upper edge; it is very long and slender: maxilla moderate. Antenna during repose recurved, rather long and slender, simple in both sexes: head with a tust of elevated scales in front: eyes largish, subglobose: thorax not crested: wings incumbent during repose; anterior very long, narrow, lanceolate, generally of shining colours, tinted with red, brown, or ochreous, and varied or streaked with darker lines; posterior sublanceolate; cilia rather long: body moderate, rather slender, with a tust at the apex in the males, slightly carinated down the back in the females: legs rather short.

The palpi of this genus differ from those of the one preceding by being curved upwards, or in having the terminal joint more slender; but the principal distinction consists in the form of the anterior wings, which in the present genus are long, narrow, lanceolate, being rounded on the hinder margin, with longish cilia at the anal angle; the disc is glossy, and is extremely variable in colour, though one general and peculiar texture is found throughout, the colours are mostly red, brown, ochreous, or white, sometimes slightly varied, with a faintly raised spot towards the apex, the disc being frequently streaked longitudinally, and sometimes transversely; the posterior wings are rather small, and scarcely emarginate, on their hinder margin, and the cilia are longish: the insects occur chiefly in the autumn.

- Sp. 1. costellus. Alis anticis fusco-aureis nitidis, vitt\(\hat{a}\) costali abbreviat\(\hat{a}\) alb\(\hat{a}\),
 fusco punctat\(\hat{a}\). (Exp. Alar. 7\(\frac{1}{2}\)—8\(\frac{1}{2}\) lin.)
- Yp. costellus. Fabricius.—Steph. Catal. ii. 218. No. 7522.—Авевла, Hubner.
- Anterior wings shining golden-brown, with a large oblong white patch at the base towards the costa, more or less spotted with fuscous dots, and occasionally a second towards the hinder angle: posterior wings cinereous: head and thorax white.
- Var. α. ochroleucus. Haworth.—Steph. Catal. ii. 223. No. 7513.—With the anterior wings of an ochrey-white, with an immaculate oblong white patch at the base.
- Var. β. Yp. ermineus. Haworth.—Steph. Catal. ii. 223. No. 7514.—The anterior wings white, thickly spotted with fuscous, or black, with a dusky spot behind, and an obscure, short, golden streak from the base to the middle.
- Var. γ. Yp. ustulatus. *Haworth.*—*Steph. Catal.* ii. 223. *No.* 7515.—Anterior wings whitish, with various reddish-ash streaks, the cilia of an umbre colour, with those of the hinder angle fulvous.
- An extremely variable insect, scarcely two specimens occurring precisely alike: many other varieties intermediate to the above, and dissimilarly tinted, are to be met with.

Very abundant in woody and shrubby places within the metropopolitan district, especially about Darenth wood, in August and September: found also in the New Forest and in Devonshire.

- Sp. 2. fissellus. Alis anticis albis, rufescentibus vel testaceo-fuscis, striá latâ a basi ad finem nigrâ. (Exp. Alar. 8-9 lin.)
- Ti. fissella. Hübner.—Yp. fissellus. Steph. Catal. ii. 223. No. 7521.—Abebæa, Hübner.
- Anterior wings shining, white, ochreous, reddish, testaceous-brown or dusky, with a distinct broad straight longitudinal streak, extending from the base to the apex, with a conspicuous darker dot thereon towards the hinder margin: posterior wings and cilia fuscous.
- Like the other species of this genus, the colour of the anterior wings varies considerably; in some examples they are a little varied with light and dark clouds, but in general they are of uniform ground tint.

Also common in certain situations within the metropolitan district, in the autumn, especially at Birch and Darenth woods; likewise found at Ripley, Coombe wood, and Hertford, and in the New Forest.

Sp. 3. ra liatellus. Alis anticis nitidis, rufo-auratis, rufescentibus, vel fuscescentibus, striis variis saturatioribus. (Exp. Alar. 8-9½ lin.)

- Ph. Ti. radiatella. Donovan, v. iii. pl. 77. f. 4.—Yp. radiatellus. Steph. Catal. ii. 223. No. 7522.
- Anterior wings glossy, extremely variable in tint, being of a golden-red, reddish, testaceous, brownish, dusky, of a pale ochreous or whitish hue, &c. generally plain, but sometimes varied with black spots, and always more or less streaked with longitudinal radiating lines, from the base to the apex, towards which is a conspicuous black dot.

Taken not uncommonly, in the autumn, about Birch and Darenth woods; also in the New Forest.

- Sp. 4. variellus. Alis anticis plus minus rufis fuscisque, sæpe lutosis aut albidis et maculatis, lineoláque basi marginis tenuioris. (Exp. Alar. 8—9 lin.)
- Ti. variella. Hübner.—Yp. variellus. Steph. Catal. ii. 223. No. 7516.— Oxybelia, Hübner.
- Anterior wings more or less rufous or fuscous, with all intermediate tints; sometimes luteous or ochreous, whitish or pale, and most frequently varied and spotted with black or fuscous, and with a short black streak at the base of the inner margin, and in general with a conspicuous black dot towards the apex: they are rarely immaculate.
- One of the most variable of the indigenous Lepidopterous insects, the following supposed species evidently belong to this inconstant one.
- Var. a. Yp. quinquepunctatus. Haworth.—Steph. Catal. ii. 293. No. 7517.
 —With the anterior wings of a golden-red, having a very short deep-black streak at the base of the inner margin, and about four other spots on the disc.
- Var. β. Yp. lutosus. *Haworth.—Steph. Catal.* ii. 223. No. 7518.—The anterior wings pale clay-colour or whitish, spotted nearly as in the preceding variety, and slightly irrorated with fuscous on the disc, but the basal streak wanting.
- Var. γ. Yp. flaviciliatus. Haworth.—Steph. Catal. ii. 223. No. 7519.—The anterior wings white or whitish, with some obscure dots on the costa, and the cilia yellow.

Extremely abundant in woods, copses, &c. in the autumn, throughout the metropolitan district; frequent also in the New Forest and in Devonshire.

- Sp. 5. sylvella. Alis anticis aureo-brunneis, nitidis, medio fasciis duabus obliquis ferrugineis. (Exp. Alar. 8½—9 lin.)
- Ti. sylvella. Hübner. Ti. pl. 63. f. 420.—Steph. Nomen. 2d edit.—Yp. bifasciellus. Haworth, 544.
- Anterior wings bright rufous-gold and glossy, with two oblique rusty streaks in the middle, the basal one straight, the other slightly curved: posterior wings ashy-grey and shining.

Much less abundant than the foregoing; found, however, not uncommonly, in woods and copses, as well as in shady lanes, throughout the metropolitan district, especially about Darenth wood.

Sp. 6. rufimitrellus. Alis anticis nigricantibus obsolete fusco variegatis, posticis fusco-cinereis, fronte rufo. (Exp. Alar. 8-9 lin.)

Ti. rufimitrella. Hübner?—Yp. rufimitellus. Steph. Catal. ii. 223. No. 7520.—Galanthia, Hübner?

Anterior wings dusky-black, shining, more or less obscurely variegated with fuscous or darker clouds: posterior wings ashy-brown and glossy: forchead red.

Somewhat variable in colour, some examples being a little more varied than others.

Not very uncommon within the metropolitan district during the antumn.

Sp. 7. maurellus. Alis omnibus atris, nitidulis. (Exp. Alar. 8-9 lin.)

Ti. maurella. Wien. Verz.—Yp. maurellus. Steph. Catal. ii. 223. No. 7523. —Galanthia, Hübner.

Anterior wings deep black, with a bluish gloss; cilia brighter and brownish: posterior wings dusky black and shining.

Some examples are paler than others, and have the costa rather broadly brownish.

Treitschke gives this species as the type of the genus Adela!

Also found in the autumn within the metropolitan district, but not common.

Sp. 8. vitellus. Alis anticis fusco-cinereis obsoletè nebulosis, vittá dorsali communi sinuatá nigrá. (Exp. Alar. 7-8½ lin.)

Ph. Ti. vittella. Linné?—Yp. vittellus. Steph. Catal. ii. 223. No. 7524.— Anesychia, Hübner.

Anterior wings ashy-brown, obsoletely clouded, with a longitudinal waved common black streak on the inner margin, and some obscure minute black dots on the hinder margin: posterior wings ashy-brown and glossy.

Variable: in some specimens the wings are more clouded, and the longitudinal black streak is of a deeper hue and broader; others have this streak so wide as to occupy nearly or quite half the surface of the wing; and intermediate shades occur.

Very abundant in woods and hedges within the metropolitan district, throughout the autumn; frequent also in the New Forest and in Devonshire.

Sp. 9. sequellus. Plate to. f. 2.—Alis unticis albis, lincá communi sinuatorepandá maeulisque lateralibus difformibus atris. (Exp. Alar. 8½—10 lin.)

Ph. Ti. sequella. Linné.—Yp. sequellus. Steph. Cutal. ii. 223. No. 7525.—
Anesygnia, Hübner.

Anterior wings white, or snowy, with a common, very much waved, deep black streak at the base of the inner margin, and on the costa several black cruciform and minute spots and dots of dissimilar form: cilia white, more or less clouded, or interrupted with black: posterior wings pale ashybrown: head, thorax, and palpi white: antennæ faintly annulated with dusky.

A rare species: I have twice taken it in the lane leading to Darenth wood from the main road, opposite Sutton; and in July 1827 I found it at Ripley. It has been frequently taken in the former locality, and also near Westerham, &c.: it is, however, a rare species.

GENUS CCCLXXIV.—CEROSTOMA, Latreille.

Palpi four; maxillary minute; labial rather long, slightly curved upwards, clothed at the base with a long projecting bunch of scales, extending considerably beyond the palpi, the terminal joint of which is very long, slender, sparingly clothed with minute scales, and exposed above, resembling a seta: maxillæ shortish. Antennæ slender, thickened at the base, simple in both sexes, porrected forwards during the repose of the insect: head small, with a short tuft in front: eyes moderate: thorax not crested: wings elongate, deflexed during repose; anterior narrow, with the hinder margin rounded, the disc generally dark, with a pale streak on the inner margin; cilia shortish: posterior brown, with long cilia: body rather long and slender, with a small tuft at the apex in the males, obtuse in the females: legs moderate.

From the preceding genus the present one differs in having the anterior wings narrower, more clongate in proportion, and rounded behind, with the disc dark, bordered on the inner edge with a more or less waved pale streak; the cilia are shortish on the anterior wings and very long on the posterior: the palpi rarely differ from those of the foregoing insects; but the antennæ are somewhat more slender, and are directed forwards during the repose of the insect.

Sp. 1. porrectella. Alis anticis albicantibus vittà sinuatà obsoletà communi alba, ad aliam cineream internè adnatà ciliis fuscescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 7-7½ lin.) Ph. Ti. porrectella. Linné.—Yp. Hesperidellus. Steph. Catal. ii. 223. No. 7526.—Anadetia, Hübner.

Anterior wings whitish or pale, with obscure ashy lines, on the apex of the costa some black dots, the inner margin with an ashy-black line, from which to the extreme edge runs a common sinuated white streak, parallel thereto; the hinder margin is obliquely fuscous, and a few black dots run from it to the hinder portion of the inner margin; cilia also fuscescent: posterior wings pale brownish ash and glossy.

Not very uncommon in gardens and woody places within the metropolitan district in June and August; also found in Devonshire and the New Forest.

Sp. 2. annulatellus. Alis anticis ochraceis fusco-variegatis, margine tenuiore vittà communi indentatà pallidiore. (Exp. Alar. 8-8½ lin.)

Cr. annulatella. Curtis, v. ix. pl. 420 .- Steph. Nomen. 2d edit.

Anterior wings whitish ochre, with a large brown patch at the base, edged with a darker line, with four clouds of the same towards the apex of the costa, the base of which is minutely dotted with blackish; on the inner margin is a broad bi-indented pale streak, with a few very minute black dots on the extreme edge; the hinder margin is brown, with a paler streak towards the edge; costa ochreous, with the base and apex fuscous: posterior wings ashy, with ochreous cilia.

Found in the north of England and in Scotland in July and August: I have received it from Mr. Wailes.

Sp. 3. maculipennis. Alis anticis sordide ochreis fusco pulverulentis, margine interno fusco, maculis tribus pallidis. (Exp. Alar. 7 lin.)

Cr. maculipennis. Curtis, fol. 420 .- Steph. Nomen. 2d edit.

Anterior wings dull ochreous, sprinkled with brown, with a darker brown waved streak on the inner margin, in which are three obscure pale or ochreous spots, one near the base, the second about the middle, and the third towards the hinder angle.

Taken within the metropolitan district, and also in the New Forest, and in Scotland, about July.

Sp. 4. Xylostella. Alis anticis cinereo-fuscis, vittà dorsali communi albà sinuatà. (Exp. Alar. 6—7½ lin.)

Ph. Ti. Xylostella. Linné.—Yp. Xylostellus. Steph. Catal. ii. 216. No. 7527.
—Euota, Hübner.

Anterior wings very narrow, pale ashy-brown, with a distinct common waved white streak on the inner margin, extending to the hinder angle: posterior wings pale fuscous.

Rather variable in tint: in some examples the interior pale streak becomes rather obscure, when the wing may be said to be ashy, with a central longitudinal black streak, waved interiorly.

Abundant in gardens and woods, during the greater portion of the summer, within the metropolitan district; also found in Devonshire, the New Forest, Scotland, near Dover, &c.

GENUS CCCLXXV.—TINEA Auctorum.

Pulpi four; maxillary concealed; labial straight, porrected horizontally, or deflexed, rather short and slender, clothed with scales, longest at the base, the terminal joint slender and acute: maxillæ very short. Anteunæ short and slender, simple in the females, slightly pubescent within in the males: head small, with a tuft of clongate scales, forming a crest: eyes moderate, globose: thorax not crested: wings incumbent during repose; anterior clongate-linear, with an oily splendour, and of dingy hues; cilia short; posterior small, sublanceolate, with shortish cilia: body short and slender, obtuse in the males, very acute and prolonged at the apex in the females; posterior legs long, with incrassated tibiæ. Larvæ reside in a case, formed of their food, which consists of woollen and similar substances.

The insects of this genus, which are commonly known by the name of "Clothes' Moths," have the wings of a very glossy texture, and seemingly greasy or oily; they are usually of plain colours, with whitish cilia; the head is very highly crested in front, the palpi are four in number, the labial ones being short, straight, and rather depending; the larvæ are extremely destructive to woollen cloths and similar materials, as they not only feed upon the animal matter contained therein, but they construct their cocoon of its substance, gradually enlarging it as they increase in size; so that if a young larva be placed upon black cloth, and then successively removed to that of different colours, the cocoon becomes variegated with similar colours.

- Sp. 1. tapetzella. Alis anticis basi nigris, apice albis fusco undatis punctisque duobus atris, capite niveo. (Exp. Alar. 5—10 lin.)
- Ph. Ti. tapetzella. Linné.—Steph. Cutal. ii. 216. No. 7531.—Eudrosis, Hübner.

Thorax black, base of the anterior wings the same, after one third of their length, with darker atoms; the other two-thirds snowy-white, with a tint of ochro and some brownish clouds; with two minute deep black dots near the apex, and on the tip itself a fuscous streak: posterior wings ashy, with whitish cilia: head snow-white,

Caterpillar very destructive to furs, skins, door-mats, &c.

Abundant in houses and gardens within the metropolitan district, especially in the warehouses of furriers, &c.: taken also in other parts of the country, as Norfolk, Devonshire, the New Forest, &c. during the summer.

Sp. 2. semifulvella. Alis anticis nitidis pallide flavis, postice fulvis, puncto atro versus apicem marginis tenuioris; capite fulvo. (Exp. Alar. 9½—10 lin.)

Ti. semifulvella. Haworth.-Steph. Catal. ii. 224. No. 7532.

Anterior wings shining pale yellow, with the base of the costa brownish, the apex deep fulvous, cilia the same; towards the hinder angle of the inner margin is a minute black or dusky dot: posterior wings and cilia ashybrown.

A rare species, taken occasionally within the metropolitan district in June: I have found it in the house at Darenth wood, and also at Ripley.

Sp. 3. vestianella? Alis anticis griseo-nigris, nebulis saturatioribus crebris, punctoque submedio pallidiore. (Exp. Alar. 7—10 lin.)

Ph. Ti. vestianella. Linné?-Steph. Catal. ii. 224. No. 7533.

Anterior wings griseous-black, and very glossy, thickly sprinkled with darker clouds, with a pale roundish spot on the disc a little before the middle: cilia slightly tawny: posterior wings of a leaden-brown, and glossy; cilia concolorous: head tawny.

I doubt whether this be the Ph. Ti. vestianella of Linné, which he says has a white margin to the costa, and is silent with regard to the pale spot on the disc.

The caterpillar of this species is also very destructive to skins, furs, door-mats, carpets, &c.

Extremely common in houses and outbuildings, within the metropolitan district, during the summer months.

Sp. 4. ustella. Alis anticis atris puncto medio vittáque communi flavicantibus, posticis nigris. (Exp. Alar. 5½ lin.)

Ph. Ti. ustella. Linné.—Ti. ustella. Steph. Catal. ii. 225. No. 7542.— Mompha, Hübner?

Anterior wings deep black, shining, with a large yellowish spot in the middle, and a broad concave streak on the inner edge, reaching from the base to the apex, of a whitish-yellow; at the apex of the costa are some yellowish dots; cilia black: posterior wings black, with a purplish tinge in certain lights: head tawny.

Apparently a rare species; it has been occasionally taken in June

and July within the metropolitan district, and last July I found several specimens at the Hermitage.

Sp. 5. fuscipunctella. Alis anticis griseo-cinereis, punctis subquatuor disci nigris sparsis. (Exp. Alar. 6-7½ lin.)

Ti. fuscipunctella. Haworth. - Steph. Catal. ii. 224. No. 7534.

Anterior wings glossy griseous-ash colour, slightly clouded, with about four scattered black dots on the disc, the one towards the apex being large and conspicuous; cilia plain fuscous: posterior wings pale ashy-brown, with similar cilia.

Not so frequent as the next, but considerably more abundant than the preceding species, frequenting houses, &c. within the metropolitan district, during the summer.

Sp. 6. pellionella. Alis anticis cinereo-fuscis luridis, puncto pone medium fusco; capite subgriseo. (Exp. Alar. 5—7 lin.)

Ph. Ti. pellionella. Linné.—Ti. pellionella. Steph. Catal. ii. 224. No. 7535.

Anterior wings shining ashy-brown, sometimes a little clouded, with a conspicuous black dot on the disc behind the middle: posteror wings pale ashybrown; cilia pale.

Sometimes found with the anterior wings of a plain uniform glossy pale fuseous, with the usual dot very conspicuous.

Extremely abundant in houses and outbuildings within the metropolitan district, appearing early in the spring, and continuing at intervals throughout the summer.

Sp. 7. nigripunctella. Alis anticis flavo-fulvis maculis nigris subconfluentibus; capite fulvo. (Exp. Alar. 5-6 lin.)

Ti. nigripunetella. Haworth.-Steph. Catal. ii. 224. No. 7536.

Anterior wings tawny-yellow, thickly sprinkled with spots, more or less united, so as to form irregular fasciæ: posterior wings pale ash: head tawny.

Much less abundant than the last, but like it frequenting the same places and at similar periods of the year: I have taken it at Coombe wood.

Sp. 8. albipunctella. Alis anticis subcinereo-nigris, punctis albis numerosis sparsis; capite fulvo. (Exp. Alar. 5½ lin.)

Ti. albipunctella. Haworth.—Steph. Catal. ii. 224. No. 7537.

Anterior wings of an ashy-black, irregularly clouded with very minute white streaks and dots; cilia dusky: posterior wings shining black; cilia rather long and dusky.

Rare: found in houses and gardens within the metropolitan district, in June and July.

Sp. 9. flavescentella. Alis anticis pallide flavescentibus, punctis tribus obsoletis fuscis, capite fulvo. (Exp. Alar. $7-7\frac{1}{2}$ lin.)

Ti. flavescentella. Haworth.-Steph. Catal. ii. 224. No. 7538.

Anterior wings very pale yellowish, with about three obsolete brownish spots; posterior wings whitish, with a yellowish tinge: head tawny: palpi entirely pale yellowish.

Also rare; frequenting houses, and buildings in the vicinity of woods, throughout the metropolitan district, in June.

Sp. 10. Lappella. Alis anticis flavicantibus, costá basi punctisque tribus nigris. (Exp. Alar. 5½—7½ lin.)

Ph. Ti. Lappella. Linné?—Ph. Ti. tripunctella. Donovan, v. xi. pl. 382. f. 3.
—Ti. Lappella. Steph. Catal. ii. 224. No. 7539.—Acedes, Hübner?

Anterior wings pale ochreous-yellow, with two nearly contiguous black dots, placed transversely, before the middle, the inner one being largest, and a third still larger behind the middle; the base of the costa also black: posterior wings pale fuscous: head tawny; palpi black, with the tip tawny.

Found in woods and woody places, but not very abundantly, within the metropolitan district, where it occurs in June, at Coombe and Darenth woods: it is found much more abundantly in the New Forest.

Sp. 11. sulphurella. Alis anticis angustis ferè subfalcatis, sulphureis, fusco paululum irroratis, posticis pallidis. (Exp. Alar. 5-5½ lin.)

Ti. sulphurella. Haworth .- Steph. Catal. ii. 225. No. 7540.

Anterior wings narrow, slightly falcate, pale sulphureous-yellow, slightly sprinkled with fuscous: posterior wings pale ashy, or whitish.

A rare species: taken in June within the metropolitan district.

Sp. 12. Destructor. Alis anticis flavo-testaceis immaculatis, posticis cinereotestaceis; ciliis omnibus flavo-testaceis; fronte fulvo. (Exp. Alar. 5-7 lin.)

Ti. Destructor. Steph. Catal. ii. 225. No. 7541.

Anterior wings pale testaceous-yellow, unclouded and immaculate; posterior of a pale testaceous ash-colour; all the cilia pale testaceous-yellow; forehead tawny.

The larva of this insect is particularly destructive in summer, committing great havoc upon the skins of animals and the feathers of birds; also destroying collections of insects, if not carefully excluded.

Extremely abundant in some parts of the metropolis, making its appearance very early in the spring, and continuing till the end of summer. "Cramond."—Rev. W. Little.

Sp. 13. cloacella. Alis anticis griseo-brunneis maculis duabus costalibus fuscis, posticis nigris; capite albo. (Exp. Alar. 5—7 lin.)

Ti. cloacella. Haworth.—Steph. Catal. ii. 225. No. 7513.

Anterior wings pale griscous-brown or ochreous, faintly dusted with white; with two large fuscous spots towards the apex of the costa, the hinder one nearly connected with a short black line on the disc; cilia ochreous, with brown clouds: posterior wings black.

Found in outbuildings and houses within the metropolitan district during the summer; also taken in other parts of the country. "Newcastle, &c."—G. Wailes, Esq.

Sp. 14. granella. Alis anticis albo nigroque variis, capite flavido. (Exp. Alar. $5-7\frac{1}{2}$ lin.)

Ph. Ti. granella. Linné.-Ti. granella. Steph. Catal. ii. 225. No. 7544.

Anterior wings of a livid hue, varied with brownish black and white spots of dissimilar forms and sizes, the latter approximating to the black; cilia ashywhite, varied with brown: posterior wings deep leaden black, cilia rather paler.

Variable; some specimens being much paler than others, and less spotted; in some the costa alone is spotted, and the ground colour is hoary.

The larva of this species is very destructive in granaries, especially in those on the banks of the Thames in the vicinity of Rotherhithe, &c. committing incalculable havoc to the grain.

Very abundant throughout the metropolitan district during the summer, especially in July and August. "Newcastle."—G.Wailes, Esq.

Sp. 15. parasitella. Alis anticis ferrugineo-fuscis, maculis obscurioribus quadratis confluentibus, costá posticè lincolis albidis; capite ferrugineo. (Exp. Alar. 7½—9 lin.)

Ti. parasitella. Hübner .- Steph. Catal. ii. 225. No. 7545. - Phycis, Hübner.

Anterior wings of a rusty-brown, very glossy, dusted with whitish, with numerous obscure pitchy subquadrate confluent spots, producing a tessellated appearance, especially towards the apex and hinder margin of the wing; on the hinder portion of the costa are some broad whitish streaks; cilia whitish, clouded with brown: posterior wings and cilia fuscous: head tawny.

Sometimes much less spotted and clouded, excepting on the costa, the base being almost immaculate and of a griscous-ash colour.

Not common; found within the metropolitan district in June and July; also in Norfolk. "Monkwood, Hunts."—C. C. Babington, Esq.

GENTS CCCLXXVI.-ETPLOCAMTS, Latreille.

Palpi four; maxillary short, slender, nearly concealed in the scales of the front; labial considerably longer than the head, directed outwards and upwards, the base clothed with long scales, the apical joint exposed, slender and acute: maxillæ rudimentary. Antennæ short, bipectinated in the males to the apex, the pectinations hair-like and curled; in the females simple and pubescent within to the tip: head rather broad, with a tuft on the forehead of erect scales: eyes small, subglobose: thorax stoutish, not crested: wings incumbent during repose; anterior elongate-lanceolate, glossy; rounded on the hinder margin, with short cilia: posterior shorter, elongate-triangular, rounded at the tip, and furnished with short cilia: body long and rather stout, especially the females, and obtuse at the apex: posterior legs long; this stout.

In the great bulk of the insects of this genus there is evidently a departure from the true Tineæ; but, exclusively of that character, the pectinated antennæ of the males, the diverging, obliquely porrected palpi, which are thickly clothed with longish scales at the base; the

[†]Sp. 1. Anthracinellus. Alis atris, anticis albopunctatis, posticis immaculatis, capite fulvo. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc. 2? lin.)

Ti. Anthracinella. Wien. Verz.—Ti. guttella. Turton (!)—Eu. Anthracinellus. Steph. Catal. ii. 224. No. 7528, note.—Epischyria, Hübner.

Wings black, anterior spotted with white, posterior immaculate, head tawny. Indicated by Turton as a native of England, but I suspect as usual without authority.

[†]Sp. 2. tessellus. Alis nigris, anticis fasciis duabus albis remotissimis tessellatis. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc. 2 lin.?)

Ph. Ti. tessellus. Linné.—Turton (!)—Eu.? tessella. Steph. Catal. ii. 224. N. 7529, note.

Wings black, anterior with two very remote white fasciæ, tessellated with black, one towards the base, the other near the hinder margin.

Also stated by Turton to be a netive of England, but I have never seen a British specimen

longer and more rounded anterior wings, the dissimilarity of their texture, &c. point out their distinction, in addition to which the larvæ, I believe, feed upon boleti.

Sp. 3. mediellus. Alis anticis cinereis, atomis maculisque fuscis numerosis; posticis cinereo-fuscis. (Exp. Alar. & 1 unc.; ? 1 unc. 2-3 lin.)

Ti. mediella. Hübner.—Eu. mediellus. Steph. Catal. ii. 224. No. 7530.— Phycis, Hübner?

Anterior wings very glossy, cinereous, very thickly sprinkled throughout with fuscous, and with numerous spots of the same hue, largest towards the apex of the costa and on the hinder margin; cilia of a golden grey, with large deep brown spots: posterior wings of a deep ashy-fuscous; cilia concolorous.

Very rare: I have seen three specimens only, two of which (males) were taken near Birch wood in July; the other, a female, was found in Hainhault Forest by Mr. D. Bydder, who gave me the specimen.

GENUS CCCLXXVII.—LEPIDOCERA* mihi.+

Palpi four; maxillary minute, concealed in the tufts of the front; labial curved upwards, divaricating, incased in elongate clavate scales, which form two large pencils, the terminal joint nearly concealed, elongate-conical: maxillæ short. Antennæ in the males short, incurved, the base furnished with extremely long clavate scales, the terminal joints simple; in the females very slender and simple: in the males of some species the base is rather slender, and the middle of the antennæ is densely clothed with long scales: head broad, with a tuft in front: eyes prominent: thorax stoutish, not crested: wings incumbent during repose; anterior rough, sublinear, the costa produced a little beyond the middle, and the hinder margin subtruncate and concealed by the scales, which form the short cilia; posterior wings subovate, cilia long: body long, depressed, the sides margined; the fifth segment generally with a pale belt: legs short, robust.

The singular antennæ of the male insects of this genus at once

^{*} Λεπιδος squama, χερας cornu.

[†] In reference to a note in Curtis, fo. 344, I have to observe that, at the time that remark was published, 165 genera were characterized in this work, of which 62 were previously uncharacterized, and of the remainder 40 only are in Mr. Curtis's genera, all of which are referred to in their respective places: thus 122 are first described, with dissections, by me: at this time there are nearly as many genera of Lepidoptera alone (385) characterized as there are of all the orders in Mr. Curtis's work.

point out their great distinction from the allied genera of this family, exclusively of the very roughened head, the peneilled palpi, broadish thorax, scabrous wings, &c., and the margined abdomen, of which one of the segments is generally pale above; the short hard femora may be also referred to: the species appear to frequent marshy places.

Sp. 1. Birdella. Alis anticis ochraceo-rufis fasciis tribus atomis minutissimis atris compositis. (Exp. Alar. 4½—6½ lin.)

Le. setella. Steph. Catal. ii. 225. No. 7547 .- Le Birdella. Curtis, v. viii. pl. 344.

Anterior wings rough, of an ochraceous-red, with three indistinct fasciæ, composed of minute black atoms, the first about the middle, the other towards the hinder margin: posterior wings pale at the base, with the hinder margin of a coppery-brown: abdomen with an ochreous belt towards its apex.

I first obtained this species from the Marshamian collection, and many years since found a specimen in a damp lane called "Bullock's lane," near Hertford, in July, and last season I found a female in the garden at the Hermitage. Mr. Bird has found it at Liverpool.

Sp. 2. mediopectinella. Alis anticis sordide flavicantibus fusco obsolete nubilosis, posticis pallide fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 5-5½ lin.)

Yp. mediopectinellus. Haworth.—Le, mediopectinella. Steph. Catal. ii. 225.
No. 7548.

Anterior wings dull yellowish, or ochreous, obscurely clouded with fuscous: posterior wings pale fuscous: head and thorax tawnyish: antennæ black: abdomen with a yellowish belt towards the apex.

Rare: found in June 1818 not uncommonly in the marshes about Limehouse, Poplar, and Hackney: I am not aware of any other locality.

Sp. 3. Taurella. Alis anticis subangustis, cinereo-fuscis, scabris, margine postico pallidiore; posticis fuscescentibus, in femina albis nigro limbatis. (Exp. Alar. 4½-5½ lin.)

Ti. Taurella. Hübner.—Le. Taurella. Steph. Catal. ii. 225. No. 7546.—Ochsenheimeria, Hübner.

Anterior wings rather narrow, rough, of an almost uniform ashy-brown, with the hinder margin and cilia paler: posterior wings brownish, with a darker margin, but in the female white at the base, with the margin black: abdomen with a yellow belt towards the apex: head a little tawny.

Also rare: found occasionally within the metropolitan district at the end of June and beginning of July, frequenting marshy lanes. Sp. 4. Chenopodiella. Alis anticis cinereo fuscis, atomis saturatioribus, maculis difformibus fluvis, posticis albidis margine nigro. (Exp. Alar. 5½—6 lin.)

Ti. Chenopodiella. Hübner.—Le. Chenopodiella. Steph. Catal. ii. 225. No. 7549.—Scytheris, Hübner.

Anterior wings ashy-brown, freekled with darker dots, and obscure irregular confluent yellowish spots on the disc, placed longitudinally: posterior wings whitish, with the hinder margin black: head slightly flavescent: abdomen rather short, with a very obscure palish belt towards the apex.

Of this remarkably distinct species I have a pair, one of which I found many years back at Hertford, in the summer; the other was presented to me by my friend the Rev. W. Kirby, who found it at Barham.

GENUS CCCLXXVIII.—INCURVARIA, Haworth.

Palpi four; maxillary minute; labial slender, slightly divergent, rather incurved, the base concealed in the scales of the front, the apcx slightly squamous and subulated: maxilla short. Antenna moderate, in the males rather pectinated, or incrassated and pubescent; simple in the females: head large, with a dense tuft of erect scales in front: eyes globose: thorax not crested: wings deflexed during repose; anterior clongate-triangular, glossy, of brownish hues with pale spots, especially on the inner margin: posterior wings subtriangular, small; cilia all short: body short, slender, obtuse in the males, acute and rather stouter in the females: legs moderate.

The insects of this genus were separated by Haworth, from having the labial palpi incurved, a character which is, however, searcely the fact with all the species, as in the last they are recurved; the antennæ in the males of the first two are coarsely pectinated, and in the last two incrassated and pectinated within:—from these remarks it may be observed that the genus might be advantageously divided; but I have preferred adhering to the division of Lepidoptera Britannica: in colouring the insects are generally of a metallic-brown, with yellow spots, sometimes on the inner margin alone, at others on the costa also.

Sp. 1. masculella. Alis anticis fuscis, maculis duabus dorsalibus albis, capite fulvo; maris antennis pectinatis. (Exp. Alar. 5-7 lin.)

Ti. masculella. Wien. Verz.—In. masculella. Steph. Catal. ii. 295. No. 7550.
—Esperia, Hübner.

Anterior wings pitchy- or purplish-brown, with two snowy-white trigonal spots on the extreme inner margin, the first before, the other, smaller,

the middle: posterior wings fuscous: antennæ of the males coarsely pectinated, with distinct rays: head tawny.

The second spot on the anterior wings is sometimes wanting.

Not very common: found occasionally rather plentifully at Darenth wood toward the end of May, and in other places within the metropolitan district.

Sp. 2. pectinella. Alis anticis fulvo-fuscis, puncto albo didymo alteroque obsoleto marginis tenuioris. (Exp. Alar. 6 lin.)

Ti. pectinella. Fabricius.-In. pectinella. Steph. Catal. ii. 225. No. 7551.

Anterior wings tawny-brown, with an obscure subgeminated whitish spot before the middle of the inner margin, and a minute simple very obscure one behind; posterior pale fuscous: antennæ of the male coarsely and remotely pectinated.

Also found in the vicinity of London about the end of May, much less abundantly than the preceding species.

Sp. 3. Ochlmanniella. Alis anticis nigro-purpurascentibus maculis duabus marginis tenuioris punctoque costali albidis aut flavis. (Exp. Alar. 5½—7 lin.)

Ti. Oehlmanniella. Hübner.—In. Oehlmanniella. Steph. Catal. ii. 225. No. 7552.—Esperia, Hübner.

Anterior wings purplish-black, with two common trigonal whitish, silvery, or yellowish spots on the inner margin, one before, and the other behind, the middle; and towards the apex of the costa a small dot of corresponding hue, placed nearly opposite to the second spot on the inner margin: posterior wings shining black; cilia all black: head tawny: antennæ of the males stout, filiform, not pectinated.

A rare species: found at the end of May and beginning of June, in chalky places, within the metropolitan district.

Sp. 4. spuria. Alis anticis angustis, fuseo purpurascentibus, maculis duabus, punctuloque minutissimo opposito marginalibus niveis; fronte fulvo. (Exp. Alar. 6—7 lin.)

In. spuria. Haworth.-Steph. Catal. ii. 225. No. 7563.

Anterior wings narrow in proportion to their length, of a pale purplish-brown, with two somewhat ovate snowy spots on the inner margin, placed as in the preceding species, and a minute dot on the costa exactly opposite to the second inner dot: posterior wings and cilia dusky: forehead tawny.

Rare: found near London, towards the end of May: I believe my specimen was taken at Darenth.

Sp. 5. tripunctella. Alis anticis perfuscis maculis tribus albis aut flavis in triangulum. (Exp. Alar. 6-61 lin.)

Rec. tripuncta. Haworth.-In. tripunctella. Steph. Catal. ii. 226. No. 7554.

Anterior wings deep fuscous, with three white ochreous or yellowish spots, placed triangularly, two being on the costa, the first near the middle, the second behind; the third is almost on the inner margin, near the hinder angle; cilia yellowish, with fuscous clouds, the latter colour sometimes predominating.

In some instances there are one or two yellowish spots on the hinder margin.

Taken, but rarely, within the metropolitan district, towards the end of May and the beginning of June. "Pales and gardens, Chelsea."—Mr. Ingpen.

GENUS CCCLXXIX.—AMAUROSETIA* mihi.

Palpi four; maxillary very minute and slender; labial rather long, slender, diverging, straight and depending, clothed with short scales, the terminal joint most slender, subacute; maxillar very short. Antennar shortish, slender, during repose incurved beneath the wings; simple in both sexes: head small; front convex, and furnished with decumbent glossy scales: eyes small: thorax not crested: wings incumbent during repose; anterior elongate-sublinear, rounded at the hinder margin, colours very simple and plain, usually with some faint pale (yellowish) markings; cilia short: posterior wings subtriangular, also with short cilia: body moderate, rather slender, with a small tuft at the apex in the males; obtuse in the females: legs moderate.

I divided the species contained in this genus from their allies from the general poverty of their colouring, combined with their slender, short, depending palpi, their smooth head, incumbent anterior wings, of which the cilia are short, small posterior ones, also with short cilia, not extending along the costal edge: the species are found in woods and gardens rather early in the summer.

Sp. 1. oppositella. Alis anticis fuscis, maculis duabus oppositis flavis, posticis fuscescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 5-6½ lin.)

Ti. oppositella. Fubricius.—N. G. oppositella. Steph. Catal. ii. 226. No. 7555.

Anterior wings fuscous, with a metallic tinge, and with two yellow spots of equal size towards the apex, one on the costa, the other nearly opposite on

the inner margin: posterior wings, head, and thorax fuscous: cilia all rather pale.

Abundant in June in gardens and shrubberies within the metropolitan district: found also in the New Forest and in Devonshire "Chelsea."—Mr. Ingpen.

Sp. 2. quadripunctella. Alis anticis fuscis punctis duobus approximatis albidis. (Exp. Alar. 6 lin.)

Ti. 4-punctella. Fabricius.—N. G. 4-punctella. Steph. Catal. ii. 226. No. 7556.

Anterior wings entirely fuscous, with two approximating white or ochraceous dots in the middle, the largest placed towards the inner margin transversely.

The wings sometimes paler, with the pale dots very obscure.

Rare: found towards the middle of June in gardens and woody places near London.

Sp. 3. minutella. Alis anticis fuscis, maculis duabus marginalibus inoppositis flavis. (Exp. Alar. 4½—5 lin.)

Ti. minutella. Linné.—N. G. minutella. Steph. Catal. ii. 226. No. 7557.

Anterior wings pale fuscous, with two golden-yellow dots, one placed in the middle of the inner margin, the other on the disc behind the middle, sometimes nearly touching the costa.

Also rare; found in June near London, and in Norfolk.

Sp. 4. atrella. Alis omnibus angustis atris, anticis maculis duabus marginalibus suboppositis flavis. (Exp. Alar. 5 lin.)

Ti. atrella. Hübner.—N. G. atrella. Steph. Catal. ii. 226. No. 7558.—Bork-nausenia, Hübner.

Wings narrow, deep black, anterior with two nearly opposite yellow spots, one placed a little behind the middle of the costa, the other nearly in the middle of the inner margin: head fuscous.

In some specimens the spots are nearly obliterated.

Not common: found in the vicinity of Darenth wood in June.

†Sp. 5. Knockella. Alis anticis subaureo-fuscis puncto costali striáque communi albidis. (Exp. Alar. 4 lin.)

Ti. Knockella. Fabricius?—N. G. Knockellus. Steph. Catal. ii. 226. No. 7560.

Anterior wings of a slightly golden-brown, with a whitish or ochreous dot near the tip of the costa, and a broad common streak on the inner margin, extending from the base to the hinder angle.

Found in the spring, near Coombe wood, by the late Mr. Haworth.

Sp. 6. cerusella. Alis anticis anticè albis, posticè cinereo-albis maculis tribus fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 4½ lin.)

Ti. cernsella. Hübner.—N. G. cerusella. Steph. Catal. ii. 226. No. 7561.— Leucoptera, Hübner.

Anterior wings white at the base, ashy- or hoary-white behind, with three indistinct brownish dots placed in a triangle, two of which are situated transversely on the opposite margins, and the third in the middle of the hinder limb, the one on the inner margin being darkest: posterior wings leaden-brown, with brownish cilia.

Slightly variable in tint, and in some examples there is occasionally a brownish line from the base to the middle of the wings.

Found, but very rarely, in grassy places, in June, near London and in Norfolk.

Sp. 7. Albinella. Alis anticis fuscis, lineá aureá retrorsum arcuatá. (Exp. Alar. 4½—5 lin.)

Ph. Ti. Albinella. Linné.-N. G. Albinella. Steph. Catal. ii. 226. No. 7563.

Anterior wings fuscous, shining, with an oblique transverse golden-yellow line, the ends of which turn towards the hinder margin: posterior wings pale dull fuscous.

Found at Chelsea, and other places, near London, in June; also in the New Forest and in Devonshire.

Sp. 8. Megerlella. Alis anticis pallide fuscis, strigá albidá antrorsum curvatá. (Exp. Alar. 3½—4 lin.)

Ti. Megerlella. Hübner.—N. G. Megerlella. Steph. Catal. ii. 226. No. 7564. Antispila, Hübner.

Anterior wings pale fuscous, with a curved broadish whitish, or ochreous streak, before the middle, with the ends turned towards the base: posterior wings slender and pale fuscous.

Taken, about the middle of June, near Darenth wood, and in the New Forest.

Sp. 9. albifrontella. Alis anticis fuscis, strigû basi, punctisque duobus posticis pallidis, fronte pallido. (Exp. Alar. 4 lin.)

Ti. albifrontella. Hübner. Ti. pl. 64. f. 432.—Am. albifrontella. Steph. Nomen. 2d edit.—Antispila, Hübner.

Anterior wings pale fuscous, with a slightly incurved pale streak towards the base, and two somewhat triangular spots towards the hinder margin, one on the costa, the other towards the hinder angle: posterior wings immaculate: forchead pale.

Also taken in June in the vicinity of London.

GENUS CCCLXXX. - LAMPRONIA* mihi.

Palpi four; maxillary short, slender, recurved; labial longer, also slender, deflexed, clothed with longish scales at the base, shorter at the apex, the terminal joint somewhat obtuse: maxillæ short. Antennæ rather short, robust at the base, the apex slender, slightly pubescent within in the males: head small; forehead with a crest of erect scales: cyes small: thorax not crested: wings deflexed during repose; anterior somewhat elongate-linear, or subtriangular, the disc usually of a brilliant metallic lustre, with occasionally yellow or golden spots: posterior wings small, subtriangular; cilia all short: lody short and slender, with a small tuft at the apex in the males; a little stouter, longer, and obtuse in the females: legs moderate.

Unlike the last genus, the insects of the present are distinguished by having the wings of very brilliant colours, usually metallic, and more or less adorned with bright golden or yellow spots; the palpi are slender and deflexed, clothed with longish scales at the base; the antennæ simple, the head crested, &c.: the species frequent flowers during the summer, and fly by day.

Sp. 1. capitella. Alis anticis fusco-purpurascentibus maculá fasciæformi basi, duabusque versus apicem aureo-flavis, capite luteo. (Exp. Alar. 6½—8 lin.)

Ph. Ti. capitella. Linné.-La. capitella. Steph. Catal. ii. 226. No. 7565.

Anterior wings purplish-brown, with a triangular or subulated golden-yellow spot near the base of the inner margin, frequently extending to the costa itself, and two other conspicuous spots, placed in opposition to each other, towards the hinder margin, the costal one being generally largest; cilia yellowish at the apex of the wing, fuscous towards the hinder angle: posterior wings fuscous; head luteous.

The spots on the anterior wings vary in size, and the basal one is sometimes nearly obliterated, or is occasionally broken into two small spots, placed transversely.

Not uncommon in orchards and gardens within the metropolitan district at the end of May and beginning of June.

Sp. 2. prælatella. Alis anticis fusco-violaceis, strigá, maculisque duabus oppositis albis. (Exp. Alar. 5½—6½ lin.)

Ti. prælatella. Fabricius.—La. prælatella. Steph. Catal. ii. 226. No. 7566.

Anterior wings of a brownish violet, slightly glossy, with a straight silverywhite fascia before the middle, and two marginal spots opposed to each

^{*} Λαμπρος splendidus.

other, and between the fascia and the costal spot a minute dot: posterior wings brown, with a violaceous tinge: head rusty.

The colour varies a little, and the minute costal dot is sometimes wanting.

Frequents hedges, but not common, at the end of May and beginning of June, near Coombe and Darenth woods.

Sp. 3. luzella. Alis anticis purpureis maculis quatuor oppositis aureis, capite subfulvo. (Exp. Alar. 6—7 lin.)

Ti. luzella. Hübner.-La. luzella. Steph. Nomen. 2d edit.*-Denisia, Hübner.

Anterior wings purple, with four marginal somewhat triangular golden dots, two placed a little before the middle, the others behind; cilia brownish-purple: posterior wings four: head rather tawny.

Found, but rarely, near London, and in the New Forest.

†Sp. formosella. Alis anticis fuliginosis, medio fusciis duabus strigisque totidem posticis atris auro perlepidè utráque marginatis. (Exp. Alar. 6? lin.)

Ti. formosella. Haworth.-N. G. formosella. Steph. Catal. ii. 226. No. 7562.

Anterior wings sooty-black, with two black fasciæ in the middle, and two streaks on the hinder margin, both very prettily margined on each side with gold.

Of this species (which is described in the Entomological Transactions†), I know not the locality.

Sp. 5. flavipunctella. Alis anticis picco-purpurascentibus, fascià interruptà maculisque duabus oppositis flavicantibus. (Exp. Alar. 5-6 lin.)

Ti. flavipunctella. Haworth.—La. flavipunctella. Steph. Catal. ii. 227. No. 7568.

Anterior wings pitchy-purple and glossy, with an interrupted oblique yellowish fascia before the middle, and two triangular spots of similar hue, rather

^{*} It will be observed that many species are inserted in this volume that are not in my Catalogue; these have some of them been discovered since that was written (in part upwards of fifteen years), or were previously in my collection unnamed and unrecorded, as, although I endeavoured to render the Catalogue as complete as I was able, I purposely avoided the introduction of numerous species that I had been unable satisfactorily to examine, a proceeding that I feel still compelled to adopt, having many unnoticed species as yet unexamined, and it is evidently better to omit them for the present, as they may be eventually detected amongst Hübner's figures, or in Treitschke's work, in which he only describes 349 European species of Linnean Tinea! although upwards of 450 have been known in England these twenty years.

[†] Of 1807, by Mr. Haworth: as I have never seen the insect, I may probably have placed it in an erroneous location.

behind, placed obliquely to each other on the costa and inner margin: posterior wings black.

A very rare species; found towards the end of May and beginning of June in woody places within the metropolitan district: my specimens were taken at Darenth.

Sp. 6. rupella? Alis anticis atro-fuscis, maculis quatuor marginalibus oblique positis albis, fronte rufo. (Exp. Alar. 6½—9 lin.)

Ti. rupella. Fabricius?—La. rupella. Steph. Catal. ii. 227. No. 7567.

Anterior wings deep brown or blackish, with an obscure metallic tinge, with four rather large subquadrate white spots on the margins, two of them on the costa and two on the inner margin, placed obliquely with respect to each other, the first pair before the middle, the second pair behind; on the costa towards the base is frequently a minute white dot: posterior wings pale fuscous: head with a red front.

The marginal white spots are sometimes more or less obliterated, and occasionally very large, the inner basal one being produced along the margin towards the origin of the wing.

Also rare within the metropolitan district, where it has been taken near Westerham and Darenth wood, but apparently not uncommon in the New Forest, in June.

Sp. 7. marginepunctella. Alis anticis fuscis, costá margineque postico aureopunctatis maculá communi geminatá flavá. (Exp. Alar. $5\frac{1}{2}$ —6 lin.)

La. marginepunctella. Steph. Catal. ii. 227. No. 7569.

Anterior wings fuscous, with a slightly metallic hue, with a row of golden dots of dissimilar size on the costa and hinder margin, extending a little way up the inner edge; towards the base of the latter is a large common yellow spot, divided by a fuscous line; cilia dusky, varied with gold: posterior wings and cilia dusky: head pale fuscous.

Rather variable, the spots on the anterior wings being sometimes much more obscure and indistinct than at others.

Of this very distinct species I have seen but a pair, which are in my own collection: they were taken at Ripley in June 1827.

Sp. 8. melanella. Alis anticis atris punctis quatuor marginalibus oppositis albis, capite atro. (Exp. Alar. 4-5 lin.)

Ti. melanella. Haworth.—La. melanella. Steph. Catal. ii. 227. No. 7570.

Anterior wings deep black, with two small white dots placed oppositely before the middle, and two others a very little behind, and also three or four minute white dots on the hinder margin: cilia black, with minute white streaks: posterior wings black.

Some examples have a few minute white dots scattered over the surface of the anterior wings, especially towards the hinder margin.

Found in June amongst elms in the vicinity of the metropolis, not very abundantly; but in June 1827 I obtained numerous specimens at Ripley.

Sp. 9. atrella. Alis anticis atris, fasciá obsoletissima ante medium, punctisque marginalibus albidis. (Exp. Alar. 4—5 lin.)

La. atrella. Steph. Catal. ii. 227. No. 7572.

Anterior wings deep black, with a very obscure whitish fascia a little before the middle, and some minute dots of similar hue on the costa and inner margins: posterior wings fuscous, immaculate.

Also found within the metropolitan district in June, not common.

Sp. 10. corticella. Alis anticis atris maculis marginalibus suboppositis, punctisque discoidalibus aureis sparsis, capite ferrugineo. (Exp. Alar. 5-5½ lin.)

Ph. Ti. corticella. Linné.-La. corticella. Steph. Catal. ii. 227. No. 7571.

Anterior wings black, with a metallic tinge, the disc sprinkled throughout with very minute golden dots, the costa with three larger equidistant ones, and the inner margin with two spots of the same hue, one of them near the middle, the other almost at the hinder angle: posterior wings black: head ferruginous.

This pretty species occurs in gardens, &c. within the metropolitan district: it has been found at Chelsea, Fulham, South Lambeth, &c. at the end of May and beginning of June.

Sp. 11. subpurpurella. Alis anticis aureis, immaculatis, posticis fusco-purpureis. (Exp. Alar. 3½-6 lin.)

Ti. subpurpurella. Haworth.—La. subpurpurella. Steph. Catal. ii. 227. No. 7573.—Galanthia, Hübner.

Anterior wings of a brassy gold, very glossy and immaculate; cilia slightly dusky gold: posterior wings purplish-brown, especially towards the apex; head very hairy in one sex; and the insect is extremely variable in size, with the posterior wings sometimes without the purple tinge.

Found not uncommonly in woody places within the metropolitan district, in June; also in other parts of the country. "Newcastle."—G. Wailes, Esq.

Sp. 12. semipurpurella. Alis anticis angustis, tôtis purpurcis, nitidis immaculatis, posticis fusco-hyalinis. (Exp. Alar. 6—7 lin.)

La. semipurpurella. Steph. Nomen. 2d edit.

Anterior wings long and narrow, anteriorly of a shining immaculate purple: posterior wings very transparent and fuscous.

Not common: I have a pair, one of which I found several years since, in June, at Darenth wood; the other I obtained unnamed from Mr. Haworth's collection.

Sp. 13. purpurella. Alis anticis purpureis, punctis maculáque communi posticá albis. (Exp. Alar. 4½—5 lin.)

Ti. purpurella. Haworth.-La. purpurella. Steph. Catal. ii. 227. No. 7574.

Anterior wings bright purple, sprinkled posteriorly with minute whitish atoms, and with a rather conspicuous whitish common spot on the hinder angle: eilia ashy-purple: posterior wings fuscous, with the tip in certain lights of a brown-purplish gold.

I possess a fine series of this rare insect, as well as the original specimens of the other species of this pretty genus, from Haworth's collection.

Also a scarce species, taken rather early in the summer within the metropolitan district; also in February according to Haworth.

Sp. 14. auropurpurella. Alis anticis purpureis punctis maculisque sparsis numerosis aureis. (Exp. Alar. 5-5½ lin.)

Ti. auropurpurella. *Haworth.*—La. auropurpurella. *Steph. Catal.* ii. 227. *No.* 7575.—Antispila, *Hübner*.

Anterior wings of a red-purple, thickly sprinkled throughout with golden dots and spots; cilia purple, interrupted with gold: posterior wings fuscous, with a very faint purplish tinge on the margin.

In some examples the gold spots on the anterior wings are slightly confluent.

An extremely beautiful, and a rare little insect: it frequents flowers within the metropolitan district about the beginning of June.

Sp. 15. rubroaurella. Alis anticis rubro-aureis puncto postico aureo, posticis aureo-purpureis. (Exp. Alar. 4³/₄—5 lin.)

Ti. rubroaurella. Haworth.—La. rubroaurella. Steph. Catal. ii. 227. No. 7576.

Anterior wings of a red or purplish-gold, with a small golden dot behind, in which is a minute fuscous point, and in the middle of the inner margin is a faint trigonal golden dot: posterior wings of a changeable golden-purple.

Also somewhat rare: found at Coombe and Darenth woods in the summer, and in other places near London.

Sp. 16. Hellwigella. Alis anticis aureis fasciis quatuor rubro-purpureis, posticis fusco-cupreis. (Exp. Alar. 4-4½ lin.)

Ti. Hellwigella. Hübner.—La. Hellwigella. Steph. Catal. ii. 227. No. 7577.

Anterior wings of a metallic golden hue, with four equidistant red-purple fasciæ, the first at the base, the second, which is a little curved, before, and the third behind the middle, and furcate towards the costa; the fourth is on the hinder margin, and is joined to the third near the hinder angle; cilia fuscous: posterior wings coppery-brown, especially towards the middle.

Not uncommon in flowers within the metropolitan district, during the summer.

Sp. 17. sanguinella. Alis anticis flavissimis fasciis quatuor coccineis aquidistantibus. (Exp. Alar. 4 lin.)

Ti. sanguinella. Haworth.- La. sanguinella. Steph. Catal. ii. 227. No. 7578.

Anterior wings light golden-yellow, not metallic, with a fascia at the base, and a second, slightly curved, before the middle, blood-red; a third broad and entire on the costa, furcate towards the inner margin; and on the hinder margin a fourth, straight, and distinct from the third; cilia golden: posterior fuscous, without a purplish tinge.

This insect, of which I possess the original specimen, is too distinct from the preceding to be a variety thereof, as surmised by Mr. Haworth.

Extremely rare: I have seen one example only of this very pretty insect, which I believe was found in Kent.

Sp. 18. Calthella. Alis anticis sulcatis totis aureis, capite ferrugineo. (Exp. Alar. $3-3\frac{3}{4}$ lin.)

Ph. Ti. Calthella. Linné.—La. Calthella. Steph. Catul. ii. 227. No. 7579.— Micropteryx, Hübner.

Anterior wings sulcate, entirely of a bright shining metallic gold, with the base sometimes obscurely purplish; cilia rather more obscure: posterior wings fuscous, with a golden tinge.

The caterpillar feeds on the marsh marigold (Caltha palustris), upon the flowers of which, and of the ranunculi, the imago occurs towards the end of May.

Very abundant, throughout the metropolitan district, during the summer, frequenting the flowers of the ranunculus and similar plants.

Sp. 19. concinnella. Alis anticis auratis strigû media rectá subargenteâ. (Exp. Alar. 2\frac{3}{4}-3\frac{1}{2}\lin.)

La. concinnella. Steph. Catal. ii. 227. No. 7580.

Anterior wings shining metallic gold, with a straight slender silvery-white streak in the middle, and sometimes a faint dot of the same towards the hinder margin: posterior wings fuscous.

Apparently not rare within the metropolitan district, where it occurs in June about Darenth wood.

Sp. 20. Seppella. Alis anticis auratis, strigis duabus, rectis, argenteis. (Exp. Alar. 3-3\frac{1}{2} lin.)

Ti. Seppella. Fabricius.—La. Seppella. Steph. Catal. ii. 227. No. 7581.

Anterior wings shining gold, with two straight silvery streaks, one before, the other a little behind the middle: posterior wings shining gold: head black.

Also found in June at Darenth wood, not uncommonly.

Sp. 21. ammanella. Plate 41. f. 2.—Alis anticis purpurascentibus, fasciis duabus, maculáque posticá aureis. (Exp. Alar. 4—5 lin.)

Ti. ammanella. Hübner.—La. amœnella. Steph. Catal. ii. 227. No. 7582.

Anterior wings rich purple-brown, with a faint violet gloss; with two rather broad golden streaks, one straight, near the base, the other, a little curved, nearly in the middle, and midway between the last and the hinder margin is an ovate spot of similar hue; cilia obscure fuscous: posterior wings and cilia dull brown.

This appears to be a rare, or at least a very local species; I have taken it in a fir plantation near Hertford, and at Colney Hatch, in May: it also occurs in the New Forest, and near Darenth wood.

Sp. 22. bistrigella. Alis anticis sordide aureis, strigis duabus aliquantulum curvatis argenteis, posticis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 3 lin.)

Ti. bistrigella. Haworth.-La. bistrigella. Steph. Catal. ii. 227. No. 7583.

Anterior wings dull gold, with two very slightly bent distinct silvery streaks, one towards the base, the other rather beyond the middle: posterior wings leaden-brown, without any golden tinge.

A very rare little insect, of which I remember to have seen but three examples, all of which were taken in June, at Darenth wood.

GENUS CCCLXXXI.—EUSPILAPTERYX* mihi.

Palpi four; maxillary very distinct, slender, curved, and deflexed; labial also slender, short, incurved, sparingly clothed with scales, the apex very acute: maxillæ short. Antennæ very long and slender, perfectly simple, recurved during repose: head small, clothed with depressed shining metallic scales: eyes small: thorax slender, not crested: wings deflexed during repose; anterior elongate-linear, with shortish cilia at the hinder angle; disc metallic, with pale spots; posterior lanceolate, furnished with long cilia, on both margins: body long, slender and incurved, obtuse at the apex: legs long and slender; intermediate tibiæ not tufted.

^{*} Ev benc, σπιλος macula, πτερον ala.

The distinct curved slender maxillary palpi of this pretty genus, exclusively of other peculiarities, at once distinguishes it from the following, in which they are straight and diverging; the labial palpi are very short; the anterior wings are of a resplendent metallic hue, very smooth, with yellow spots, and linear, with the cilia on the hinder angle short; the posterior wings are lanceolate and not linear, and the cilia adorn both margins.

Sp. 1. auroguttella. Alis anticis nitidis auratis, strigá basi marginis tenuioris, guttisque tribus aureo-flavissimis. (Exp. Alar. 4³/₄ lin.)

N. G. auroguttella. Steph. Catal. ii. 228. No. 7584.

Anterior wings glossy metallic gold, with a short brilliant pale golden-yellow streak at the base of the inner margin, and three spots of similar hue, on the margins, one of which is placed obliquely on the costa before the middle, a second behind the middle and slightly curved, and the third is situated in the middle of the inner margin, forming with the others a triangle.

The only example I have seen of this splendid and very distinct little insect I found in June 1827 at Ripley.

GENUS CCCLXXXII.—GRACILLARIA, Haworth.

Palpi four; maxillary distinct, slender, straight, diverging; labial rather longer than the head, slender, recurved, acute, the terminal joint subulate: maxillæ rather long. Antennæ very long, capillary, simple: head small, clothed with shining depressed scales: eyes globose: thorax slender: wings deflexed during repose, with the apex ascending; anterior very long, sublinear, rounded or rather acute at the apex: cilia on the posterior angle long, and sometimes produced to the inner base itself; posterior linear, with very long cilia, occasionally extending along the anterior margin: body very long and slender; obtuse in the males: legs also very long; intermediate tibiæ clothed within with very long scales.

In this genus the maxillary palpi are rather long, straight, and diverging; the labial ones longer than the head, slender; the head clothed with depressed scales; the anterior wings deflexed, with the apex ascending, during repose; and in general very narrow and rather acute at the apex, where they are furnished, especially on the hinder angle, with long cilia; the posterior wings are linear, and also adorned with extremely long cilia, which in a few species extend along the costa: the intermediate tibiæ are furnished with a mass of scales; and during repose the insects place their second pair of legs

almost at right angles to the body, thereby rendering their thickened tibiæ very conspicuous.

Sp. 1. nebulea. Alis anticis cinereis, nebulis magnis nigris, costá fasciis nigris, strigis albidis intervupt?. (Exp. Alar. 4—5 lin.)

Ti. nebulea. Haworth.-Steph. Catal. ii. 228. No. 7585.

Anterior wings ash-coloured, or whitish-brown, with large black clouds, the costa with black fasciæ, interrupted with whitish streaks: posterior wings fuscous.

Sometimes much paler in colour; probably the effect of age.

Not uncommon in hedges near woods in the spring, within the metropolitan district.

Sp. 2. Meleagripennella. Alis anticis nigricantibus albo nebulosis, cost i albo nigroque lineatá, apice puncto subocellari atro. (Exp. Alar. 3½—5 lin.)

Ti. Meleagripennella. Hübner.—Gr. Meleagripennella. Steph. Catal. ii. 228. No. 7586.—Trichotripis, Hübner.

Anterior wings dusky, clouded with white, with numerous oblique, somewhat bent, white and black streaks at the tip of the costa, the apex of the wings with a subocellated spot, having a black pupil: cilia pale, with the tip dusky: posterior wings ashy-grey.

Rather scarce: found at Darenth wood in June.

Sp. 3. Syringella? Alis auticis ochraceis fasciis quatuor vel quinque vulidis anastomosantibus rufescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 4½—6 lin.)

Ti. Syringella. Fabricius?—Gr. anastomosis. Steph. Catal. ii. 228. No. 7587.
—Curtis, v. x. pl. 479.

Anterior wings pale or ochreous, with four or five coarse anastomosing fasciæ, the apex with a rounded subocellated rufous dot, having a black iris: posterior wings and cilia fuscous.

The fasciæ on the anterior wings vary a little, being more or less confluent or narrower in different specimens.

Caterpillar feeds on the leaves of the common lilac (Syringa), and is very destructive at times; in its early stages it resides within the surfaces of the leaf, and finally rolls it up, in which it changes to a fuscous pupa.

Very abundant in gardens about London, especially in South Lambeth, in the summer; also found in the neighbourhood of Coombe wood. "Gibside."—G. Wailes, Esq.

Sp. 4. cinerea. Alis anticis cinereis vel griseis, fasciis duabus argenteis obliquis, punctis atomisque fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 5½-6 lin.)

Gr. cinerea. Haworth.-Steph. Catal. ii. 228. No. 7588.

Anterior wings ash-coloured, or griscous, very narrow, with two or three oblique equidistant fasciæ; the last a little behind the middle, very obscure, and a little interrupted, having a rounded fuscous dot near the inner margin: posterior wings fuscous, or pitchy-brown.

Not very common: found at Coombe wood, in hedges, about June.

Sp. 5. V-flava. Alis anticis præangustis fuscis, literá V prostratâ (in expansis) medio, fasciáque incurvá posticá flavá. (Exp. Alar. 4—5 lin.)

Gr. V-flava. Haworth.-Steph. Catal. ii. 228. No. 7589.

Anterior wings very narrow, fuscous or tawny, with an angulated yellow mark in the middle resembling (in their expanded state) the letter V placed thus >; and towards the hinder margin an incurved streak of similar hue: posterior wings tawny-brown: thorax golden or shining: head luteous.

Very rare: I have seen two examples only, one of which I found near Ripley in June 1827; the other was in Mr. Haworth's collection.

Sp. 6. versicolor. Alis anticis linearibus certo sitú fulvo aurco cupreo viridique variabilibus. (Exp. Alar. 4—4½ lin.)

Gr. versicolor. Haworth.-Steph. Catal. ii. 228. No. 7590.

Anterior wings linear, with obscure fasciæform markings, varying according to the direction of the light from fulvous or tawny to gold, copper, or green: posterior wings greenish: head tawny.

Also a rare species, inhabiting the vicinity of Ripley, and of the metropolis, in June.

Sp. 7. substriga. Alis anticis fusco-rufis strigis circitèr quatuor subangulatis aquidistantibus albidis, intùs nigris. (Exp. Alar. 4½-5 lin.)

Gr. substriga. Haworth.-Steph. Catal. ii. 228. No. 7591.

Anterior wings dusky-red, with about four somewhat angulated equidistant whitish streaks, edged within with black, the posterior wings a little interrupted: posterior wings leaden-brown and glossy.

The streaks on the anterior wings are sometimes very faint.

This is likewise a very rare species: I have twice taken it within the metropolitan district in June: it has been taken at Coombe, frequenting hedges.

Sp. 8. semifascia. Alis anticis cinereo-purpurcis, semifasciá tenui anticá costali antrorsùm obliquá, punctisque costalibus albis. (Exp. Alar. 5½—6 lin.)

Gr. semifascia. Haworth.-Steph. Catal. ii. 228. No. 7592.

Anterior wings of an ashy-purple, with a slender abbreviated white fascia towards the base, tending obliquely forwards, and some whitish dots on the tips of the costa; the inner margin rather pale: posterior wings dark fuscous.

Some examples are much darker than others, and the costal fascia is at times almost wanting.

Rare: found in the summer within the metropolitan district.

Sp. 9. purpurea. Alis anticis purpureis, semifasciá mediá trigoná posticè emarginat i costali cinereo-albá. (Exp. Alar. 7 lin.)

Gr. purpurea. Haworth.—Steph. Catal. ii. 228. No. 7593.

Anterior wings purple, glossy, with a trigonal ashy-white fascia about the middle of the costa, slightly excavated behind; cilia dusky: posterior wings slender and deep fuscous.

In the example described by Haworth one wing had a short extra fascia behind the middle.

This species likewise inhabits the neighbourhood of London, where it occurs about June.

Sp. 10. stigmatella. Alis nitidis rufo-cinereis, sive subrufis semifasciá medio costali trigoná albá posticè emarginatâ. (Exp. Alar. 5½—6½ lin.)

Ti. stigmatella. Fabricius.—Gr. stigmatella. Steph. Catal. ii. 228. No. 7594. Caloptilia, Hübner.

Anterior wings of an ashy-red or bright rufous, with a large trigonal ashywhite spot in the middle of the costa, excised behind: posterior wings fuscous.

The colour of the costal spot varies a little, being sometimes yellow or ochreous, and there is occasionally a faint ochreous-ash streak, interrupted with red on the hinder margin.

Not uncommon in the autumn, within the metropolitan district, especially in the vicinity of Chelsea.

Sp. 11. ochracea. Alis anticis ochraceis, semifascià medià trigonà albidà posticè emarginatà. (Exp. Alar. 6-6½ lin.)

Gr. ochracea. Haworth.-Steph. Catal. ii. 228. No. 7595.

Anterior wings pale ochreous, or whitish-ash, the base being reddish; in the middle of the costa is a trigonal abbreviated whitish fascia, with a notch behind: posterior wings pale fuscous.

Found in company with the preceding insect, in the autumn.

Sp. 12. Thunbergella. Alis anticis aureo-sulphurcis, basi apiceque violacco-rufis. (Exp. Alar. $5\frac{1}{2}$ — $6\frac{1}{2}$ lin.)

- Ti. Thunbergella. Fabricius.—Gr. Thunbergella. Steph. Catal. ii. 228. No. 7596.
- Anterior wings of a golden-sulphur in the middle, the base and apex of a bright red, with a violaceous or purplish tinge: posterior wings pale ashybrown, with paler cilia, glossed with yellowish.
- In some examples the anterior wings are deep violet-red, with a small well-defined golden-yellow trigonal spot before the middle of the costa; the hinder wings and cilia are dark fuscous: probably a distinct species.

Frequent in woods where oaks abound, and also in plantations and gardens within the metropolitan district, in the autumn, as at Chelsea, Hertford, Ripley, &c.

- Sp. 13. hemidactylella. Alis anticis rufis fusciá basi, maculá punctisque saturatioribus. (Exp. Alar. 8-8½ lin.)
- Ti. hemidactylella. Wien. Verz.—Gr. hemidactylella. Steph. Catal. ii. 228. No. 7597.
- Anterior wings hoary, obtuse, pale red, with a large oblique chestnut-red fascia at the base, a spot in the middle, the apex, and numerous dots on the costa, the same: posterior wings leaden-brown: antennæ brownish-red.

Found, not uncommonly, in woody places and hedges about Coombe and Darenth, in August. "Raehills."—Rev. W. Little.

- Sp. 14. rufipennella. Alis anticis pallide rufis, nigro-punctatis, posticis cinercis, lucidis; femoribus nigris. (Exp. Alar. 6-6½ lin.)
- Ti. rufipenuella. Hübner.—Gr. rufipenuella. Steph. Catal. ii. 228. No. 7598.
 —Haloptilia, Hübner.
- Anterior wings pale red, spotted minutely with black and chestnut: posterior wings pale livid ash-colour; femora black; tarsi white; antennæ grey, with whitish rings.

Also found in hedges and woody places, within the metropolitan district. "Raehills."—Rev. W. Little.

- Sp. 15. elongella? Alis anticis rufis, sæpius nigro punctatis, femoribus tibiisque rufescentibus, tarsis albis. (Exp. Alar. 6—6½ lin.)
- Ph. Ti. elongella. Linné?—Gr. elongella. Steph. Catal. ii. 228. No. 7599.— Pœciloffilia, Hübner.
- Anterior wings red, sometimes irrorated with black or fuscous; posterior silvery-grey, with pale yellowish-grey cilia; femora and tibiæ reddish: tarsi white; antennæ annulated with grey and white.
- Rather variable in colour, as well as in the intensity of the dotting.

Not uncommon in the neighbourhood of London in August.

Sp. 16. violacea. Alis anticis purpurco-violaceis, atro-purpurco nehulosis. (Exp. Alar. 5½-6 lin.)

Gr. violacea. Haworth.-Steph. Catal. ii. 228. No. 7605.

Anterior wings purple-violet, very thickly clouded with deep purple; cilia and posterior wings fuscous.

Rare, at least within the metropolitan district, where it occurs in the vicinity of Darenth wood.

Sp. 17. roscipennella. Alis anticis lividis fusco parcè punctulatis, antennis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 6-6½ lin.)

Ti. roscipennella. Hübner.—Gr. roscipennella. Steph. Catal. ii. 229. No. 7601.
—Pœciloptilia, Hübner.

Anterior wings livid, with an obscure purplish tinge, with two minute dots placed obliquely and transversely before, and two others behind, the middle, with various scattered fuscous atoms on the disc; the costa also minutely spotted with the same: posterior wings fuscous.

Not very uncommon in the woods within the metropolitan district, about June, frequenting Darenth and Coombe woods, &c.

Sp. 18. leucapennella. Alis anticis subargenteo silaceis, atomis minutissimis paucis sparsis, posticis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 5—6 lin.)

Ti. leucapennella. Haworth MSS.—Gr. leucapennella. Steph. Catal. ii. 229. No. 7602.

Anterior wings of a very pale silvery-brown or sallow hue, sometimes of a whitish-sulphur, more or less sparingly dotted with extremely small fuscous atoms; cilia and posterior wings entirely deep fuscous.

This pretty and distinct species I believe has hitherto been found only in the New Forest, where it appears to occur in plenty in June and July.

Sp. 19. præangusta. Alis anticis angustissimis cinereis, striá mediá atro interruptá. (Exp. Alar. $6-6\frac{1}{2}$ lin.)

Gr. præangusta. Haworth.-Steph. Catal. ii. 229. No. 7603.

Anterior wings very narrow, acute, ashy, or ashy-brown, the base sometimes broadly paler; the disc with deep black streaks, sometimes obscure, placed in an interrupted longitudinal line: posterior wings with very long fuscous cilia.

Not uncommon in hedges and on the trunks of poplars, about London, at the end of May.

FAMILY IV.—ALUCITIDÆ, Leach.

Antennæ rather short, slender, setaceous, in the males slightly pubescent beneath. Palpi two, triarticulate, the terminal joint sometimes short and truncate, or long and acute: maxilla rather long: head small, subglobose, sometimes with a conical protuberance in front: eyes occasionally minute, but generally very large: thorax not crested: wings for the most part placed horizontally during repose, more or less cleft into lobes, which, with the exception of the costal one, are ciliated, on both margins; the lobes vary in number, being either two, three, five, or six, on the anterior wings, and three or six on the posterior; but very rarely the wings are entirely undivided, and during repose are erected: body very long and slender, linear in the males, subfusiform in the females, and very acute: legs very long and slender: posterior tibia with two pair of spurs, placed one about the middle, the other at the apex, generally rather long, but occasionally very minute. Larva inactive, broad, slightly pilose, and furnished with sixteen legs: pupa naked, and suspended vertically by a thread, or pilose and inclosed in a cocoon.

The insects of this family, the last of the Lepidoptera, are distinguished, with the exception of one genus, by having the wings more or less divided into plumelets or feathers, the anterior being cleft into from two to six, and the posterior from three to six—there are other peculiarities, which again are wanting in one genus (Alucita); the length of the body and legs, in proportion to the wings: the latter are sometimes erected during repose, at others displayed horizontally: in one genus, Agdistes, they are undivided, but their length, and from their being folded, at once distinguish them from the Tineidæ; and in this genus the posterior legs have very small spurs, and the palpi are stouter and truncate at the apex; the latter are two in number in all the genera. The larva is fleshy, rather plump, clothed sparingly with somewhat long hairs, and is very sluggish: the pupa is sometimes suspended perpendicularly, as in the Papilionidæ, with a thread round it, and in others placed in a cocoon.

Alis integris .								383.	AGDISTES.
fissis; posticis	s trifidis							384.	PTEROPHORUS.
	5- vel	G- fie	lis					385.	ALUCITA.
HAUSTELLA	TA. Vo	L. I	V.,	JAN.	31sт	, 18	335.		2 A

GENUS CCCLXXXIII.—Acdistes, Hübner.

Palpi curved, densely clothed with scales and truncated, the terminal joint just visible, and truncate obliquely. Antennæ short and slender, very pubescent beneath in the males: head simple, with a conical protuberance on the forehead, thickly clothed with short scales: eyes small: wings not divided, placed together during repose, and erected, lanceolate; posterior smallest: body very long, linear in the males, subfusiform in the females; with the apex conical: legs slender, long; posterior tibiæ with two pair of minute apical spurs.

The undivided wings, short truncate palpi, and minute spurs to the hinder tibiæ are the principal points of distinction of this genus from Pteropherus.

+Sp. 1. Bennetii. Alis rufo-cinereis seu ochreis, punctis quatuor atris. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc.)

Adactylus Bennetii. Curtis, v. x. pl. 471.—Agdistes Bennetii. Steph. Nomen. 2nd edit.

"Reddish-cinereous, sometimes with an obscure tint; eyes black; superior (anterior) wings with four dark spots on each, one towards the base, another across the middle, and two beyond it approaching the posterior angle: abdomen of the female with five or six pair of black dots down the back."—Curtis, l.c.

"On plants on the Salterns at Tollsbury, Essex, end of July."—Curtis, l. c.

GENUS CCCLXXXIV .- PTEROPHORUS, Geoffroy.

Palpi porrected beyond the head, slender, curved a little upwards, sparingly clothed with scales, the terminal joint long and acute. Antennæ rather long and slender, slightly pubescent beneath in the males: head small, globose: eyes large, globose: wings extended horizontally during repose, and slightly plaited, anterior generally consisting of two, and the posterior of three, lobes, the inner posterior one frequently with a triangular appendage within; cilia long: body long, slender, linear in the males, subfusiform in the females, and acute at the apex: legs long and stoutish; posterior tibiæ with two pair of long spurs. Larva fleshy, sparingly clothed with shortish hairs, with sixteen lcgs; pupa also hairy, and suspended by a thread.

From the foregoing genus this may be known by having the palpi curved and acute, the wings divided, the anterior into two or three feathers, and the posterior into three; the legs, especially the posterior, are very long, and this pair is armed with two pair of very long spurs: the wings during repose are expanded horizontally, and in some cases folded longitudinally; the abdomen is very long, linear in the males, somewhat fusiform, being smaller towards the apex in the females, the apex itself being acute.

- A. Posterior wings without an appendage on the inner margin.
- a. Anterior wings broad, deeply cleft, pale: ACIPTILIA, Hübner.
- Sp. 1. pentadactylus. Alis omnibus ciliisque niveo-sericeis immaculatis. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc. 1—3 lin.)
- Pt. Al. pentadactyla. Linné.—Donovan, v. v. pl. 110.—Pt. pentadactylus. Steph. Catal. ii. 229. No. 7604.
- Anterior wings acute at the apex, and with the posterior wings and all the cilia snow-white, with a satiny gloss; the rest of the body and limbs, except the eyes, which are black, the same, but less glossy.
- Caterpillar greenish-white, with dusky dots, a whitish dorsal line, with an ochreous one on the sides: it feeds on nettles, &c.: pupa also green: the imago occurs copiously in banks and hedges where nettles abound.

Extremely abundant in hedges and lanes, especially where nettles abound, throughout the metropolitan district: it occurs in great plenty in the garden at the Hermitage.

†Sp. 2. spilodactylus. Alis anticis obtusis, albidis, costá baseos fasciá obliquá interruptá maculisque posticis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 11 lin.)

Pt. spilodactylus. Curtis, v. iv. pl. 161 .- Steph. Catal. ii. 229. No. 7605.

"Anterior wings with the costal margin and the base pale fuscous, a rhomboidal spot at the middle of the costa, extending obliquely across the wings, interrupted by the nervures, fuscous; two spots near the apex upon the superior (anterior) plume, and two or three on the inferior (posterior) of the same colour: inferior (posterior) wings pale fuscous, variegated with white."—
Curtis, l. c.

A rare, or at least local species: it has occurred on the coast of Dorsetshire and in Suffolk. "Taken by Mr. Sparshall in some abundance upon underwood on July 8, 1824, upon a heath near Mildenhall, Suffolk."—Curtis, l. c.

- Sp. 3. galactodactylus. Alis anticis subacutis, albidis maculis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 11-11½ lin.)
- Al. galactodactyla. Hübner.—Pt. galactodactylus. Steph. Catal. ii. 230. No. 7616.

Auterior wings somewhat acute, whitish, with a geminated brown spot at the origin of the cleft, a larger simple one beyond on the costa, with another

opposite thereto on the inner margin, extending down the cilia on that part, and two minute darker ones near the apex; rest of the cilia whitish-grey: posterior wings also whitish, with a faint dusky dot at the extreme apex of each lobe.

Caterpillar light green, with shortish hairs: it feeds on the underside of the leaves of the burdock.

Also a local species, very rare near London, but abundant in the neighbourhood of Andover and Reading; also found near Birmingham at the end of May and beginning of June.

- b. Anterior wings narrow, deeply cleft and acute, generally without any distinct markings:—Stenoptilia, Hübner.
- Sp. 4. bipunctidactylus. Alis anticis cinereis, punctis tribus nigris lineáque fuscá longitudinali in limbo. (Exp. Alar. 11—12 lin.)
- Ph. Al. bipunctidactyla. Villers.—Pt. bipunctidactylus. Steph. Catal. ii. 229.
 No. 7606.

Anterior wings ash-coloured, with three black dots, two placed transversely near the origin of the cleft, the other towards the base; on the costa and inner margin is a dusky streak: posterior wings shining rusty-brown; cilia all rusty-brown.

Not uncommon in woods within the metropolitan district about June and in July.

- Sp. 5. fuscodactylus. Alis anticis testaceo-fuscis, puncto obsoletissimo saturatiore ad incisuram. (Exp. Alar. 10-11½ lin.)
- Ph. Al. fuscodactyla. Villers.—Pt. fuscodactylus. Steph. Catal. ii. 229.

Anterior wings testaceous-brown, with a very obscure darker dot, at the base of the fissure, otherwise immaculate: posterior wings fuscous.

The anterior wings vary a little in tint, being sometimes of a very dark hue.

Also very common in woods and gardens during the summer months, throughout the metropolitan district.

- Sp. 6. pterodactylus. Alis anticis rufo-testaceis, canis, albidis vel rufis puncto ad incisuram fusco, posticis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 11-13½ lin.)
- Ph. Al. pterodactyla. Linné.—Pt. pterodactylus. Steph. Catal. ii. 229.

 No. 7608. Brown plumed moth. Harris A. pl. 30. f. i—l.
- Anterior wings testaceous-red, hoary, whitish or pale red, with a brown dot towards the cleft, and a few remotely-scattered fuscous atoms on the disc: posterior wings fuscous.

The most abundant species of the genus, occurring, especially towards the end of summer, in woods, copses, gardens, &c. through-

out the metropolitan district, and in the New Forest, Devonshire, &c.

Sp. 7. monodactylus. Alis auticis canis retusis, fissurá inconspicuá, posticis tripartitis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 9½ lin.)

Ph. Al. monodactylus. Linné?—Pt. monodactylus. Steph. Catal. ii. 229. No. 7609.

Anterior wings retuse, hoary, with a very obscure short cleft: posterior fuscous, and divided into three.

Rare: found near Croydon and at Darenth wood in June.

Sp. 8. tephradactylus. Alis unticis grisco-albicantibus, atomis ciliisque fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 9½ lin.)

Al. tephradactyla. Hübner.—Pt. tephradactylus. Steph. Catal. ii. 230. No. 7610.

Anterior wings rather short and broad, griseous-white, minutely dusted with fuscous, and with fuscous cilia: posterior wings and cilia also fuscous.

I took this insect in July 1827 at Ripley; it has been also found in Norfolk, near Beachamwell, and in the New Forest, near Brockenhurst, &c.; also in the Isle of Arran.

Sp. 9. tridactylus. Alis anticis pallidis, lineis albis, posticis albidis, ciliis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 9½—10 lin.)

Ph. Al. tridactyla. Linné.-Pt. tridactylus. Steph. Catal. ii. 230. No. 7611.

Anterior wings immaculate, pale, with white lines, the costa dusky, cilia fuscous: posterior wings whitish, with long pale fuscous cilia.

Also a rare species: I have taken it in June at Darenth wood, and it has also been found near Brighton.

Sp. 10. niveidactylus. Alis omnibus niveis, ciliis cinerascentibus. (Exp. Alar. 8—9 lin.)

Pt. niveidactylus. Steph. Catal. ii. 230. No. 7612.

All the wings obscure snow-white, immaculate: cilia ashy.

My specimens of this insect were taken near Darenth wood many years since in July.

Sp. 11. tetradactylus. Alis anticis angustis albo-testaceis, ciliis fuscis; posticis fuscis, vel cinereis. (Exp. Alar. 9½—10 lin.)

Ph. Al. tetradactyla. Linné.—Pt. tetradactylus. Steph. Catal. ii. 230. No. 7613.

Anterior wings narrow, testaceous-white, with deep brown cilia: posterior pale fuscous, or ashy, also with deep brown cilia.

This is a scarce insect near London; I met with several specimens at Ripley in June 1827, and have also taken it at Dover and at Darenth wood.

- Sp. 12. carphodactylus. Alis anticis pallide fluvescentibus, atomis duabus posticis oppositis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 7-9 lin.)
- Al. carphodactylus. Hübner, Al. pl. 4. f. 19.—Pt. citridactylus. Steph. Catal. ii. 230. No. 7614.
- Anterior wings pale yellowish, with two minute fuscous dots towards the apex, one on the costa, the other on the inner margin; cilia ochreous-ash: posterior wings slightly ochreous, with ashy-brown cilia.

In June 1819 this species abounded at Coombe wood, near Dover, as it did also in the following August, but since that period I have not found it: specimens have been taken at Glanvilles Wootton and at Whittlesea Mere.

- Sp. 13. ochrodactylus. Alis anticis ochraceis immaculatis, posticis cinereofuscis. (Exp. Alar. 8½ lin.)
- Al. ochrodactyla. Fabricius?—Pt. ochrodactyla. Steph. Catal. ii. 223. No. 7615.
- Anterior wings immaculate ochreous, with pale fuscous cilia: posterior wings pale ashy-brown.

Found at Darenth wood in July.

- Sp. 14. leucodactylus. Alis anticis subsulphureis immaculatis, ciliis posticisque fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 5½ lin.)
- Al. leucodactyla. Hübner?—Pt. leucodactylus. Steph. Catal. ii. 230. No. 7617.
- Anterior wings of a pale sulphur colour, and immaculate; cilia and posterior wings fuscous.

Very local and rare: found at Darenth wood at the end of June.

- Sp. 15. lunædactylus. Alis anticis fusco-brunneis, lunulá posticá albidá. (Exp. Alar. 10—11 lin.)
- Al. lunædactyla. Haworth.-Pt. lunædactylus. Steph. Catal. ii. 230. No. 7618.
- Anterior wings dull immaculate-brown, with a slightly curved whitish-yellow lunule at the base of the fissure: cilia and posterior wings fuscous.

The anterior wings vary in tint.

Abundant occasionally in grassy places near Darenth wood and Greenhithe in June and the beginning of July.

Sp. 16. pallidaetylus. Alis anticis ochroleucis nebulis aliquot saturatioribus, posticis fusco-ochraceis. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc. -1 unc. 1 lin.)

Al. pallidactyla. Haworth.—Pt. pallidactylus. Steph. Catal. ii. 230. No. 7619.

Anterior wings of a whitish colour, with various darker clouds, a rather conspicuous whitish spot towards the apex of the costa, and another on the inner margin, near the base; cilia white: posterior wings ochreous-brown, with fuscous cilia.

Not uncommon in chalky districts, abounding at Darenth wood, the Sheep Leas near Ripley, at Hertford, Dover, &c. in June.

Sp. 17. migadactylus. Alis anticis albidis fusco maculatis, posticis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc.)

Pt. migadactylus. Fabricius? - Steph. Catal. ii. 230. No. 7620.

Anterior wings whitish, spotted or clouded with fuscous; cilia pale fuscous: posterior wings and cilia fuscous.

Very rare: found near Darenth wood in June.

Sp. 18. similidactylus. Alis anticis grisco-ochraceis uigro partim irroratis, costû margineque tenuioris posticê saturatioribus. (Exp. Alar. 9 lin.)

Pt. similidactylus. Curtis MSS.—Dale in Loud. Mug. Nat. Hist. v. vii. p. 263.—Pt. phæodactylus. Steph. Catal. ii. 230. No. 7621.

Anterior wings griseous-ochre or fuscous, minutely but irregularly and partially dusted with black, the costa and apex of the inner margin somewhat fuscescent; cilia fuscous: posterior wings fuscous.

Taken in the New Forest, also in the Isle of Wight, Dorsetshire, and Devonshire; and in Scotland, near Edinburgh.

- B. Posterior wings with an appendage on the inner margin.
- a. Anterior wings broad and acute:-Platyptilia, Hübner.

Sp. 8. trigonodactylus. Alis anticis pallide ochraceis, maculá posticá costali trigoná. (Exp. Alar. 10-11 lin.)

Al. trigonodactyla. *Haworth*.—Pt. trigonodactylus. *Steph. Catul.* ii. 230. No. 7622.

Anterior wings pale ochroons, sometimes with a reddish tinge, with a very faint palish streak on the hinder margin, and a distinct triangular brown spot on the costa towards the apex: posterior wings and cilia deep brown.

Not very rare in some places within the metropolitan district, during the summer, but more abundant on the coasts of Hants; found also in Yorkshire.

Sp. 20. rhododactylus. Plate 41. f. 3.—Alis anticis ferrugineis, fasciá rufá extrorsum albo-cinctá, ciliis albo rufoque variis. (Exp. Alar. 10—11 lin.)

Pt. rhododactylus. Fabricius .- Steph. Catal. ii. 230. No. 7623.

Anterior wings ferruginous, with a broad and central fascia, edged with white, especially on the outer margin; cilia reddish, varied with white: posterior wings yellowish-brown, with a large ferruginous lobe on the inner margin, the base whitish.

Rare: I once found a specimen very early in the spring in Copenhagen fields; it has likewise occurred near Coombe wood, and near Hackney in May and June. "Cramond."—Rev. W. Little.

Sp. 21. calodactylus. Alis anticis rufo-fuscis, strigâ posticâ obsoletâ pallidâ; costâ posticè maculis duabus trigonis brunneis. (Exp. Alar. 9—10 lin.)

Pt. calodactylus. Fabricius.—Steph. Catal. ii. 231. No. 7624.

Anterior wings red-brown, with two deeper brown trigonal spots on the costa, one a little behind the middle, the other at the apex, the last is bounded by a palish streak, which extends to the inner margin; the hinder angle is also deep brown; cilia whitish, with a brown line: posterior wings fuscous, with a blackish lobe on the inner margin.

Also rare near London: found in bushy places and in gardens in August, within the metropolitan district: it is found also in the New Forest and in Scotland. "Monkswood."—C. C. Babington, Esq.

b. Anterior wings narrow, falcate, and varied: - Amblyptilia, Hübner.

Sp. 22. tesseradactylus. Alis anticis suhfalcatis albo brunneoque nebulosis, maculâ posticâ costali trigonâ fasciâ extrorsum albo adnatâ, strigâque posticâ albâ. (Exp. Alar. 9—9½ lin.)

Ph. Al. tesseradactyla. Linné.—Pt. tesseradactylus. Steph. Catal. ii. 230. No. 7625.

Anterior wings slightly falcate, clouded with brown and white, with a trigonal brown spot towards the apex of the costa, edged outwardly with white, and a white streak near and parallel with the hinder margin; on the base of the costa are some short whitish lines: posterior wings fuscous, inner margin with an irregular black lobe.

Abundant in some parts of the country, especially in the New Forest, but rare within the metropolitan district, where it occurs at intervals during the summer.

Sp. 23. punctidactylus. Alis anticis virescente-cincreis, albido nebulosis, punctis costalibus numerosis, strigáque posticá obsoletá, albis. (Exp. Alar. 9—9½ lin.)

Al. punctidactyla. Haworth.—Pt. punctidactylus. Steph. Catal. ii. 231. No. 7626.

Anterior wings of a pale greenish-ash, clouded with whitish, with numerous

short, whitish streaks on the costa, and an obscure, slightly waved whitish streak towards the hinder margin: posterior wings deep fuscous, with a black lobe on the inner edge.

Much less abundant than the last: found within the metropolitan district in June and July, and in Devonshire.

- Sp. 24. cosmodactylus. Alis anticis olivaceo-fuscis, maculá triangulari obscuriore, punctis costalibus albidis. (Exp. Alar. 9 lin.)
- Al. cosmodactyla. Hübner, Al. pl. 7. f. 35—36.—Pt. cosmodactyla. Steph. Nomen. 2d edit.
- Anterior wings of a pale olive-brown, with an obscure darker triangular spot towards the apex, the costa with minute whitish spots, and towards the hinder margin a very obscure pale streak: posterior wings deep brown, with a blackish lobe on the inner margin.

Taken near Ripley in June 1827.

- Sp. 25. didactylus. Alis anticis sordide ferrugineis strigis dualus albis, posticis cinereo-fuscis apice obscurioribus. (Exp. Alar. 8-9 lin.)
- Ph. Al. didactyla. Linné.—Donovan, v. ix. pl. 318.—Pt. didactylus. Steph. Catal. ii. 231. No. 7627.
- Anterior wings dull ferruginous, with two white streaks behind the middle, the anterior one broadest, the posterior narrow, and carried back on the costa to the apex of the wings: posterior wings ashy-brown, with the apex obscure, and a small brown lobe on the inner margin.

Not very uncommon in woody places within the metropolitan district: found also in the New Forest and Norfolk, about June and July.

- Sp. 26. heterodactylus. Alis anticis nigris maculis albis, posticis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 9\frac{1}{2}\lin.)
- Ph. Al. heterodactyla. Villers.—Pt. heterodactylus. Steph. Catal. ii. 231. No. 7620.

Anterior wings deep brown, or black, with white spots disposed in two broken streaks: posterior wings fuscous.

Probably only a very dark variety of the foregoing species.

Taken in company with the preceding insect.

- Sp. 27. microdactylus. Alis anticis fuscis strigû punctisque albis. (Exp. Alar. $6-6\frac{1}{2}$ lin.)
- Pt. microdactylus. Steph. Catal. ii. 231. No. 7629.—Al. parvidactyla. Haworth.

Anterior wings fuscous, with a streak towards the hinder margin, and some spots near the apex white: posterior wings fuscous, immaculate.

Very rare: it has occurred in June at Darenth wood, and also in Devonshire.

GENUS CCCLXXXV.—ALUCITA, Scopoli.

Palpi long, slender, recurved, the basal joints clothed with long porrected scales, extended forwards horizontally, and resembling a beak, the terminal joint long, subulate, acute, directed upwards: maxillæ short. Antennæ short, simple in both sexes, a little pubescent within in the males: head with a tuft of depressed scales in front: eyes small: thorax not crested: wings very short, composed of six lobes, resembling feathers, ciliated on both sides, excepting the costal one: posterior wings similar, but smaller; the apex of all the lobes rounded, and furnished with a dark spot: body short, scarcely reaching beyond the wings, when expanded; obtuse in the males; acute and stouter in the females: legs rather short.

The beautiful structure of the wings of this elegant genus of moths—all of them being composed of six nearly equal and similar lobes, consisting of a shaft, and fringed on all sides (excepting the costal one) with fine cilia, so as to form a sort of plume of feathers, the apex of which is rounded, and marked with a dark dot, rounded by a pale space—at once serves to distinguish them from the other genera of the family, exclusively of their elongate recurved palpi, short body, &c.

- Sp. 1. hexadactyla. Alis cinereis, fasciis irregularibus fuscis, albo adnatis. (Exp. Alar. 7—8 lin.)
- Ph. Al. hexadactyla. Linné.—Donovan, v. iv. pl. 136.—Al. hexadactyla. Steph. Catal. ii. 231. No. 7630.
- Wings ashy, anterior with a broad irregular brown fascia in the middle, and a very much waved one on the hinder margin, both edged with whitish: posterior wings alternately fuscous and whitish, the tip of each plume in all the wings with a minute distinct black dot; cilia ashy.
- The caterpillar feeds on various species of honeysuckle: it occurs in gardens, which the imago also frequents.

Extremely abundant in gardens throughout the metropolitan district, from the end of spring nearly to the approach of winter: common also in other parts of the country. "Newcastle."—
G. Wailes, Esq. "Caernaryon."—C. C. Babington, Esq.

Sp. 2. polydactyla. Alis anticis flavido-rufts, fusciis subviolaceis albido marginatis. (Exp. Alar. 7 lin.)

Al. polydactyla. Hübner.—Steph. Catal. ii. 231. No. 7631.

Anterior wings yellowish-red, with two irregular violaceous fasciæ, bordered with whitish, formed of spots of that hue; at the apex of each feather is a dusky dot on a light ground: posterior wings of a lighter hue, with a blackbrown dot at the tip of each plume; cilia reddish-ash.

Found, but very rarely, in the New Forest, in June.

+Sp. 3. pœcilodactyla. Alis cinereo-ochraceis, fasciis duabus irregularibus punctisque fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 7 lin.)

Al. pœcilodactyla. Steph. Catal. ii. 231. No. 7632.

Anterior wings ochreous-ash colour, with two irregular fuscous fasciæ, one towards the middle, the other on the hinder margin.

Taken, in June 1822, in the New Forest, near Brockenhurst.

APPENDIX.

During the seven years this work has been in progress several new species of Lepidoptera have been discovered, errors detected (while others still lurk in concealment), and various changes, &c. have taken place in regard to our knowledge of the indigenous species; I shall therefore endeavour, very briefly, to remedy a few of these defects, and to record the recent discoveries, so far as I have the opportunity, premising that my limits will not admit of too extensive a review of my former labours, and the description of many of the species not in the body of the work will be found in the three Appendices already given in the preceding volumes: I shall also attempt to frame the Synoptic Tables of the Lepidoptera Vespertina, and complete my labours upon this order by an abstract of the indigenous species contained in Hübner's valuable and most neglected Verzeichniss Bekanter Schmetterlinge, &c., published in 1816.

VOL. I.

- Page 2. In the general description of the larvæ of Lepidoptera, it should have been stated that the head is furnished with two more or less convex scaly processes, one on each side, resembling eyes, and with three minute shining eyes on each side.
- Page 5. Papilionidæ. I may here take occasion to observe that many excellent essays on various species and varieties of the British Diurna are to be found in Loudon's Magazine of Nat. Hist., by the Rev. W. T. Bree and others, and that all the truly indigenous species, with the exception of Melitæa Dia, are figured in Wood's Index Entomologicus,* but my limits will not allow me to refer to each figure, though, as there are some few accidental transpositions of names in this last work, I shall correct those references.
- Page 10. Colias Europome. Swainson, in his Zoological Illustrations, conceives that I was misinformed upon the point of the indigenous origin of this species—not the Europome of Esper, but of Haworth—I may therefore refer his readers to my remarks in page xviii of the introduction to my Systematic Catalogue; and I here take the opportunity of adding an extract from the 10th No. of the Entomological Magazine, p. 530:—"Colias Europome has been noticed in the meadows near the confluence of the Avon and Severn, flying with great swiftness in August, but is a rare insect."—From a List of Lepidoptera, prepared by Mr. E. Lees, of Worcester.
- Page 13. C. Hyale. Curtis, v. vi. pl. 242, 3 and 9.—Has been taken rather abundantly within these few years on the coasts of Sussex, Kent, and Essex.
- Page 27. Pieris Cratægi. Curtis, v. viii. pl. 360.—Very abundant in the neighbourhood of Whittlesea Mere, and in Monks' wood, Hunts.
- Page 28. Nemeobius, should be placed in the section Oculi pubescentes, instead of O. mudi.
- Page 29. Nemeobius Lucina. Curtis, v. vii. p. 316.—Larva onisciform.
- Page 31. Melitææ Pyronia and tessellata I suspect may be only extraordinary varieties of Me. Athalia.

^{*} All the indigenous Lepidoptera, so far as I possess examples, are now figured in this work to page 231 of my 3rd volume.

- Page 34. Melitæa Dia. Loudon Mag. v. v. p. 751. fig. 124.—This species has several times been found in Sutton Park, near Birmingham, and also, I believe, near Alderley, in Cheshire. I possess a British specimen.
- Page 34. Melitæa Silene. Curtis, v. ix. pl. 386.—I have a variety of this insect corresponding with Pa. Thalia of Hübner.
- Page 38. Argynnis Adyppe. Loudon Mag. v. v. p. 749. f. 122.—With the anterior wings almost entirely suffused with black. See also the Appendix to vol. i. p. 147.
- Page 39. Argynnis Aglaia. Loudon Mag. v. v. p. 750. f. 123, var. γ.—Var δ. Curtis, v. vii. pl. 290.—Anterior wings black above, with a streak near the base, part of the costa and of the nervures tawny; posterior wings considerably blotched with black.
- Page 43. Vanessa Urticæ. In addition to the extraordinary monstrosity of this insect, recorded in p. 148, may be noticed two remarkable varieties—one in the collection of Mr. Raddon, the other in that of Mr. Churton, both resembling each other, and very nearly agreeing with Ernsts, pl. lv. f. 3 k.
- Page 48†. Vanessa Huntera. Loudon Mag. v. iii. p. 332 (!)—"Alis subangulatis fulvis albo nigroque variis, posticis subtus albo reticulatis ocellisque duabus."—Fabr. Ent. Syst. iii. 104.
- Wings fulvous, varied with white and black, posterior beneath reticulated with white, and with two ocelli.
- A native of North America, and recorded by Mr. Dale, in Loudon, l. e. as indigenous to Pembrokeshire, where it was taken by Captain Blomer: but its capture there doubtless proceeded from the same cause, as I have remarked in vol. i. p. 102, when speaking of Pa. Bucephalus.
- Page 50. Afatura Iris. Curtis, v. viii. pl. 388.—Two magnificent figures of this splendid insect. Abundant at Monks' wood and Hertford in July 1833.
- Page 52 and 148. LIMENITIS Camilla, var. β. Loudon Mag. v. v. p. 667. f. 117.
 —In addition to the variety recorded in p. 148, Mr. Bree has favoured us with the figure above referred to, from a specimen taken by Dr. Maclean, near Colchester; another similar example is in Mr. Ingall's collection, also, I believe, found near Colchester. Mr. Curtis appears to have copied the larva of L. Sibilla in mistake for that of this species.
- Page 68. HIPPARCHIA Hero. Curtis, v. v. pl. 205.—I have this species from the neighbourhood of Lamberhurst, Sussex.
- Page 69[‡]. HIPPARCHIA Arcanius. ('urtis, v. v. pl. 205*. Is this insect really British?
- Page 76. Thecla Quercus. The sexes of this species, as appears by the remarks of Dr. Horsfield, and subsequent observations, are transposed.

- Page 77. Thecla Pruni. With the exception of the reference to Linné, the whole of this page relates to Th. W-album, as referred to in vol. ii. p. 69: I shall, therefore, here describe the true—
- Pa. Pruni of Linué.—Th. Pruni. Steph. Catal. ii. 20. No. 5862.*—Curtis, v. vi. pl. 264.
- Alis supra nigro-fuscis, posticis fasciá obsoletâ fulvá; subtus pallidioribus strigá communi subundulatá albidá; posticis fasciá marginali rubro-fulvá utrinque nigro punctatá. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc. 3—8 lin.)
- Anterior wings above black-brown, posterior with an indistinct fulvescent fascia on the margin; beneath of a paler brown, with a slightly waved bluish-white streak, faintly interrupted, and common to all the wings; on the margin of the posterior wings is a broad bright tawny-red fascia, margined on both sides with somewhat lunate black spots, which are crowned with a short bluish line; on the anterior wings also this streak is generally visible, with two or three minute black dots, crowned as before on the inner edge. Female larger, with a tawny fascia on all the wings above.
- In vol. ii. p. 69, I first recorded the fact of this species having been detected in England: the account given by Mr. Curtis is erroneous, he, as well as myself and others, having been imposed upon by a dealer: the insect occurs in profusion in Monks' wood, Hunts, towards the end of June, at which period it was there taken by C. C. Babington, Esq.; and in the beginning of July I had the pleasure of capturing it there myself: it may be known from Th. W-album by the characters above given.
- Page 78. Thecla Spini? Wood Ind. Ent. pl. 2. f. 53.—Not being able at this time to correct the description of this insect, in consequence of the dispersion of Haworth's collection, I have referred to the figure of my friend Mr. Wood. The insect is now in the possession of Dr. Warburton.
- Page 79. Lycæna Phlæas. Mr. Desvignes lately showed me two varieties of this insect, nearly alike, and with only one large black spot in the centre of the anterior wings above, the usual fascia of spots being obliterated.
- Page 85. Polyommatus Argiolus. I used to take this species on the holly in my garden at the Hermitage in April. For wings, in the description of the larva, read rings
- Page 87. Po. Arion. This insect appears to have occurred in plenty in June near Taunton.
- Of the remaining species of Polyommatus, J have nothing satisfactory to offer regarding their distinctions, though I cannot agree with Mr. Newman in his remarks upon Po. Agestis, in Ent. Mag. v. ii. p. 515 and 516, as his definitions do not accord with my series of specimens of the three insects, obtained from nearly every one of the localities enumerated by him.
- Po. Salmacis I described in vol. iii. p. 235.

- Page 104. Sp. 3*. PAMPHILA Action. Esper.—Curtis, v. x. pl. 442.
- Alis suprà fulvo-fulvis, anticis lincolà nigrá maculisque luteis; posticis immaculatis. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc. 1—2 lin.)
- Wings above tawny-brown; anterior with a black streak, and a row of luteous spots; posterior immaculate: in the female the black streak is wanting on the anterior wings.
- I am indebted to the Rev. J. Lockey for this species; it was found by him in plenty near the "Burning Cliff," in Dorsetshire: it has also been taken at Lulworth Cove, in the same county, in August.
- Page 102. Pam. Bucephalus. Wood Ind. Ent. pl. iii. f. 82. 5.—The specimen here figured was taken by Mr. Newman, near Godalming.
- Page 105. Ino Statices. Curtis, v. ix. pl. 396.—Again we have the wrong larva figured in this work by copying Hübner's figures, the nomenclature of which is so frequently faulty. The larvæ I have had agree with Sepp's figures, vol. iv. pl. xl.
- Page 108. Anthrocera Trifolii. Wood Ind. Ent. pl. iv. f. 4 (not 3).—Found in Cambridgeshire in Sept.—Rev. L. Jenyns.
- Page 109. An. Loti. Wood Ind. Ent. pl. iv. f. 3 (not 4).
- Page 110. An. Filipendulæ. Zyg. Chrysanthemi of Hubner appears to be a variety of the female, with the posterior wings scarcely bordered with black.
- Page 110†. An. Pucedani. "Alis anticis nigro-cyaneis maculis sex rubris subtus confluentibus; posticis rubris margine late cyaneo; abdomine cingulo rubro, antennis apice albis."—Och. Steph. Catal. ii. 30. No. 5906, note.
- Anterior wings blue-black, with six red spots, confluent beneath; posterior red, with a broad blue margin: abdomen with a red belt: tip of the antennæ white.
- Introduced erroneously as British by Wilkes, in mistake for An. Filipendulæ.
- Page 111. Smerinthus ocellatus. Curtis, v. xi. pl. 482.
- Page 112. SMERINTHUS Populi. Wood Ind. Ent. pl. 4. f. 9 (not 8).
- Page 113. Sm. Tiliæ. Wood Ind. Ent. pl. 4. f 8 (not 9).
- Page 118. Sphinx. In Loudon's Mag. v. v. p. 149, are some remarks as to the non-admission of Sp. Carolina, &c. into the British List, to which I can merely refer the reader, my limits not permitting me to demonstrate the insufficiency of the conclusions of the anonymous writer. I may, however, remark, that as I have never yet seen an insect from the American continent corresponding in every respect with any one of the Old World—and I have seen thousands therefrom—I therefore continue firmly of opinion that natives of that country cannot be indigenous in this.

Page 125. Deilephila Galii.

Page 126. Dr. lineata.

Page 127. DE. Celerio.

These three insects have each been taken in many places on the coasts of England, between Worthing in Sussex, and Cromer in Norfolk, during the last few autumns; the latter insect has also occurred near Worcester and Dudley, and the former near Bath.

Page 132. †Sp. 9. D_E.? Nerii. "Alis anticis viridibus, fasciis variis pallidioribus, saturatioribus flavescentibusque." (Exp. Alar. 5 unc.)

Sph. Nerii. Linn. ii. 798.—Dei.? Nerii. Entom. Mag. (Stephens) i. p. 525.

Anterior wings green, with various irregular, paler, darker and yellowish fasciæ; posterior wings brownish green, with a paler submarginal streak.

A noble specimen of this remarkably beautiful insect (5 inches 3 lines in expanse) was taken in the beginning of September 1833 by a lady in her drawing-room at Dover: whether the pupa had been imported in some of the numerous packages of foreign fruits, &c., or the insect itself had been brought over in one of the passage-vessels, is a question not easily solved. The larva feeds upon an exotic plant, but has been found in a garden near Charmooth, as appears by a subsequent communication to the Ent. Mag. by Capt. Blomer.

Page 135. Sesia Cimbiciformis. This insect appears to be Se. Thysbe, Fabricius, Ent. Syst. iii. a. 381. A native of North America: it was, however, in Plasted's cabinet as British.

Page 137. TROCHILIUM Apiforme. TR. Apiforme. Curtis, v. ix. pl. 372.**

Page 138. Tr. Crabroniforme. Tr. Bembiciforme. Curtis, v. ix. pl. ix. 372.*—Although this last name has not the priority, it is advisable to adopt it, the former insect, as pointed out in the place referred to, having borne the name Crabroniforme, as shown in my Catalogue, ii. 35. No. 5931, and thereby prevent confusion.

Page 138. ÆGERIA. In the first vol. of the Entomological Magazine are some excellent observations on this genus of insects by Mr. Newman, with the description of two new species to England (both of which are in my cabinet). For their synonymy I must refer to the 2nd edition of my Nomenclature, and shall here proceed to notice the new species above alluded to.

Sp. 6.* Muscæformis. "Palpi albicantes, lineá extus apicibusque nigris, abdomen

^a This, as well as many other species, is not placed in the location I conceive most natural: for that arrangement I must refer to the second edition of my Nomenclature.

- nigrum quinque aut sex eingulis flavescentibus."—Ent. Mag. (Newman) i. 79. —Wood Ind. Ent. pl. 3. No. 31. (Exp. Alar. 9 lin.)
- Palpi whitish, with a streak without, and the tips black: abdomen black, with five or six yellowish belts: antennæ fuscous, with the apex dusky, and the middle palish.
- My specimen of this distinct species was taken in Devonshire.
- Sp. 6**. Allantiformis. "Palpi supra nigri subtus flavi, antennæ nigræ, abdomen nigrum eingulo flavo."—Ent. Mag. (Newman) i. 79.—Wood Ind. Ent. pl. 3. No. 28. (Exp. Alar. 10½ lin.)
- Palpi above black, beneath yellow: abdomen black, with a single yellow belt: antennæ black.
- Taken in a wood near Greenhithe by Mr. Chant, I believe in June: I possess a very much injured specimen, which was found near Dover many years since.
- Sp. 145. Æg. Ephemeræformis. The original specimen of this insect has fortunately come into my possession: it is allied to Psyche, as hereafter referred to in page 387.

VOL. II.

- Page 13. Clostera reclusa, var. β ? Plate 16. f. 1.—I have no doubt that this is a distinct species; as such I have called it Cl. suffusa in the 2nd edition of my Nomenclature.
- Page 28. PTILODONTIS. This is the genus PTEROSTOMA of Germar, which, having the priority, must be retained.
- Page 29. PTILOPHORA variegata.—Pt. plumigera. Curtis, v. vii. pl. 328. Taken "at Birch wood, and Riddlesdown, near Croydon."—Curtis, l. c.
- Page 38. Peridea serrata. Has been taken near Dorking, and in Devonshire.
- Page 34. Endroms versicolor. Curtis, v. x. pl. 434, &, &, and larva. On the 8th of April 1833, I saw several specimens of this beautiful insect on the wing at Coombe wood.
- Page 50. EUTRICHA. This is the genus DENDROLINUS of Boisduval.
- Page 50. Bombyx Mori. Alis anticis subfalcatis pallidis, strigis tribus obsoletis fuscis. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc. 4-7 lin.)
- Ph. Bo. Mori. Linné.—Bo. Mori. Steph. Catal. ii. 372. No. 5998* note.—Albin. pl. 12. f. 16, in all its stages (!).
- Wings pale; anterior somewhat falcate, with three obscure fuscous streaks.

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 2 B

- Caterpillar whitish; feeds on the mulberry, lettuce, &c.: chrysalis brown, enclosed in a dense cocoon, composed of fine silk, sometimes exceeding 300 yards in length.
- I have merely noticed this truly valuable insect, inasmuch as Albin has figured it, in all its phases, in order to state that it has no pretensions for admission amongst our indigenous insects, being a native of the tropics, and having been introduced into Europe (Italy) in the time of the Emperor Justinian.

Page 61. Orgyia gonostigma. Curtis, v. viii. pl. 378, 3 and Q.

Page 65. Genus LXV (a). ARCTURUS, Curtis.

- "Antennæ composed of numerous joints, covered with scales above, each joint in the male producing two long rays, ciliated and terminated by a bristle; trophi undiscovered. Head clothed with short scales in front, and with long hairy scales on the crown; eyes large, globose: thorax densely clothed with very long decumbent hairs: abdomen short, completely covered with down, the apex producing a fascicle of hairs as long as the body in the male: wings deflexed when at rest, densely clothed with scales; superior (anterior) sublanceolate, rounded at the apex; inferior (posterior) rather small and suborbicular, very hairy at the base; cilia thick and entire."—Curtis, l. c.
- +Sp. 1. Sparshalli. Curtis, v. vii. pl. 336. "Alis sericeis ochraceo-albis, thorace anticè rufescente, tibiis anterioribus anticè nigro-fuscis, caudá flavescente." (Exp. Alar. 1 unc. 6? lin.)
- "Male cream-colour; rays of antennæ ochreous; eyes cinereous, surrounded with black; anterior portion of the thorax pale reddish-brown; tuft of hairs at the apex of the abdomen pale yellow: wings glossy, with the nervures of a dull and pale purplish tint, especially the superior (costal) towards the base; anterior tibiæ in front, as well as the basal joint of the tarsi, deep brown: all the tarsi beneath ochreous: pulvilli brown." "Captured by J. Sparshall, Esq. in a lane near Horning, early in the morning of the 7th of August, 1829."—Curtis, l. c.
- The name Arcturus having been previously employed by Latreille amongst the Crustacea, must be changed; I therefore propose Trichiocercus (θριξ villus, κερχος cauda).
- Page 67. Hypercompa, Hübner?—I here remark, "that I am not certain whether this be the type of the Hypercompæ of Hubner,"—spelt Hypercampæ by Kirby and Curtis,—a point I now draw attention to, from the circumstance that, until very recently, I did not possess the means of ascertaining Hubner's genera, being compelled to follow the bungling references to them by Ochsenheimer and Treitschke; and their great incorrectness has induced me to extract the whole of the indigenous genera and species, so far as I know them, and to subjoin them at the end of this Appendix, and thereby enable the reader to judge for himself as to the application of Hubner's name

- throughout not only this work, but nearly all the works published on the European Lepidoptera since 1816. With regard to the name of the present genus, as given by Hübner, it will be perceived, on reference to Strips VIII. of his second tribe of Phalænæ, that it is his genus 509 Heraclia, and that his Strips IX. (corresponding nearly with my genus Arctia,) is called Hypercompæ.
- Page 67. Hy.? Dominula. In Loudon's Magazine, v. vi. p. 541. f. 72, is a representation of a remarkable variety of this insect, which was found near Peterborough. The cream-coloured spots on the anterior wings are replaced by irregular black blotches, and the posterior wings are black, with an irregular red mark on each towards the centre.
- Page 77. Diarhora, being too close to Diaphorus, a previously-named Dipterous genus, I shall adopt Hübner's name Cycnia.
- Page 79. PENTHOPHERA: read wings lanceolate instead of "lumulate."
- Page 79. Genus LXXIV (a). ΤΗΥRIDOPTERYX mihi. (θυριον fenestra, πτερυξ ala).
- Antennæ short, deeply pectinated on both sides at the base, and apparently simple at the apex: head small: eyes globose, rather prominent: thorax very robust: abdomen also robust at the base, and gradually attenuated to the apex: wings completely hyaline; anterior elongate lanceolate, discoidal areolet closed, and with a central longitudinal nervure; first and fourth marginal nervures furcate: posterior wings small.
- Sp. 1. Th. plumifera? Psyche plumifera. Ochsenheimer, v. iii. p. 176?—
 I have very little hesitation in referring this insect to the Sphinx Ephemeræformis of Haworth:—ÆGERIA? Ephemeræformis of vol. i. p. 145.
- The original specimen of this remarkable insect having fallen into my possession, I was induced to present a short paper to the Entomological Society thereon, which paper, accompanied by a figure, will be published in the second part of their Transactions.
- Page 81. Fumea: for the synonymes of this genus, see the second edition of my Nomenclature.
- Page 83. NUDARIA: in the description of the legs, in the generic character, instead of "the two posterior joints," &c. read "the two posterior tibix," &c.
- Page 83. Nv. mundana. Curtis, v. ix. pl. 400.
- Page 91. Eulepia. In the observations on the genus, it is said the "maxilla scarcely larger than the head," it should have been "longer."
- Page 94. Lithosia helvola has been taken in profusion in Norbury Park, Surrey, by Mr. Walton.

- Page 97. Litmosia muscerda. I now possess this species, presented to me by J. L. Browne, Esq., of Norwich, who caught several specimens near Horning in June last.
- Page 103. TRIPHENA subsequa. Tr. consequa. Curtis, v. viii. pl. 348.—Taken "27th July, 1825, in the Isle of Bute."—Curtis, l. c.
- Page 111. Chareas? Graminis. In page 108, I suggest that this species ought to be removed from Chareas, a step subsequently taken by Mr. Curtis, who describes a very large variety by the name Cerapteryx Hibernicus (v. x. pl. 451), from its locality, Mayo in Ireland, but I have similar varieties amongst my series, taken in England; and upon this point, see Entomological Magazine, v. i. p. 524.
- Page 112. Agrotis. Of this puzzling genus I have obtained several species since the volume in which they are described was published, amongst which is a fine pair of A. ncbulosa, from Mr. Haworth's collection (in which they were unnamed), and also a very conspicuous species from Whittlesea Mere, which I shall briefly describe under the name of Ag. plaga.
- Sp. 25¹. Ag. plaga. Alis anticis grisco-fuscis, plagá validá longitudinali atrå, strigáque undulatá pallidá posticá obsoletissimá. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc. 6½ lin.)
- Anterior wings griseous-brown, with a very obscure palish waved streak near the hinder margin, and on the disc a stout deep black longitudinal dash, towards the inner margin, and above one-third the length of the wing; adjoining to this, towards the apex of the costa, is a second very faint brown dash: posterior wings fuscous.
- Page 130. Graphiphora? +Sp. 5°. (No. birivia. Hübner, No. pl. 9. f. 42?) —Curtis Guide, col. 146 (!).
- Alis anticis cinereis flavo variegatis, lineolis maculisque albidis.
- Anterior wings cinereous, variegated with yellow, and with whitish spots and streaks.
- I know not the locality of this species, which I have never seen.
- Page 134. Gr. erythrocephala? is No. Dahlii, Hühner, pl. 99. f. 465, whose name I shall retain.
- Page 148. See the observations upon Or. flavilinea and Or. macilenta in vol. iii. p. 68, relative to their proper names, and also the second edition of my Nomenclature, to which last work I must refer for variations in the nomenclature throughout the Lepidoptera.
- Page 151. MYTHIMNA lithargyria. I obtained the male of this insect from Mr. Haworth's cabinet. I am not aware of its locality.
- Page 161. †GLÆA rubiginea has been taken at Bromsgrove by Mr. Morris, and in Norbury Park, in October, 1833, by Mr. Walton.

- Page 162. GLEA subnigra. Curtis, v. vi. pl. 268.—I have no doubt but that this, the following, and the two preceding species of Glea are referrible to one very inconstant species.
- Page 169. Xylina. In the generic character for "legs incumbent," read "wings incumbent."
- Page 171. Xy. petrificata. Has been taken by Mr. Walton, in Norbury Park, in September.
- Page 187. Hadena Cucubali. Curtis, v. viii. pl. 308. This insect, it appears by the above reference, occurs from May to August.
- Page 192. MAMESTRA Pisi. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc. 6-8 lin.) not 6-8 lin. only.
- Page 194. MA. Brassicæ. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc. 6-9 lin.) not 6-8 lin. only.

VOL. III.

- Page 14. MIANA humeralis is Noc. humeralis, Haworth, not Hübner.
- Page 22. Trachea Atriplicis. Curtis, v. ix. pl. 431, with a copy of the larva from Hübner.
- Pages 34 and 325. Police Chi and olivacea. From a series of these two assumed species exhibited to me by Mr. Wailes, and from his account of their variations, furnished to me, and subsequently to the Entomological Magazine, I have no hesitation in referring both to the former insect.
- Page 47. DIPHTHERA Orion. Curtis, v. ix. pl. 404, with a figure of a larva copied from Hubner, totally at variance with the specimens which have at various (though distant) times been found in the neighbourhood of Birch wood—and therefore indicating the existence of two distinct species of this genus—though until the characters of the second, ascertained from breeding, are discovered, it would be absurd to refer Hubner's larva thereto.
- Page 53. Cerotopacha octogessima. Tether octogessima. Curtis, v. vi. pl. 272, var. The figure and description of this variety appeared on the same day with my description, but nothing is added to the localities as given by me.
- Page 71. Line 3, dele the * after Sept.; last line but one also dele the *, the foot note referring to Gortyna luteago on page 70.
- Page 71. Nonagria Typhæ. In the Entomological Magazine, vol. i. p. 455, are some corrections of my account of the larva of this insect: it is there described as being "very elongate and slender, of a dirty-brown colour,

- longitudinally striped up the back and sides with darker lines;" and in vol. ii. p. 451, are some excellent observations upon its economy.
- Page 72. Nonagria crassicomis. I now possess the original specimen of this species, and I have also Haworth's mutilated one of No. Cannæ.
- Page 73. †Sp. 5. No. lutosa. Hübner, No. pl. 48. f. 232?
- Mr. Curtis says, "I have a specimen agreeing pretty well with the above figure, that was taken in Derbyshire;" to which I can make no addition.
- †Sp. 6. No.? Vectis. Curtis, v. x. pl. 451.—Alis anticis ochraceis puncto medio fusco, strigá incurvá posticá serieque marginali punctorum nigrorum. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc. 6 lin.)
- Pale ochreous; anterior wings with numerous ochreous and cream-coloured lines, the nervures pale; on the disc is a fuscous dot, and a curved row of minute dots, and on the hinder margin a second row of similar dots; cilia pale; posterior wings whitish, with an obscure row of fuscous dots, rather behind the middle.
- This insect has been taken, I believe, near Reading, by the Rev. C. S. Bird: it also inhabits "Black-gang Chine, Isle of Wight, and Whittlesea Mere, in July."—Curtis, l. c.
- Page 80. Leucania impuncta: it should have stood Leu. unipuncta, Haworth, &c., whose specimen is now in my collection.
- Page 86. Cucullia Thapisphaga. This insect has been taken near Cheltenham, and also in the neighbourhood of London, by Mr. B. Standish.
- Page 87. Sp. 4. The insect here referred to Cv. Thapsiphaga, is distinct, and belongs to another subgenus: it is allied to Cv. Asteris, which is the type of Hubner's genus Euderæa. Wood has given a figure of it as Ev. Thapsiphaga, in his pl. 16. f. 389. I propose calling it Ev. Solidaginis in a Memoir upon the Stirps Tribunophoræ of Hubner, which I am preparing for the Entomological Society.
- Page 103. Plusia circumflexa. Wood Ind. Ent. pl. 16. f. 404.—This rare, and I believe unique specimen, has fallen into my possession; and I have also examples of var. β ? and of Ph. biloba.
- Page 119. Erastria apicosa. Wood Ind. Ent. pl. 17. f. 425.—I have Mr. Haworth's pair of this species.
- Page 119. Er. fuscula. Acosmetia fuscula. Curtis, v. viii. pl. 316.—Ph. albilinea (not albidilinea) of Haworth is a variety.
- Page 125. Ophiusa lusoria. Curtis, v. x. pl. 475.—Very abundant near Whittlesea Merc.
- Page 131. CATOCALA Fraxiui. Several examples of this splendid insect have

- occurred in various parts of the country, since the above account was written, as in Essex, Sussex, Kent, &c.
- Page 132, note. The remarks of Mr. Dale in Loudon's Mag. Hist. Nat. v. vii. p. 177, upon the latter part of this note, I shall merely observe are totally at variance with truth, and the offspring of malicious opposition.
- Page 144. †Psonos alpinata. Ps. equestrata. Curtis, v. ix. pl. 424.—Probably a foreign insect.
- Page 153. Hybernia, not Hibernia, and the same elsewhere.
- Page 157. +Sp. 2. Nyssia Tauaria. Entom. Mag. (Newman) i. 413.— "Fusco-grisea, thoracis margine anteriore, lineaque centrali longitudinali nigris." (Exp. Alar. 1 unc. 6 lin.)
- "Brown-grey; thorax with its anterior margin, and a longitudinal central line, forming together the letter T, black; anterior wings tawny-grey, transversely and irregularly waved with dark brown; hinder margin with a wide irregular band of pale brown; cilia of the same colour, having a row of black dots internally: posterior wings pale-brown, with a black spot at the anal angle."—Newman, l. c.
- "Taken at Leominster in June 1832."-Newman, l. c.
- Page 157. †Sp. 3. Ny. Zonaria. Alis fuscis, fasciis albis; abdomine atro, segmentarum marginibus rufo flavescentibus; fæmina uptera.
- Geo. Zonaria. Wien. Verz .- Ent. Mag. (Newman) v. ii. p. 437.
- Antennæ with the cilia black, the shaft white; thorax dark brown, with two longitudinal white lines, and a dash of white at the base of each wing; body nearly black, with six delicate rings of a pinkish yellow: anterior wings brown, with two oblique transverse white lines, nearly parallel with the hinder margin, and within these are irregular white markings on the disc: posterior wings white, with two broad bands and the nervures brown; legs black; tarsi annulated with white. Female apterous, with seven pale rings on the body.
- Taken at the Black Rock, near Liverpool, in September 1832 and February 1833; abundantly at the latter period.
- Page 161. ‡Hypsobopha monilis. "Alis deflexis brunneis, punctis quatuor approximatis albis; antennis pectinatis."—Fabricius. (Exp. Alar. 1 nnc. 5—7 lin.)
- Noc. monilis. Fabricius (!)—Metra? monilis. Steph. Catal. ii. 373. No. 6457*, note.
- Wings deflexed; anterior brown, with an obscure dot in the middle, and towards the hinder margin four approximating white spots placed transversely; and near the apex are four obscure yellowish ones.
- Fabricius says, "Habitat in Anglia," but, as I have a pair from Georgia, I suspect it is a native of New England: it is decidedly not a British insect.

Page 174. OURAPTERYX Sambucaria. Curtis, v. xi. pl. 508.

Page 183. CLEORA? pictaria. EPHYRA pictaria. Curtis, v. x. pl. 447.

Page 200. Ephyra porata. Cyc. ocellaria. Steph. Catal. ii. 127. No. 6578; and in the note at foot of the same page appears Sp. 5, Er. ocellaria, Ge. ocellaria, Hübner, not as a British insect—this remark I published May 31, 1831, in correction of my Catalogue; but Mr. Curtis chooses to overlook it, and says in folio 447 (published 1st April, 1833!) "The Ge. ocellaria, Hub., recorded by Mr. Stephens as a British insect, has never been found in this country that I am aware of."

Page 208. Aspilates gilvaria. Curtis, v. x. pl. 467.

Page 246. Abraxas Ulmata. Curtis, v. xi. pl. 515, who associates Pecilo-Phasia marginata therewith, "as the legs agree with those of Abraxas"!

Page 249. For Xerene read Zerene, and elsewhere.

Page 250. ZE. adustata, read Steph. Catal. pt. ii. 157. No. 6595.

Page 258. Phibalapteryx angustata is now in my collection from that of Mr. Haworth.

Page 267. Charissa operaria. I now possess this insect from the Grampian Hills.

Page 273. Sp. 5. Thera coniferata. Curtis, v. xi. pl. 519.—Alis anticis rufofuscis, fasciá basi alteráque unangulatá medio saturatioribus albo-adnatis, apice strigulis 2—3 atris. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc. 1—2 lin.)

Anterior wings pale brown, with a reddish tinge, the base with a darker fascia, edged exteriorly with white, and having two darker streaks, the middle with a continuous dark fascia, broadest on the costa, blackish on its edges, and bordered on both sides with white, the outer edge expanded into a single lobe, and its centre with an indistinct occllated spot; near the hinder margin is a faint waved line, and towards the apex about three very short black streaks; the hinder margin itself with seven or eight pairs of black dots.

Taken at Castle Eden Dean in June by G. Wailes, Esq., to whom I am indebted for specimens.

Page 276. Loborhora polycommata. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc. 5-6 lin.)

Page 280. †Sp. 4. (Eupithecia nigropunctata. "Alæ læta virentes strigå mediå transverså undulatå macularum nigrarum, intùs quam anteriores maculas 6 aut 7 nigras habent." (Exp. Alar. 9—10 lin.) Entom. Mag. v. i. p. 184.

Wings of a delicate pale greenish huc, with a transverse streak in the middle composed of black dots, with about six or seven black spots within.

"Spitchweek, June."-Chant, l. c.

Page 292. Hyrra auroria. Curtis, v. xi. pl. 523.—1 found this insect at Whittlesea Mere in July.

Page 298. Emmelesia ericetata. Plate 32. f. 3. (not 2).

Page 299. Em. tæniata. Plate 32. f. 2. (not 3).

Page 299. Em. blandiata. This insect has also been taken in Scotland.

In folio 416 Curtis introduces a new species next to this, by the name of Monticola, but adds no description of the insect, which was taken on "a hill near Oban, Argyleshire."

Page 301. Sp. 13^a. Emmelesia Blomeri. Alis anticis cano-cinereis, strigis obscuris fuscescentibus, apice maculá fulvá. (Exp. Alar. 11—12 lin.)

Melanippe Blomeri. Curtis, v. ix. pl. 416.—Anterior wings ashy-grey, minutely dotted with black, with an obscure fulvescent streak near the base, and some faint waved dusky ones to beyond the middle, terminating in a double black line, which is considerably waved, thence to the apex bright tawny, with a pale waved streak towards the hinder margin, the latter with an interrupted black line: posterior wings ashy, with pale fuscescent bands, darkest on the margin, which has an interrupted black line; cilia dull ochreous.

Taken in Castle Eden Dean in July by Mr. Wailes, to whom I am indebted for specimens: it was previously found by Capt. Blomer.

Page 304. Venilia maculata. In addition to the remarkable variety here mentioned, may be mentioned a specimen so completely suffused with black, excepting a small space towards the hinder margin of each wing, as to put on the appearance of Psodos Equestrata: such an example Mr. Newman allowed me to inspect.

Page 306. Pr. cinereata? Referred to with doubt in my ('atalogue as the same with Ge. decoraria, Hubner (which I believe to be a different insect); therefore not given as British by me.

Page 309. PTYCHOPODA. Curtis, fo 384.—1 have always considered it to be an acknowledged axiom that when an author finds that he has committed an error, and subsequently corrects it, whether pointed out by others, or discovered by himself, his correction is to be considered as his real opinion; not so, however, with Mr. Curtis, for in almost every instance in which I have corrected the old references given in my Catalogue,* or introduced

^{*} References, it must be remarked, often made nearly fifteen years since, as well known to Mr. Curtis,—he having at the time borrowed the respective portions as outlined by me in succession for the purpose of copying, and from that copy, assisted by my published one and the Illustrations he formed his Guide, a point rendered very evident when I mention that, out of 10,420 species therein introduced, he indicates the possession of only 4,881.

them with a note of doubt, he subsequently reverts to my original statements, because he chooses to overlook my last published remarks on the doubtful points, and in no instance has he admitted more misstatements than under the present genus, which alone induces me to refer to them here, in order to put his readers on their guard as to his usual practice, as well as in justice to my own.

In the place above referred to Mr. Curtis gives Ph. Ge. aversata of Linné for the type of Acidalia: this, however, is Treitschke's 8th species of Idaëa,—the type of his Acidalia being Geo. ochreata of Wien. Verz. I therefore continue my own appellation.

Page 311. Ac. aversata. Mr. Curtis says, "the other figure referred to by Mr. Stephens is an Eupithecia!" If he had looked at the plate referred to (Hubner, pl. 75. f. 388.) he would have found that it was one of the very numerous errors of a similar description committed by Hubner himself by transposing his own numbers: my reference is Geo. aversata, fig. 388.—now the Eupithecia is fig. 389. (Eu. pumillata), the numbers being transposed in Hubner's plate.

Page 312. +Sp. 8°. Ac. degeneraria. Curtis, v. viii. pl. 384.—Alis ochraceo-fuscis fasciá medio rufo-brunnea, in quá punctum nigrum, posticis strigis duabus sinuatis fuscis; costá rufá.

Ge. degeneria. Hübner, pl. 11. f. 57.—Ac. degeneria. Steph. Nomen. 2d edit. Wings pale ochraceous-brown, anterior with the costa red; a reddish-brown fascia in the middle, waved on its margin, and with a black dot within towards the centre; behind this fascia are two somewhat parallel waved pale fuscous streaks, and a darker line on the extreme edge: posterior wings somewhat similar, but the reddish-brown fascia is more basal, and the black dot is placed beyond its outer edge.

Taken by Mr. Curtis in the Isle of Portland in June.

Page 312. Ac. fumata, not of Dale, but of Curtis, who remarks, it "was one of the twenty-three species of Lepidoptera that were first discovered by us (Mr. D. and himself) in Scotland in the course of a few weeks."*

Page 313. Ac. lactata. The reference to Ge. sericeata, Hubner, is given with doubt in my Catalogue.

Page 314. Sp. 12. Ac. pallidaria. Alis pallide flavis, strigis saturationibus obsoletis. (Exp. Alar. 1 unc.)

[•] In July 1827, I found at Ripley (within twenty-five miles of London) no less than sixteen species of Lepidoptera that were either entirely new, or not known to inhabit this country, exclusively of taking about one-fifth of all our known insects in the same period, as noted in Mandibulata, vol. i. p. 72.

- Ge. pallidaria. Wien. Verz .- Ac. pallidaria. Steph. Nomen. 2d edit.
- Anterior wings pale yellowish, with four brownish-yellow streaks, posterior with three; all with a minute central brown dot.
- Very closely allied to, if not a variety of, Ac. fumata, to which insect I have referred it with a note of doubt in my Catalogue. It has been found in Kent and in Devonshire.

VOL. IV.

- Page 14. Macrochila cribralis. Pyralis! cribralis. Curtis, v. xi. pl. 527.

 —The type of Pyralis being Py. farinalis, Linné.
- Page 17. Paracolax tarsicrinalis. I forgot to draw attention to the singular antennæ of the male of this insect, which have the middle incrassated, and forming a process within—a fact which has escaped the notice of Mr. Curtis, who published on this group last month; and in his remarks upon Pyralis, he makes no mention of the occasional want of tarsi in the males of some of the species; and he likewise omits to notice that I had corrected the reference (given in my Catalogue, No. 6762), to Ph. Ge. barbalis to Ph. Py. barbalis, in p. 15 of this vol.
- Page 26. +Sp. 4. Pyralis pictalis. Asopia pictalis. Curtis, v. xi. pl. 503.— Alis subplumbeis, basi saturatiore, fasciá mediá latá pallide castaneá utráque albo marginatá. (Exp. Alar. 10 lin.)
- Wings deep lead colour at the base, the middle with a broad pale distinct fascia, edged on both sides with white, the apex pale lead colour, with a few blackish dots towards the hinder margin: posterior wings similar, but with the central fascia narrower and more waved.
- Found near Poplar in July in a house.
- Page 40. Cataclysta. +Sp. 2. Ca. magnificalis. "Alis margaritaceis, atomis fasciisque fusco-inauratis, posticis fasciá marginali e punctis violaceo atris medio argenteis."—Treitschke, v. viii. p. 140.
- Wings pearly-white, anterior with golden-brown atoms and fasciæ, posterior with a marginal fascia composed of deep violet dots, with a silvery centre. Treitschke says, "Das vaterland dieses schonen zunslers, von welchem es night entschieden ist, ob er wirklich Europa zugehore, soll England seyn," which I believe implies that he is uncertain whether it be European, but if so, that it is supposed to have been received from England.
- It is the Py. magnificalis, Hübner, Py. pl. 16. f. 104, and I am of opinion it has never been found in Britain.
- Page 41. Parapoynx Stratiotata. Hydrocampa Stratiotata. Curtis, v. xi. pl. 495, & and c.

- Page 43. Eudioptis lucernalis. Taken at Mickleham in Oct. 1833, by Mr. Walton, as stated in the Entomological Magazine, v. ii. p. 277.
- Page 52. Margaritia pallidalis. I now possess the original specimen of this delicately beautiful insect.
- Page 69. Sp. 4. Tortrix Galiana. Alis anticis fusco-aureis nitidis, immaculatis, posticis fuscis, ciliis cinereis. (Exp. Alar. 9½—10 lin.)
- To. Galiana. Curtis Guide, col. 166 .- Steph. Nomen. 2d edit.
- Anterior wings glossy golden-brown, immaculate; posterior fuscous, with ashy cilia.
- Taken occasionally near Whittlesea Mere, and in the New Forest, in July: probably only a variety of To. Viburnana.
- Page 70. Sp. 5. +Tortrix Pilleriana. Alis anticis aureo-flavis, fasciis duabus obliquis fuscescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 9-10 lin.)
- To. Pilleriana. Hübner .- Steph. Catal. ii. 169. No. 6849.
- Anterior wings plain golden-yellow, with two pale brown fasciæ, placed obliquely, and edged with a darker line, the second one towards the hinder margin; cilia yellowish-grey; posterior wings brown, with the apex reddish; cilia also reddish.
- Introduced in my catalogue, with a query for the preceding insect.
- Page 71. Sp. 2^a. Lozotænia Juliana. Alis anticis subangustis, subfalcatis, fusco testaceis, fasciis duabus obsoletissimis saturatioribus. (Exp. Alar. 10-11 lin.)
- Phoxopteris Juliana. Bentley.—Curtis Guide, col. 170.—Lo. Juliana. Steph. Nomen. 2d edit.—Anterior wings rather narrow and considerably falcate at the tip, of a deep testaceous-brown, with a very obscure darker oblique fascia in the middle, and a second abbreviated towards the apex: posterior wings and cilia fuscous, the latter very glossy: body very stout in the females.
- Found in July in the New Forest, near Lyndhurst, by Mr. Bentley, to whom I am indebted for the species.
- Page 91. Spilonota nubiferana I obtained from Mr. Haworth's cabinet.
- Page 113. For the genus Anticlea read Philalcea, and also at the top of pages 115 and 117:—in the generic character, read in line 2, the apical joint not exposed, &c.
- Page 138. PŒCILOCHROMA. In the first number of Fischer's Microlepidopterologie are represented, in twenty-five figures, the larvæ and pupa, on four plates, the first two species of this genus as forming only one, by the name Pædisca Parmatana, but I cannot admit the last three figures (which represent Pæ. Solandriana) to be mere varieties of the others.

- Page 140. †Sp. 5. Pecilochroma sordidana. Alis unticis hepaticis, maculis obscurioribus, posticis fuscescentibus. (Exp. Alar. 8 lin.)
- Ti. sordidana. Hübner, Ti. pl. 47. f. 292.—Steph. Nomen. 2d edit.—Spilonota sordidana? Curtis Guide, col. 168.
- Anterior wings liver brown, with darker spots, a paler yellowish spot on the inner margin, in which are some fine brown streaks, and towards the tip a dark brown spot, and a dark line at the base of the cilia.
- I know not what this species is: it is introduced in the work last quoted, with doubt, as are also the following insects, viz. Tort. amplana, pustulana, Germana, Arbutana, and arcolana, and as they may possibly be included amongst the new species I have already treated of, I shall merely refer the reader to their positions in the Abstract of Hubner's arrangement, which concludes this volume.
- Page 247. For Ismene read Ederessa, Curtis, and also at the top of page 249.
- Page 347. Sp. 13. Tinea cloacella. Ti. corticella. Curtis, v. xi. pl. 511?—
 This figure appears to be a pale variety of Ti. cloacella, which is an inconstant species.
- Amongst the Tortricidæ, &c. are some few species still in my collection undescribed, and a few have been elsewhere recorded as British, respecting which I am in doubt. I am therefore compelled to pass them over, as it is possible they may either be varieties of other insects, or not entirely new: the same remark may be made with regard to the two succeeding families, as observed in p. 357.

I have now to proceed with the Synoptic Tables of the Families treated of in this volume, with the exception of the first and the last, which have been already done in their respective places.

PYRALIDÆ.

Palpi duo, maximi,

ascendentes, arto. ulto. plus minus recurvo.

Maxillæ elongatæ: . . 246. HYPENA.

breves: . . 247. Macrochila.

horizontali, arto. ulto. recurvo: 248. PECHIPOGON.

haud recurvo: . . . 253. CLEDEOBIA.

penitus recurvi,

elongati, paralleli: . . . 249. PARACOLAX.

divaricati, acuti: . . 254. CAMPTYLOCHILA

subbreves: 250. Етиіл.

duo, minimi,

horizontali:

Alis anticis strigis tribus obliquis: . 251. COLOBOCHYLA.

haud oblique strigatis: . 259. SIMA ETHIS.

incurvi, graciles: 272. CYNÆDA.

validi 273. Nol.A.

Palpi quatuor,
Maxillæ brevissimæ.
Palpi labiales horizontali:
recurvi: 265. CATACLYSTA.
Maxillæ subbreves.
Palpi labiales maximi, dependenti: 252. Synaphe.
minimi, recurvi, graciles: 266. PARAPOVNX. basi valido.
Alis lucidis, anticis margine postico rotundato:
ciliis concoloribus: . 256. PYRALIS.
discoloribus, flavis: 257. HYPSOPYGIA.
vix lucidis, anticis margine postico re-
pando, posticis sinuatis: 258. AGROTERA.
Maxillæ elongatæ.
Palpi labiales apice conniventes,
dependenti:
Alis anticis strigis obliquis: . 270. MESOGRAPHE.
acutis, lituris variis: 263. Diasemia.
horizontali:
Alis atris maculis albis: 260. Anania.
fasciis pallidis: 261. Ennychia.
fusco-purpureis, flavo maculatis et fasciatis: 262. PYRAUSTA.
Palpi labiales remoti:
Alis atris maculis pallidis: 267. PHLYCTÆNIA
pallidis maculis limboque atris: . 269. EURRHYPARA
margaritaceis, sæpissimè flavescentibus
strigis saturatioribus: 271. MARGARITIA.
Palpi labiales ascendentes.
Alis pallidis limbo atro: 268. EUDIOPTIS.
fusco reticulatis: 264. Hydrocampa
TORTRICIDÆ.
Palpi horizontali, remoti, paulò divergentes.
Thorax cristà bifidà: 279. DITULA.
haud cristatus: 274. HYLOPHILA.
appropinquantes, vix remoti.
Alæ anticæ squamis elevatis:
costa profundè emarginata: 302. Teras.
paulo emarginata, basi rotundato ciliato.
Palpi magni, elongati.
Pedes anteriores hirsuti: 298*.SARROTHRIPO
squamosi: 299. Peronea.
breves.
Alis anticis angustis pallidis, squamis elevatis rarioribus: 300. ACLERIS.
latis, viridibus, valdė scabrosis: 301. Leptograms
Alæ anticæ læves, squamis elevatis nullis:
docta heai vatundata madia sinuata

4
Antennæ simplices:
plus minus pectinatæ: 278. PHILEDONE.
costa recta, medio haud aut obsolete sinuata.
Alis anticis apice producto:
costa simplex.
Palpi arto. ulto. exerto: 286. Anchylopera.
abscondito: 287. PHILALCEA.
costa basi reflexo, fasciculo pilorum munito: 284. STEGANOPTYCHA
Alis anticis posticè rotundatis aut subtruncatis.
Palpis elongatis: alis flavescentibus: 314. XANTHOSETIA.
brevibus.
Alis anticis latis, apice subocellato;
atris, maculis 1 aut 2 pallidis mar-
ginis tenuioris: 281. Spilonota.
pallidis maculâ triangulari atra ad
angulum posticum: 294. Notocelia.
pallidis, variis, maculis discoloribus
dorsalibus: 295. PŒCILOCHROMA.
purpureis, inimaculatis: 227. EUCHROMIA.
rotundatis, disco rufo, fasciis pal-
lidis anastomosantibus: . 206. ORTHOTÆNIA.
angustis, subrotundatis, apice subocel-
lato: 282. Heusimene.
Alis anticis, oblique truncatis, apice haud ocellato.
flavescentibus, strigis obliquis satura-
tioribus 313. Lozopera.
rufescentibus, strigis argenteis: . 307. ARGYROLEPIA.
pallidis, nigro marmoratis: 310. EUPŒCILIA.
pallidis, ferè immaculatis: 290. Bactra.
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Alæ anticæ squamis elevatis, obscuræ: 311. Phtheochroa.
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obsoletè reticulatæ: 304. CAPUA.
strigis argenteis: 326. Argyrotoza.
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Thorax posticè cristatus.
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Alæ anticæ læves, squamis elevatis nullis:
costa basi rotundato et incrassato: . 296. PTYCHOLOMA.
recta, apice haud ocellato.
·

Palpi 2, curvati, subbreves.

Antennæ basi incrassato; alæ metallicæ: graciles, haud basi incrassato:

Alis anticis brevibus, viridibus, immaculatis: 275. EARIS. elongatis, angustis: pallidis, strigis sinuatis fuscis: 292. CNEPHASIA. rufis, strigâ obliquâ fuscâ: . 312. Cochylis. costa recta, apice ocellato; angulo postico ocello magno ornato: . 239. CARPOCAPSA. haud ocellato: disco fasciis rectis transversis fuscis: . 293. SERICORIS. atro, margine interno triangulo albo: 283. PSEUDOTOMIA. recurvi, elongati; divaricati: . 317. HYPERCALLIA. Antennæ breves, graciles: elongatæ, crassæ: . 315. Phibalocera. . 318. Октнотациа. parallelæ: alis anticis rectè truncatis: YPONOMEUTIDÆ. Palpi 2, recurvi, plus minus elongati: Maxillæ brevissime aut nullæ. Palpi divaricati: alæ ferè immaculatæ (♀ apts.): . 336. CHEIMOPHILA. paralleli: alæ signis literæformibus ornatis: . 338. Semioscopis. Maxillæ plus minus elongatæ: . . . 322. ACRIA. Alæ anticæ costa medio emarginata: integræ. Antennis basi incrassata, apice subitò attenuato, . 330. Есорнова. fasciâ albâ: setaceis, basi haud incrassato. Alis anticis margine postico rotundato; disco squamis elevatis ornato. Pa/pi mediocres; alæ angustæ: . 320. Anacampsis. corpore ferè longitudine; alæ latæ: 328. ENICOSTOMA. disco squamis elevatis nullis. Palpi corpore longitudine; alæ strigis metallicis: . . 329. Alabonia. breves; alæ haud metallo strigosis. Alis posticis ciliis brevibus: . . . 319. Defressaria. elongatis: . . . 351. ASTYAGES. Alis anticis posticè plus minus truncatis; disco squamis elevatis ornato: . . 346. PANCALIA. nullis pallido, costa macula triangulari fusca: 323. CHELARIA. albo, nigro maculato: . 339. Anesychia. . 350. HARPAGUS. nigro, striga transversa alba: flavescente, litura fusca: . . 356. BATIA. . 325. Acompsia. immaculato: . Alis anticis angustis, acutis: . 324. CLEODORA.

. . . 353. METALLOSETIA.

Alis antieis angustis apice acuto:				352.	CHRYSOCORYS.
					EDERESSA.
emarginatis, haud a	pice	ocella	to:	349.	CALLISTO
apice of	cella	to:			
angulo postico striga	a atra	ocell	lata:	386.	Аесиміа.
	ocel	llato:	•	345.	HERIDEIA.
Palpi 2, recti, horizontali.					
Maxillæ nullæ, aut brevissimæ.				007	Description
Palpi elongati, exserti ; (oʻ subaptera):					Diunnea.
breves, absconditi; (\$\partial aptera):	•	٠	•	000.	DASYSTOMA.
Maxillæ mediocres, aut elongaræ.					
Palpi longissimi. art". ult". exserto, setiformi:				200	PALPULA.
arc', ulc', exserto, sentormi:					Арьота.
	•	•	•	0.4.	MPLOIM
breves.				2 (0	YPONOMEUTA.
Alis anticis albis nigro irroratis pallidis, apice macc					
Pa/pi 2, deflexi.	AIR II	usca :	•	041.	I ELEA.
Maxillæ nullæ, aut brevissimæ.					
				333.	OPORINIA.
haud squamis elevatis ornatæ	; (9	apte	ra).		
Palpi arto. ulto. exserto .					OXYPATE.
abscondito: .					COCHLEOPHASIA
Maxillæ plus minus elongatæ:					
Alæ anticæ squamis elevatis ornatæ:				347.	GLYPHIPTERYX.
nullis.					
Palpi elongati,					
antrorsum porrecti:				343.	ARGYROSETIA.
retrorsûm directi:				346.	MICROSETIA.
breves.					
Alis anticis latis, simplicibus, h	aud	metal	licis	: 355.	APHOLOSETIA.
angustis, apice plus	s mi	nus ac	cuto	;	
strigis transversis	s me	tallici	s:	344.	ARGYROMYGES.
	nul	lis:		354.	PORRECTARIA.
Pulpi 4.					
Alæ anticæ posticè rotundatæ:		•		331.	ADELA.
falcatæ; margine tenuiore cristate):			321.	Lornonorus.
TINEID	Æ				
TINEID	Z 1124 .				
Palpi maxillares absconditi;					
P. labiales deflexi:				357.	Аспкоїл.
ascendentes.					
Alæ anticæ retusæ aut cmarginatæ:				358	GALLERIA.
rotundatæ					. ILYTHIA.
truncatæ aut acutæ:					SENTA.
maxillares recti, penitus exserti, scopula	sim	ilante	s.		
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Tarious Tomas Transition of the	,				

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Alæ anticæ costa serrata:	PRIONAPTERYX.
integra.	
alpi maxillares exserti, gracili, filiformes ; labiales deflexi.	
•	LAMPRONIA.
obscuræ.	
-	AMAUROSETIA.
elongati, incurvi: 378	
	EUSPILAPTERYX
	EUDOREA.
	CRAMBUS.
maxillares vix exserti aut minuti.	
Palpi labiales recurvi.	
Alæ anticæ latæ, transversè strigatæ, posticè rotun-	
datæ	
haud strigatæ, posticè subtruncatæ: 365	
angustæ; posticæ ciliis longissimis: 382.	GRACILLARIA.
Palpi labiales recti, ascendentes.	
brevissimi, ferè absconditi: 364.	Nomorhila.
remoti, elongati, divergentes (antennis pec-	
	EUPHOCAMUS.
curvi, squamis clavatis absconditæ (antennis	
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	LEPIDOCERA.
recti, elongati, horizontali;	
articulo ultimo abscondito.	
Alæ anticæ posticè rotundatæ: 366.	ARAXES.
truncatæ vel acutæ (maxillæ	~
nullæ): 369.	Сино.
Palpi labiales recti, elongati, horizontali;	
arto. ulto. exserto, setiformi.	***
Alæ anticæ sublatæ, elongatæ, posticè acutæ: . 370.	THERISTIS.
breves, plus minus falcatæ:	**
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margine tenuiori concolore aut	G
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sinuato-albo: 374.	
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Номеозома.
deflexi:	TINEA.

OBSERVATION.

Genus 386. Aechmia, Treitschke. The type of which is Callisto Fyeslella.

Genus 326. Palpula, Treitschke. Hühner having introduced the name Macrochilo previously to its appearance in my Catalogue for a different genus, which I had adopted amongst the Pyralidæ; Treitschke's name must be substituted amongst the Yponomeutidæ.

AN ABSTRACT

OF THE

INDIGENOUS LEPIDOPTERA,

CONTAINED IN THE

VERZEICHNISS BEKANTER SCHMETTERLINGE,

BY HUBNER.*

PHALANX PRIMA, PAPILIONES. TRIBUS PRIMA, NYMPHALES. Stirps III. NAPEÆ. Familia A. Frequentes. Coitus 30. HAMEARIS (Nemcobius). 128 Lucina ...i. 29, 5815 St. IV. LEMONIADES. St Fam. B. Laterew. C. 57. MELITÆA (Melitæa, p). 223 Maturna....... 33, 5821 225 Artemis 32, 5819 58 SCHÆNIS (Melitæa, p). 227 Cinxia 33, 5820 Fam. C. Variegatæ. C. 60 CINCLIDIA (Melitæa, p). 230 Athalia 30, 5816 St. V. DRYADES. Fam. B. Phaleratæ. C. 63 ARGYNNIS (Melitæa, p). 240 Selene 34, 5823

241 Euphrosynei. 35, 5824
248 Dia 34, 5822
64 Issoria (Argynnis, p).
251 Lathonia 36, 5825
65 ACIDALIA (Argynnis, p).
253 Aglaia 39, 5828
254 Adyppe 38, 5827
‡255 Niobe 37. 5826
68. Argyronome (Argynnis, p).
266 Paphia 40, 5849
VI. HAMADRYADES.
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C. 69 Vanessa (Cynthia).
÷269 Huntera iv. 381, ——
271 Cardui i. 47, 5836
70 Pyrameis (Vanessa C).
273 Atalanta 46, 5835
am. D. Angulatæ.
C. 79 POLYGONIA (Vanessa A).
312 C-album i. 44, 5830
80 Eugonia (Vanessa B. p).
317 Polychloros 42, 5831
210 Union 42 5939
319 Urtice 43, 5832
321 Antiopa 45, 5834

^{*} In this Abstract the numerals, letters, and numbers on the left of the divisions, &c. are those employed by Hübner, and those on the right refer to the vol. and page of these Illustrations and my Catalogue—the high numbers only to the last: it may be remarked in some instances a double reference is made to the latter works; in such cases it appears that Hübner has considered either sexes or varieties as distinct species. Hübner's numbers I have adhered to, in order to exemplify the propriety of establishing the various genera proposed in these Illustrations (especially amongst the larger insects), as it has been observed in reference thereto, that such genera are founded upon ignorance of foreign groups, by creating "every species into a genus, and every variety into a species"!! By an inspection of this List it will readily be seen how far Hübner coincides with me in the establishment of genera, upon a knowledge of no less than 4198 species, European and exotic, divided into 1258 genera; and it may be remarked that the first indigenous genus, according to Hübner, is 128th species. I may add, that as the following extract was made very rapidly (having a very limited time to take it), I believe that some few species and genera are omitted, as Psodos Equestrata, for instance.

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Psodos Equestrata, for instance.

I possess all the insects contained in the following extract, excepting such as have a + annexed, and have foreign specimens of those to which a ‡ is placed, as similarly indicated in the body of the work.

2 c 2

C. 31 INACHIS (Vanessa B. p).	663 Adonis i. 89, 5878
322 Io i. 44, 5833	664 Alexis 91, 5881
83 Araschnia (Cynthia, p).	665 Agestis 94, 5884
‡329 Levana 49, 5338	667 Icarius 91, 5880
	167 LYCÆIDES (Polyommatus, p).
St. VII. NAJADES.	670 Argus 93, 5883
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C. 106 LIMENITIS (Limenitis).	Fam. B. Villicantes.
‡402 Sibylla 52, 5842	C. 177 CHRYSOPHANUS (Lycæna).
403 Camilla 52, 5841	707 Phlæas 79, 5867
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555 Semele 56, 5848	
141 PYRONIA (Hipparchia B. d. p).	758 Quercus 76, 5865
562 Tithonus 58, 5850	St. II. ARCHONTES.
142 EPINEPHILE (Hipparchia	Fam. A. Heroici.
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144 DIRA (Hipparchia A. p).	C. 230 PARNASSIS (Doritis).
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	C. 231 Aporia (Piëris).
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165 AGRIADES (Polyommatus, p).	St. VI. ASTYCI.
657 Argiolusi. 86, 5874	Fam. D. Veteres.
661 Corydon 88, 5877	C. 284 NISONIADES (Thymele, p).
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455 MILTOGREYSTA (Callimorpha 18) 1722 rosea		
1722 rosea		
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^{*} Introduced merely for illustration.

N.B.—The names included in parentheses are those employed by me; and such cases as are not completely synonymous with Hübner's genera are distinguished by having the letter p. attached.

It may be added, that to all the above divisions Hübner has prefixed short descriptive characters; so that his work is not a "mere Catalogue."

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POSTSCRIPT.

In Newman's Grammar of Entomology, it is remarked, in page 287, that Haworth's Lepidoptera Britannica contains "descriptions of the British Lepidoptera known at the time the author wrote [1803 to 1828], and very few have been discovered since." And in the following page, in speaking of these Illustrations, he states the work "contains descriptions of all the known British Lepidoptera." It would therefore appear, from the words which I have placed in italics, that but little exertion had been made of late years towards the investigation of the species of our indigenous Lepidoptera; but the fact is, that exactly one-fourth of those described by me have been added within these few years! and are not to be found in Haworth; inasmuch as I have described 1887 species (70 of which are in addition to my Catalogue, notwithstanding several therein given as species are reduced,) and Haworth only 1416, after abating those twice entered, thereby making an addition of 471 species.

I may here take occasion to add, in allusion to the note in p. 380, and the paragraph to which it is attached, that I entirely repudiate any participation in the nomenclature of the insects figured in the work referred to, except that I have occasionally introduced some English names where they were deficient,—but that I have merely lent the insects therein figured, so far as I possess them, and that, from occasional transpositions having been made in the boxes, their nomenclature has been subsequently defective. I do not, however, pretend to say that only those I have referred to are transposed, as I had not leisure to go through all the figures. I may conclude by adding that the $\mathfrak P$ of Aspilates gilvaria appears to have been figured for Pelonia vibicaria, in pl. 20, f. 5391, published on the 31st January last.

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	14	rayed		longer.
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